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THE TIMES

A day in the life of a newspaper cartoonist, page 14

Lonrho buys 'Observer' and will launch London evening paper

"The Observer" has been acquired by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, in a share deal with Atlantic Richfield, the American oil company. The sale puts a liberal newspaper in the hands of a company whose activities were described by Mr Edward Heath as "the unacceptable face of capitalism". Mr Rowland also said he would start a new London evening newspaper.

US owner bows out after four years

Martin Huckerby

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, yesterday took over *The Observer* newspaper and announced that he was starting a new London evening paper which will challenge the monopoly of *The New Standard*.

After more than four years of heavy financial losses and industrial strife, the American company Atlantic Richfield relinquished its ownership of the 190-year-old newspaper to Mr Rowland in a share exchange deal which will leave a large financial interest in the newspaper.

The sale, achieved with a secrecy rare in the affairs of Fleet Street, thus enables Mr Rowland to fulfil his long-held ambition of becoming the proprietor of a British national newspaper. It also puts a newspaper with a liberal, sometimes radical, image in the hands of a company whose activities were described by Mr Edward Heath as "the unacceptable face of capitalism."

However, Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield, said in Los Angeles yesterday that he had been convinced by Mr Rowland that the new owner he wanted to maintain the newspaper's integrity and independence.

Mr Rowland said at his London offices last night: "We are going to maintain high standards; we are delighted to own *The Observer*. The editorial control will stay where it is—with the paper."

Atlantic Richfield said that no change of staff was envisaged. Mr Rowland emphasized his faith in the present editor, Mr Donald Trelford, although he had not met him. "I imagine the staff was acceptable to Atlantic Richfield, it will be acceptable to us", Mr Rowland said.

His latest acquisition is likely to inaugurate a new circulation struggle among the national newspapers. He said: "Fleet Street needs competition and that is what it is going to get."

He added that *The Observer* was "beginning to get a tired look and we would like to have a sleeves-up change," although he was not prepared to detail the changes he envisaged. "We are really going to activate it," he said smiling.



Mr Rowland last night after the deal was announced.

He recognized that with a new, aggressive proprietor at *The Sunday Times*, in the shape of Mr Ruperb Murdoch, he could have a tough task ahead, but said: "I like competition and so does Mr Murdoch, I am sure." He accepted that *The Sunday Telegraph* could be squeezd between the two, adding: "Let's see what hapepns."

The Observer, printing only once a week, has long had spare capacity at its printing works at Blackfriars and Mr Rowland's first new venture as *owner* will be to launch a new London evening paper.

Since last October when the *Evening News* disappeared, *The New Standard* has had the London evening market to itself and Mr Rowland thought it was wrong for there to be just a single evening paper serving London.

He is planning what he describes as "a small evening paper" with a circulation of *250,000, which would circulate* in central London and the inner suburbs, perhaps as far out as Hammersmith. That would enable him to avoid the relatively unprofitable expense of selling the paper throughout the greater London area.

The new evening would be "upmarket", he said, thus *directly challenging The New Standard* rather than seeking to undercut it with a more popular appeal.

Mr Jonathan Hunt, father of the National Union of Journalists' chapel at *The Observer*, commented: "We are completely in the dark. We do not know at this stage whether it is a good thing or a bad thing".

He believed that Atlantic *Richfield had wanted to sell The Observer* for some time. "The present deal seems to be *the best formula for a responsible* transfer, of ownership in the eyes of management".

But *one of Mr Hunt's chapel* members was angry that there was no consultation with the staff about the transfer. "I took a 10-minute telephone call to rearrange the ownership of this newpaper", he said bitterly.

"For all we know this could be a good thing but we fear the worst because the first thing we knew about any deal was that we have been sold *lock, stock, and barrel to a* new proprietor.

"Conditions, terms and the future of our organization seem to have been decided by two people on the ends of a telephone across the Atlantic, completely irrespecive of the needs and conditions in Britain of the newspaper industry".

However, he welcomed the fact that The Observer would continue to publish but he hinted that there could be questions from the NUJ because of the speed with which the transfer of ownership was made and the lack of consultation.

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, editor in chief of the Observer since 1978, who learnt of the sale only last night, said he would be flying from Dublin to London today to have discussions with the staff. Dr O'Brien who said earlier he was resigning next month for family reasons said it was too early to comment on the sale.

Third owner in five years, page 5

Union leaders and employers agree on package that will yield total increase of 13.1%

Water strike threat ends after minister's intervention

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The threatened national water strike was called off last night after union leaders and employers agreed a 12.3 per cent pay offer. Both sides expected it to be accepted by the industry's 32,000 manual workers.

A telephone call yesterday morning from Mr Tom King, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, is understood to have persuaded the employers to offer new talks to the four unions.

It was cited last night as further evidence of the Government's reluctance to countenance a damaging confrontation with powerful unions, coming soon after the back-*down in the face of the* threatened strike by miners.

When all elements of the pay package are taken into consideration, including the calculations of the worth of increased shift allowances and an *extra day's holiday, the total* package is worth 13.1 per cent.

The offer of new talks was made to the unions as they were on the verge of deciding to give seven days' notice of an all-out national strike. Union leaders said that if the offer had not been made the meeting would certainly have voted for a strike because they feared they would not be able to hold back *their members from* spreading unofficial industrial action.

Union officials had also received messages from workers taking unofficial action in the North East that two hospitals *in the region situated on high* ground had only five hours supply of water left.

The unions accused the employers of adopting brinkmanship tactics. "This year, they have taken us to the brink of disaster", said Mr *Edmund* Newall, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union.

The unions expect to hear *their members' decision on the* offer by March 14 and it is certain to have an impact on pay negotiations involving other groups of workers with industrial strength in the gas and electricity industries.

Last night's agreement was reached after more than five hours of talks and represents a 2.3 per cent increase on the National Water Council's previous 10 per cent offer, which it had described as "final".

Sir Robert Marshall, chairman of the council, said that the employers had moved their position, with grave differences of opinion, in view of the "*great misery that would occur* if we went into a strike on our previous offer.

"The unions saw the settlement of the miners' pit closure problem as a reinforcement of the strength of muscle they were prepared to exert and it was with that in mind we felt we would be faced with a more resolute attitude by the men", Sir Robert said.

Mr Newall believed that the men would be prepared to accept it.

More than 5,000 jobs disappearing daily

By Melvyn Westlake

Jobs have been disappearing at a rate of more than 5,000 each working day, as the recession has taken its toll on employment this winter. It now seems likely that the employed labour force contracted by about 350,000 *during the* last three months of 1980 (after making allowance for seasonal changes).

There was a similar drop in the third quarter but the fourth quarter figure shows a rate of decline twice that during the first half of last year.

During 1980 as a whole more than a million jobs have disappeared, the greatest number since the Second World War. The previous largest decline in the employed labour force—620,000—took place between 1970 and 1972, while the decline during the last recession, in the mid-1970s, was only about the same as that in the fourth quarter of 1980 alone.

The fall in employment is not simply the mirror-image of the *rise in unemployment*, because many of those people who lose their jobs do not register.

If all those made redundant had registered, the increase in unemployment would be still greater. Figures published on Tuesday showed that the total level of jobless in February reached 2,463,000.

But as the population of working age is rising at about 200,000 a year, this suggests that only two out of three workers who lose their jobs do actually register.

The others can be accounted for in several ways. Early retirement, particularly among men, is one explanation. Another is that women give up looking for jobs altogether or choose to stay at home at times of increasing unemployment. The supply of female labour, which increased rapidly *throughout the 1970s, has* started to fall, according to Government figures.

The total employed labour force is *estimated* to have declined to around 24 million from 25.16 million in mid-1979.

Manufacturing industry has been the hardest hit. According to figures published yesterday by the *Department of Employment*, manufacturing employment dropped by another 58,000 *in December (seasonally* adjusted); less than the 70,000 to 85,000 range of falls in the previous five months, but much faster than in the spring and early summer.

Manufacturing employment in December was just over 800,000 below its level in June, 1979. Before that the decline in manufacturing employment had been no more than a gentle 5,000 a month.

Employment has also shrunk in the service industries. First indications suggest that as many as 100,000 jobs may have disappeared in this sector during the fourth quarter of 1980, a similar drop to that experienced in the late summer and early autumn. It follows a decade of almost continuous steady growth.

All this represents a *considerable* "shakeout" of labour. It could have the effect *of greatly increasing the* level of productivity in many sectors of the economy when the level of business activity begins to pick up.

But it also means that the economy will have to expand *considerably if enough jobs are* to be created to have a big effect to help the numbers of people who would like to work.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Six hundred young actors and actresses, led by Oliver Hill, aged nine, as Oliver Twist, *marched through* London yesterday protesting at the withdrawal of the Arts Council grant to the National Youth Theatre. However, Sir Roy Shaw, secretary-general of the council, said they were wasting their time because the grant had already been reallocated. His point was *emphasized later when* a meeting of the council rejected the youth theatre's plea for its grant to be restored (Martin Huckerby, Our Theatre Reporter, writes). There was also a demonstration outside the council's headquarters in *Piccadilly over the* withdrawal of grants to 41 arts organizations.

Labour's dissidents to make final break next week

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The *final break* with the Labour Party by its dissident "Social Democrat" MPs is now planned for next week, probably Tuesday. Although two of the 11 who intend to break away have already resigned the Labour whip, the rest, led by Dr David Owen, and Mr William Rodgers, both former Cabinet ministers, intend to seek maximum effect by leaving *en bloc*.

The occasion chosen is the *Commons debate* on the Trident nuclear deterrent replacement. The debate is expected to be held on Tuesday. Shortly before, the Social Democrats would resign the Labour whip and feel free to launch a major challenge to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, over his intentions towards Britain's nuclear defence.

The Social Democrats also oppose the Government's *Trident proposal*. But it is on defence policy, as well as the EEC and reform of party institutions, that they are breaking with the Labour Party.

Resigning the whip will lead to the MPs appearing as a new group in the Commons, although it has not yet been decided whether they will sit separately *or together*. Dr Owen has already taken up a position "below the gangway", indicating his opposition to the Labour leadership.

The joint action will not signify the founding of the new Social Democratic party. An interregnum of some weeks, with the schedule shortening *all the time*, is being left before the launching.

Nor, as at present planned, will it lead to by-elections with the dissidents seeking to recontest their own seats. Their wish at present is to found and build a new party, and probably towards the end of the year proceed to internal elections on a national or decentralized basis. Only then would they select and adopt candidates at constituency level.

Obviously, any by-elections intervening unexpectedly could *produce pressure for candidates* to contest them. In this connexion a close watch is being kept on Mr Foot's reluctant wish to bolster Labour's strength in the Lords. If a very safe Labour seat is relinquished, the Social Democrats would have to decide quickly whether to contest it, even if only to *register the strength attributed* to them in opinion polls.

The gradualist approach to next week's *climax continued* yesterday with varying actions by those intending to leave. Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, was absent yesterday from the meeting of the party's National Executive Committee, and he conveyed his resignation from the party's staff committee. His resignation from the NEC is expected, but the date has not been set.

Mr Robert MacLennan, MP for *Caithness and Sutherland*, resigned as Mr Foot's frontbench spokesman, where he had been a member of Mr Denis Healey's foreign affairs team, and notified his constituency that he would not be standing again as a Labour candidate.

Mr Rodgers is expected to be the last of the group to convey his intentions this weekend to his constituency of Teesside, Stockton.

The 11 MPs are Mr Bradley, Mr Michard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth), Mr Thomas Ellis (Wrexham), Mr John Horam (Gateshead, West), Mr MacLennan, *Dr Owen* (Plymouth, Devonport), Mr Rodgers, Mr John Roper (Farnworth), *Mr Neville Sandelson* (Hillingdon, Hayes and Harlington), Mr Mike Thomas (Newcastle, East), and Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby). Mr Ellis and Mr Crawshaw have already resigned the Labour whip.

Reselection process, page 2
Diary, page 14

Cornwall hit by tremors

Three minor earth tremors *shook west Cornwall last night*. Police and television station switchboards were jammed by hunderds of anxious callers.

The shocks affected an area from Falmouth to Land's End, but no structural damage was reported.

One local resident said: "The house shoo kin slow motion. It *definitely was not Concorde*."

A spokesman for the Eskdalemuir Observatory, near Edinburgh, said last night that its seismic equipment had registered two of the three tremors.

The shocks occurred between 7.17 pm and 8.35 pm.

Americans elated at Thatcher visit

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 25

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's arrival in Washington tonight was *already being billed* here as one of the great love feasts in the long history of the so-called Anglo-American "special relationship".

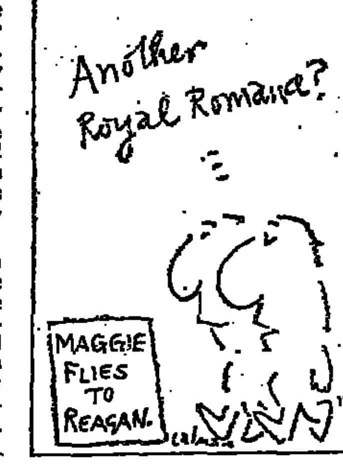
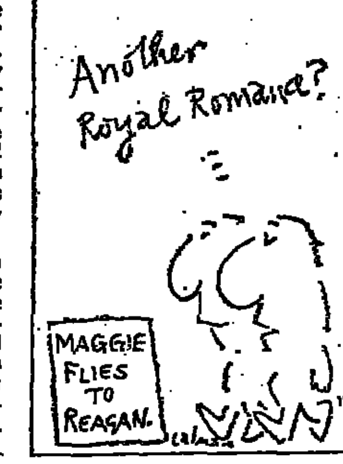
"It is hard to remember", one of the columnists of the *Washington Post* wrote in an article earlier this week, "when a President of the United States and a British Prime Minister have been so remarkably of one mind, not just on their economic theories but on their fundamental world view.

"And it is hard to imagine a more useful opportunity for Reagan and Thatcher to meet. Reagan needs not only Thatcher's reinforcement for his economic designs, but her ardent enthusiasm for the Reagan tough line on the global Soviet threat. Thatcher can only profit from Reagan's endorsement of her profoundly unpopular economic policies."

In the view of both American and British officials here, the similarity of views between the two leaders on East-West relations and economics are indeed likely to be the two main themes which will run through the two full days of deliberations in the American capital.

The talks, which were originally envisaged as likely to be exploratory in nature given the short time President Reagan has been in office, have assumed more topicality since the invitation by President Brezhnev, earlier this week to his American counterpart to attend a summit meeting of the two super-powers.

Mr Reagan, who has long made a point of emphasizing the importance he attaches to full consultation with his allies, has already promised that he *will discuss the suggestion fully* with Mrs Thatcher and America's other Western allies.


By coincidence, M Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign *Minister, has been meeting* senior administration officials here this week and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his West German counterpart, will be on a similar mission to Washington next week.

During her talks with President Reagan and his senior foreign and defence policy *advisers, Mrs Thatcher will also* be seeking clarification of the new Administration's views on *a whole range* of East-West problems, including Afghanistan and the Gulf, Poland, El Salvador, as well as Cuban help for leftist governments and guerrillas in the Caribbean an African and Nato defence expenditure and burden-sharing.

The Middle East and Africa are also highly likely to come up during the talks. Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who is accompanying her, will want to emphasize the importance Britain and the other European *countries attach to the views of* the Palestinians being taken seriously into account when any fresh attempt is made by Washington to press ahead with peace negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

In this context, *Mr Reagan* and his foreign policy advisers are likely to ask the British

Continued on page 9, col 1

Judge rules out music tuition fees

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A High Court ruling yesterday *that* a county council was not entitled to charge parents for individual instrumental tuition could have widespread and serious implications for all local education authorities, the Association of County Councils said.

Mr Justice Forbes made a declaration that Hereford and Worcester Council was not entitled to charge Mr Eric Jones, deputy headmaster of Pershore High School, fees for clarinet tuition within school hours for his daughter Helen, or for violin tuition for his daughter Ruth.

Both had been receiving free tuition until last spring when the county council decided as part of its expenditure cuts that from the beginning of the summer term, 1980, all pupils receiving individual or group *instrumental tuition* would be charged between £5 and £10 a term.

Some 5,000 pupils were affected, 4,500 of whom are now paying the fees.

Mr Jones, county secretary of the *National Union* of Teachers, objected that the authority was not allowed to charge for musical tuition as section 61 of the Education Act, 1944, prohibited authorities from charging fees "in respect of education provided in any such (maintained) school".

I nhis ruling yesterday, the judge said the council had provided individual musical tuition during normal school hours as part of the daily timetable.

If the council had stopped providing individual musical tuition it was doubtful whether the court would have interfered, he said. Mr Jones, whose action was supported by the union, was awarded costs against the authority.

The Department of Education and Science *estimates* that 40 out of the 96 local education authorities in England are *making some charges in respect* of pupils, though some might be for activities out of school hours.

Law not broken, page 4
Law Report, page 6

Mr Gormley is pleased with talks progress

A multi-million-pound package of subsidies for the coal industry began to take shape during tripartite talks between the Government, the miners' union, and the National Coal Board. Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the miners' union, *said*: "I think the industry will get a good deal when the negotiations are finished." The main feature of the rescue programme is a severe curtailment of British coal imports Page 2

Viyella's £31.6m loss

Carrington Viyella, one of Britain's big four textile companies, lost *£31.6m in* 1980, including £21.5m to cover restructuring and redundancies. Its United Kingdom *workforce was cut* by a quarter and there were factory closures. The company's chairman denied rumours of any "*lifeboat*" rescue operation for the group Page 19

Rose out of England tour of W Indies

Brian Rose has a weakness in his right eye and is to return home from England's cricket tour of the West Indies. Two specialists told him the condition *may be corrected* with the aid of glasses. He follows Bob Willis, who flew home last week after suffering a knee injury Page 17

Earthquake toll

The *death toll* in the earthquake in central Greece rose to 13 as rescuers searched the wreckage. About 3,000 *buildings* were damaged by the two tremors which affected the Corinth area. The Army has pitched tents to shelter the homeless in Perahora, the worst hit village Page 8

General dismissed

General Alfonso Armada Comyn, one of Spain's top 10 generals who had close links with *King Juan Carlos*, has been dismissed as Deputy Chief of the Army General Staff after Monday's failed putsch. Page 8

Telephone call stops Britons leaving Iran

The three British missionaries in Iran have been *prevented from leaving the* country as they were about to board an aircraft for Paris. Dr John Coleman, his wife Audrey, and Miss Jean Waddell were held back after a mysterious telephone call Page 9

Islamabad: Many prominent opponents of President Zia held in security raids after unrest 9

Hiroshima: The Pope appeals to the world's leaders to renounce war and disarm 10

Chemical industry: Four-page Special Report to mark the centenary of the Society of Chemical Industry

Classified advertisements: Appointments, page 26; La crème de la crème, 25; Personal, 20, 28; Recruitment opportunities, 26

HOME NEWS

Mr Gormley satisfied by progress of coal talks with Government

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A multi-million pound package of subsidies for the coal industry began to take shape yesterday during tripartite talks between the Government, the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board.

The cost of averting a national miners' strike over pit closures has yet to be settled, but union sources do not quarrel with unofficial estimates that the price could rise to £600m.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, said after the talks at the Department of Energy: "I think the industry will get a good deal when the negotiations are finished. It will be good for the industry, good for Britain and good for the miners."

The main plank of the rescue programme is a severe curtailment of coal imports from last year's figure of 7,500,000 tonnes to 5,500,000 tonnes in 1981-82 and then down to 2,500,000 tonnes in the next financial year. This move will involve buying out some long-term contracts for the purchase of cheap foreign coal entered into by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

NUM leaders have argued that new legislation is not required to implement the coal subsidy scheme because the Coal Industry Act, 1974, implementing the tripartite *Plan for Coal*, allows for such expenditure. Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, is considering this view, and further talks with the miners and the coal board are to take place on March 11.

In yesterday's talks, both sides of the coal industry took up with ministers their jointly-agreed formula for helping the NCB's critical financial position. The Government was asked to subsidize not only import substitution costs but cut-price exports of British coal as well.

On the controversial issue of pit closure, coal board management gave a warning yesterday that its estimate of £68m a year to keep open the 23 pits threatened with closure until last week's big policy climbdown was "a very conservative minimum". The Cabinet is being urged to cover the whole cost of keeping open pits that still have reserves of coal.

Other demands put to ministers include abatement of the £185m a year paid in interest charge on capital; aid for stocking coal; more generous social grants to improve early retirement and voluntary redundancy schemes, and a shift back to regional development grants for the industry.

Local authority debt rises by 9% to £31,563m

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The local government debt increased last year by 9 per cent from £28,956m to £31,563m, according to figures by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy published yesterday.

The debt represents the amount of money local government is allowed to borrow by central government in order to finance its capital investment.

The total local government debt for the United Kingdom for the period March 31, 1979, to March 31, 1980, was £36,643m. The interest cost of the debt increased from 10.21 to 12.01 per cent in the same period. The debt is equivalent to £642 for every man, woman and child in England and Wales, and £962 in Scotland.

Return of Outstanding Debt (Cipfa, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS, £10).

Top civil servants support pay action

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The First Division Association, which represents the highest grade of civil servants, last night agreed to back the campaign by the Whitehall unions for industrial action over pay.

The executive agreed to support the resolution to be formally approved by union leaders representing 530,000 white-collar civil servants at a full meeting of the Council of Civil Service Unions today.

Since it means that the union, the last to decide its stance, will be supporting the one-day walk-out on March 9, the decision gives a significant moral boost to the other unions.

Mr John Ward, general secretary of the 8,000-member association, however, emphasized last night that it wanted to press the Government up to the last minute to negoiate improvements on the present offer.

The association is particularly concerned about what it sees as the vagueness of the Government's indications that it is prepared to hold talks about the future of pay bargaining for the Civil Service from next year.

For this year, after suspending the pay comparison method of fixing Whitehall salaries, the Government has made a 7 per cent offer which has been flatly rejected by union negotiators.

The association's decision follows a ballot in which, by 300 votes, the union's members voted in a 77 per cent poll in favour of the unions' pay campaign. The result was 3,292 to 2,977.

There is an unwritten understanding that members at permanent secretary level do not take part in industrial action. In addition it is accepted that members who do not want to take part on conscience grounds, or the special nature of their work, need not do so.

Selected names being invited to write their biographies and send deposits for 'vanity title'

Lure of recognition for unsung and modest intellectuals

By Michael Horsnell

For a mere $85 (standard edition) or $165 (luxury edition: bound in leather, with gold embellishments and name embossed on the front cover in gold), modest and unsung intellectuals may soon be able to decorate their garrets with the recognition that has previously eluded them.

Volume 4 of the *International Who's Who of Intellectuals* is soon to be published by the International Biographical Centre, Cambridge.

In preparation of this work the centre is inviting "selected" intellectuals to write their own 550-word biographies and place their orders for copies, enclosing a $40 (standard) or $75 (luxury) deposit.

Accompanying such desirable proof of his intellectual capacity each entrant will receive without charge a fine certificate of inclusion, "printed on parchment, hand-lettered by a noted calligrapher, signed by two authorized officers of the International Biographical Centre, and officially sealed. This certificate is highly suitable for framing and hanging on a wall in home or office".

The *International Who's Who of Intellectuals?*

"Never heard of it", said the British Library, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Cambridge University Library.

Under the legal deposit provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, publishers are obliged to send a copy of all books published in the United Kingdom to the British Library.

The library is dispatching a claim form for volumes 1 to 3 to the centre, and the other four copyright libraries (including the Bodleian and Cambridge University) are making a similar joint demand under the Act.

I have news for them: only volume I has been published: I found a copy in a small office in the village of Soham, near Ely, Cambridgeshire. It is the home of Melrose Press, of which the International Biographical Centre is an imprint. A printed leaflet for intellectual candidates for volume 4 informs them that in the first three volumes more than 7,000 men and women have been honoured by inclusion.

Mr Roger W. G. Curtis, Melrose's executive sales manager, said: "I am sorry if the British Library has not received a copy. I cannot understand what happened. We have broken the law if they have not received one, which I regret. We have had financial problems. Volumes 2 and 3 will be amalgamated and published in two or three months."

He added: "You might say the Who's Who is a vanity title. Top people read *The Times*; top people, we hope, want to be in our books. They do not have to pay for an entry, only for a copy of the book."

Melrose Press, a wholly British company, charges its customers in United States dollars ("to guarantee my order I enclose my deposit . . . and I undertake to pay the balance on being billed by you") because they are mostly foreign.

What sort of intellectual qualifies for inclusion?

Mr Curtis said: "An intellectual is someone I do not like defining. An intellectual, to some people, is someone sitting in an ivory tower, philo[sophi]zing. But that sort of p[erson] does not normally respo[nd].

"We cannot go for hous[ehold] names when producing a [book] like this. They often wil[l not] complete a questionnaire [and we] do not publicize people w[ho do] not wish to be publiciz[ed. We] would not put Bertrand R[ussell] in, if he were alive, witho[ut his] knowledge. I would only [have] to get his mother's name [wrong] and I would be in trouble."

Where do they find su[ch] entrants?

"Basically nine times o[ut of] ten we write to people [who] have been in our other [books] like *The World Who's W[ho of] Women* (1969) and *Me[n of] Achievement* (1969)", Mr C[urtis] said.

The enterprise has no [con]nexion with the wellk[nown] *Who's Who*, published b[y A.] and C. Black of London.

Healey jibe at 'ruins' of Tory policy

By Our Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's economic policy is in ruins and unemployment is spreading like a cancer into areas comparatively immune in earlier recessions, Mr Denis Healey, MP for Leeds, East, and former Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night.

He told a Greater London Council election campaign meeting in Ealing that Tory backbenchers on the right and the left alike said that the Government had not the slightest idea where it was going.

Mr Healey added: "Mr Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, tells us with the authority of a minister recently promoted that we should take no notice of anything Mrs Thatcher says—just look at what she is doing."

Once again, Mr Healey said, the Tories had proved themselves to be "the party of mass unemployment."

Photograph by John Manning

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary at the Department of Transport (right), and Mr H. H. Sandford, chairman of the Greater London Council's Central Area Planning Committee, riding yesterday over part of a proposed three-mile cycle route through the heart of London. Running from Paddington station to Battersea Park, it will, it is hoped, be the first of a number of safe cycle paths through the centre of London.

Reselection method agreed by Labour

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

After months of wrangling, the national executive of the Labour Party yesterday approved the method for mandatory reselection of parliamentary candidates by constituency parties.

The final choice is to be made by the constituency general management committee sitting in its special capacity as a "selection conference".

Many moderate Labour MPs had feared that this conference could be presented with a list of candidates which excluded the sitting MP. That cannot happen under the rules now approved.

After yesterday's meeting, Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, said: "The MP will automatically be on the short list. That is one thing we have definitely laid down."

But if a local party executive put forward a "shortlist" containing only the name of the MP, it would be open to the larger meeting to consider other candidates.

If the local executive considered several potential candidates, properly nominated by sponsoring organizations, and then decided to put forward one recommended candidate, the selection conference could insist on examining the merits of the others.

Even though the smaller group, the executive, decided that the sitting MP was to go forward as candidate without other competitors, the larger meeting, in which, for example, the left-wingers might have a bigger influence, could decide to seek further nominations. That would obviously be a snub to the sitting member.

The procedure was approved yesterday without opposition. A notable absentee was Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, who has declared his support for the Council for Social Democracy. It is expected that he will resign from the NEC after he has had further talks with his union, the Transport Salaried Staffs' Association.

Yesterday he wrote apologizing for his obsence

Split averted: The influential alliance of most leading trade unions affiliated to the Labour Party has held together despite the threat of a split in its ranks (Our Labour Staff writes.)

The split was mended at a private meeting on Tuesday between Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union and the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Church of England backs unity covenant

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspon[dent]

With unexpected enthus[iasm] the Church of England ye[ster]day became the first En[glish] denomination to declare i[tself] a candidate for a Christian u[nity] covenant with other churc[hes].

The governing bodies of Methodist, United Refor[med] and Moravian churches hav[e to] decide later this year whe[ther] to follow the example set [yes]terday by the General Syno[d of] the Church of England, accepting a complicated [and] negotiable package that w[as to] be worked out by the Chur[ches'] Council on Convenanting, [an] inter-church steering commi[ttee] of ecumenical experts.

The decision by the sy[nod] was taken by substa[ntial] majorities, with bishops, cle[rgy] and laiety voting separately. [The] margins would not have [pro]vided the two-thirds majo[rity] that the scheme will eventu[ally] require if it is to commit [the] church irrevocably, but did [not] fall so far short as to make [that] hurdle seem impossible, [two] years hence.

The most strongly contes[ted] issue concerned the way [in] which women ministers alrea[dy] ordained in the Free Churc[hes] were to be included in the p[ro]posals, in the light of [the] Church of England's own [un]willingness to ordain wo[men] priests.

Despite sustained oppositi[on] from the influential Ang[lo-] Catholic groups, with the su[p]port of some Evangelicals, the proposals were found acce[pt]able by more than two to o[ne] of those voting, and by [a] majority of 144 to 89 among [the] clergy, the closest vote of [the] series of nine taken at the e[nd] of the debate.

It seemed that the Ang[lo-] Catholic group had failed [to] carry the middle ground of [the] argument, in spite of mount[ing] a formidable display of spe[ak]ers, led by the Bishop of Tru[ro], Dr Graham Leonard. His op[po]sition was not to the princ[iple] of entering a covenant, b[ut to] some aspects of the cove[nant] proposed.

His most weighty oppo[nents] were the Archbishop of C[anter]bury and York. The Archbis[hop] of Canterbury, Dr Rob[ert] Runcie, said there would h[ave] to be a change of attitud[e in] the Church of England if C[hris]tian unity was to become reality.

Free Church observers of [the] debate described the result [as] encouraging and hopeful. [Dr] Kenneth Greet, President of [the] Methodist Conference, said [the] covenant could lead to [a] spring time in the Eng[lish] churches".

Award to stimulate innovations

By Our Political Editor

A new award to stimulate better use by British businesses of engineering and scientific talent at universities and polytechnics, was announced yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

In a speech in London the Prime Minister also promised a shake-up of government attitudes to business risk-taking and called for parallel changes of attitude towards innovators in the financial world and in society in general.

Mrs Thatcher said the supercilious attitude in some sections of society towards engineers and entrepreneurs had gone beyond ridiculous affectation to become "positively dangerous".

The new award, outlined by Mrs Thatcher in a speech to a lobbying group called the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee, could carry cash benefits and would, she said, give recognition to successful partnerships between companies and colleges.

The idea of a possible Queen's Award had, according to the word in Whitehall afterwards, been given new momentum by the highly successful meeting Mrs Thatcher held at Number 10 last month with a group of invited inventors and innovators.

The need for commercial success was the theme of the Prime Minister's speech. And while she had no doubt that new technologies would produce "millions of new jobs", she acknowledged "what I am doubtful about is whether we in the United Kingdom will have our proper share".

But in calling for a change in attitudes she insisted that those in charge of investment funds "must become more sympathetic towards the technical man

A beginning had been made but "the manager of every branch of every bank and every investment manager of every pension fund must know what to do if another Barnes Wallis or another Frank Whittle (inventors, respectively, of the swing-wing and jet engine) walks through his door, whether it is in Cornwall or in Savoy Place".

New products and new businesses were "the only long-term solutions" to unemployment, Mrs Thatcher said.

She found it extraordinary that people believed that new technology could be introduced only at the expense of jobs.

Conservative MP rebukes directors' chief

By Our Political Staff

Mr Walter Goldsmith, director-general of the Institute of Directors, was attacked yesterday by Mr Kenneth Lewis, Conservative MP for Rutland and Stamford, for allegedly misrepresenting the views of businessmen.

Mr Goldsmith, has been a trenchant critic of the Government's subsidies to nationalized industries at the expense of the private sector.

Mr Lewis said that the council of the institute should "control and vet" Mr Goldsmith's speeches. Many of the policies he advocated would bt a disaster for many companies whose directors were members of the institute, he said.

Asians join nationality Bill protest

By Lucy Hodges

Two representatives of the Asian community in Kenya have spent the past 10 days in London lobbying politicians to treat them as British citizens under the nationality Bill.

The representatives, who return to Nairobi today, say that the 10,000 Asians in Kenya are so worried about the proposed legislation that they may come to Britain immediately to take advantage of the rule that they may register as British in the next two years.

They say that, if they do not do this, they may, as British overseas citizens under the new Bill, end up with serious difficulties because they would then have to live in Britain for five years before applying for naturalization. At present they simply have to apply for registration as a British subject.

"Why should we have to pay £150 and have a language and character test in order to become naturalized when we have been British for years?" Mr Ramesh Desai, one of the representatives, asked.

The Kenyan Asians, who are mainly professional people, are British by birth or have parents who were British by registration, he says. The Government may well be making trouble for itself by forcing large numbers of Asians to come to Britain in a hurry.

Mr Desai and Mrs Usha Shah, have been visiting Home Office officials, Mr Roy Hattersley, opposition spokesman on home affairs, MPs, and watching the committee sessions on the nationality Bill.

The Kenyan Asians are also worried about their children. British overseas citizens would not be able to pass their citizenship on to their children and the Kenyan Government demands that in order to be Kenyan, children have to have one parent born there. A number of Kenyan Asians would not fall into this category and would therefore be stateless.

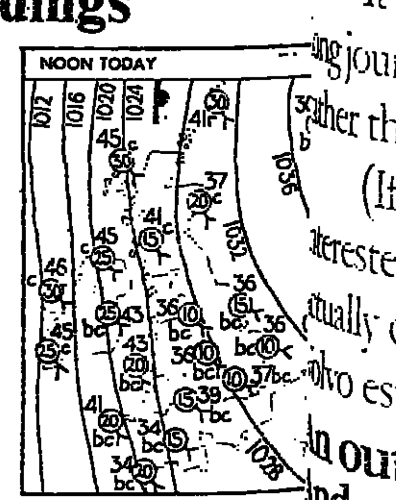
Letters, page 15

Rate rise cancelled

Councillors at Chichester, West Sussex, yesterday reversed an earlier decision to recommend a district rate rise of 1p to 12p in the pound after one councillor said that many ratepayers were "standing in the shadow of unemployment".

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 6.53 am Sun sets: 5.35 pm
Moon rises: 12.33 am Moon sets: 10.13 am
Last quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 6.05 pm to 6.20 am. High water: London Bridge, 6.07 am, 6.2m; 6.32 pm, 6.2m. Avonmouth, 11.5 am, 10.7m; 11.25 pm, 10.2m. Dover, 3.11 am, 5.8m; 3.35 pm, 5.4m. Hull, 10.37 am, 6.2m; 10.55 pm, 6.2m. Liverpool, 3.24 am, 7.7m; 3.38 pm, 7.6m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft

A cold SE airstream covers the country.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E, SE England: Freezing fog patches clearing, sunny intervals; wind E to SE, moderate; max temp 2° to 3°C (36° to 37°F).

Midlands, central N, central S, NE, SW England, Channel Islands: Dry, rather cloudy, few sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate; max temp 2° to 3°C (36° to 37°)F.

Lake District, Borders, NW England, N, S Wales, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Isle of Man: Dry, sunny intervals; wind SE, fresh; max temp 4° to 5°C (39° to 41°F).

Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Dry, rather cloudy, few sunny intervals; wind SE, fresh; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Mostly dry but cloudy: wind S to SE, strong; max temp 6° to 7°C (43° to 45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Cold and mostly dry, but some rain or snow may spread to SW later.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SE, moderate, increasing fresh; sea slight, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish S[ea]: Wind S, strong, occasionally [gale] force; sea rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 4°C (39°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1°C, (34°F). Humidity 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1029.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun, sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	15	59	Cologne	c	-2	28	L Palmas	s	19	66	Nice	c	7	45
Algiers	f	15	59	Copenhgn	c	2	36	Lisbon	s	17	63	Oslo	c	0	32
Amsterdm	s	2	36	Dublin	r	5	41	Locarno	s	10	50	Paris	s	2	36
Barcelona	s	18	64	Edinburgh	s	4	39	London	sn	3	37	Reykjavik	r	2	36
Beirut	r	14	57	Florence	f	13	55	Luxembrg	s	1	34	Rome	r	6	[illegible]
Belfast	r	4	39	Funchal	c	17	63	Madrid	s	7	45	Rotterdm	f	1	34
Berlin	c	-1	30	Geneva	f	2	36	Majorca	r	11	52	Stockhlm	c	2	36
Biarritz	f	10	50	Gibraltar	f	12	54	Malaga	s	15	59	Tel Aviv	c	16	61
Birmnghm	c	2	36	Guernsey	c	1	34	Malta	f	15	59	Vienna	c	0	32
Bristol	s	2	36	Helsinki	s	-3	27	Manchstr	c	3	37	Venice	f	2	36
Brussels	s	2	36	Innsbruck	s	0	32	Moscow	c	-4	[illegible]	Warsaw	s	-3	27
Budapest	s	8	46	Istanbul	c	2	36	Munich	c	-1	30	Zurich	c	-1	30
Cardiff	s	3	37	Jersey	c	5	41	Naples	c	11	52				

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; [illegible] Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Switzerland S Frs [illegible]; Tunisia Din .450; [illegible] Canada $1.50; UAE Dir [illegible]; Yugoslavia Din 30.

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All subscription rates on request.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

The two litre motor car, as understood by Vauxhall.

If you're looking for a car with a two litre engine, there's no shortage of manufacturers hungry to do business with you.

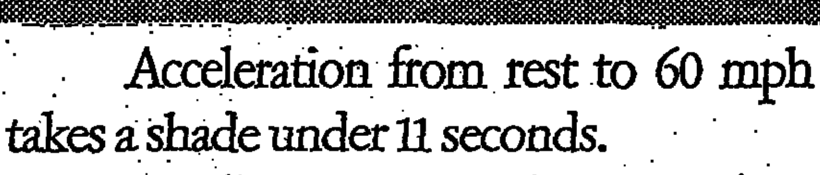
Narrow your sights to cars that are available exclusively with a two litre engine and the numbers rapidly dwindle.

The Vauxhall Carlton is one of the few cars in this uncommonly select group.

Shouldn't a bigger engine merit a bigger car?

Carlton measures 15½ feet from bumper to bumper, a shade longer than a Granada.

It has sleek, rakish lines and is clearly bigger than the average family saloon. Something that's difficult to appreciate from a photograph but immediately apparent in the showroom or on the road.



But where the extra inches really prove their value is inside the car and on the road.

Driver and passengers alike are blessed with generous legroom and ample space to relax in.

It's the kind of car that can turn a long journey into something to be enjoyed, rather than something to be suffered.

(If you prefer an estate, you'll be interested to learn that the Carlton estate actually carries more payload than the big Volvo estate).

An outstanding engine. And an outstanding shape.

No amount of interior comfort can make up for disappointing performance.

In this area, too, Carlton excels.

A remarkably responsive engine combined with an aerodynamically efficient shape endows the car with an impressive turn of speed.

Flat out, the car will reach 107 mph. More realistically, it will cruise all day at 90 mph down the autobahn with power to spare, opportunity permitting.

Acceleration from rest to 60 mph takes a shade under 11 seconds.

Equally impressive is the way Carlton handles this performance.

It corners surely and evenly with road holding that quickly inspires confidence in the driver.

Reassuring, too, is the car's fuel consumption as demonstrated by the D.O.E. figures: 24.4 mpg urban cycle, 38.7 mpg at a steady 56 mph and 30.7 mpg at a steady 75 mph.

A singleminded approach to luxury.

In the same way that Carlton is available with only one engine, it's also available with only one standard of luxury: the best.

Inside, you'll find all the creature comforts you'd generally expect of a car in this class: the velour covered seats, the deep pile carpets, the push-button radio, the quartz clock and so forth.

But you'll also find a few rather unexpected touches.

A driver's seat, for example, that can be adjusted for height, as well as for reach and rake.

So you achieve not just a good driving position, but the best one.

The headrests can even be tilted, as well as raised or lowered.

And thanks to the car's aerodynamics and advanced suspension geometry you can enjoy it all in the virtual absence of wind or road noise.

The protocol.

It won't have escaped your notice that car dealers are more than normally eager for your custom.

Vauxhall dealers are no exception, you'll be glad to learn.

At the moment, they're offering some very good deals on Carlton.

It's a good time to talk.

If you're buying through the company, it may also be worth investigating Vauxhall's Masterhire leasing scheme.

A phone call to (0582) 21122 Ext. 8332 will put you in touch with the right people.

It should be the first step to acquiring the perfect embodiment of the two litre motor car.

VAUXHALL CARLTON

CARLTON SALOON FROM £6,288. ESTATE FROM £6,923. ALL PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT, BUT NOT DELIVERY OR NUMBER PLATES AND ARE BASED ON MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED RETAIL PRICES. DoE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES METRIC EQUIVALENTS. CONSTANT 56 MPH: (7.3L/100KM). CONSTANT 75 MPH: (9.2L/100KM). URBAN CYCLE: (11.6L/100KM). PERFORMANCE FIGURES FROM 'MOTOR' MAGAZINE AND MANUFACTURER. FOR DETAILS OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER SEE YOUR YELLOW PAGES OR RING LUTON (0582) 426388. VAUXHALL RENTAL (0582) 21122 EXT. 8721. PERSONAL EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426197.

Schools law not broken, parents told by minister

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

There is no evidence that any local authority is breaking the law by failing to provide the quantity or quality of education required under the Education Act, 1944, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

He was replying to a letter from the Advisory Centre for Education (ACE), a parents' lobby group, demanding that he name those local authorities which (Ace claimed the recent report on education spending cuts by the Schools Inspectorate (HMI) had indicated were in breach of the law.

The group further demanded that he use his powers under section 99 of the Act to compel those local authorities that were in default to fulfil their *duties under the Act.*

In a letter to ACE, Mr Carlisle said: "The evidence on which the (HMI) report is based does not justify default action on my part . . . I do not accept your assertion that local education authorities are failing in their statutory duties under sections 8 and 61 of the 1944 Education Act.

"Nor do I accept your view that the rate support grant settlement prevents local authorities from executing effectively the national policy for providing a varied and comprehensive education service in any area in accordance with section 1 . . .

"Such a service continues to be provided, though resources devoted to it are limited by what the country can afford. The HMI report reveals weaknesses only in certain institutions."

Section 8 requires local authorities to provide schools "*sufficient in number,* character and equipment to afford for all pupils opportunities for education offering such variety of instruction training as may be desirable in view of their different ages, abilities and aptitudes . . .".

Section 61 states that no fees shall be charged in respect of *the admission* to any maintained school, or the education provided in any such school. The High Court ruled yesterday that Hereford and Worcester had no legal right to charge for instrumental tuition in schools.

Mr Carlisle said that the Government did not intend to name any individual local authorities. Much of the material for the HMI report had been provided on the understanding that they would not be identified.

Miss Sheila Browne, senior chief inspector for schools, gave much the same answer when she was asked to "name names" while *giving evidence to the* Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts yesterday.

Pressed again, however, she said she would reflect further on what she should do. She was not sure who had the right to possession of the information. It was not aquestion of her being prevented from providing the information by the Secretary of State or anyone else.

Asked whether the inspectorate believed that any of the 15 per cent of authorities identified in the report as being the worst providers were breaking the law under section 8, Miss Browne said she did not know the legal definition of what constituted "sufficient schools".

The final *Report by the HMI on the effects on the education service in England of local authority expenditure policies in the financial year 1980-81* was officially published yesterday. Draft reports were made available to the press earlier this month. A report appeared in *The Times* on February 14.

Copies of the final report may be obtained free from the publications dispatch centre, Department of Education and Science, Honeypot Lane, Canon's Park, Stanmore, Middlesex, HA7 1AZ.

Paisley activities over Dublin talks earn rebuke by Mr Atkins

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

The activities of the Rev Ian Paisley over the past few weeks prompted a thinly disguised and unprecedented rebuke yesterday by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

He did not name Mr Paisley, but that was hardly necessary. "Recent events demonstrate that there are people in the province who seek to stir up fear and tension and to foster division," Mr Atkins said.

Mr Paisley was swift to recognize himself in the reference and within a few hours issued a denial. Tomorrow, he holds the fourth of his 13 "Carson trail" rallies. To the dismay of many, he has defeated the weather and is pulling in crowds of several thousands in support of his theme of an intended British "sell-out" over Ulster.

Mr Atkins insisted that all talk of deals, conspiracies and betrayals arising from the Dublin meeting between the Prime Ministers of Britain and Ireland on December 8 was misconceived.

The falsehood that the Government wished to sell out the Northern Ireland community by doing a deal with the Republic was used as a pretext to rouse sectarian bitterness and hatred, Mr Atkins said. The constitutional status of Ulster was not one of the subjects to be covered in talks with the Dublin Government.

"Nothing in the acts or attitude of the Government in any way justifies the view that we are not fully committed to our continuing responsibility for the government of this particular part of the kingdom. There has been, and will be, no betrayal."

Mr Paisley retorted that the fear in Ulster was caused by the joint communiqué issued after the Dublin summit. There was no escaping the fact that discussion of the constitutional relationships between Northern Ireland and Britain took place, and that Mr Atkins's comments were irreconcilable with the communiqué.

MP withdraws backing for Ulster conference

By a Staff Reporter

A Labour MP yesterday withdrew his sponsorship of a conference next month challenging TUC policy on Northern Ireland.

The TUC general council yesterday endorsed a warning to trade councils that association with the conference would lead to deregistration.

The conference, under the title of "TUC Hands Off Ireland", is due to be held in Coventry on March 14 and seeks support for the H-Block hunger strikers. It is being organized by a group called the Smash the Prevention of Terrorism Act Campaign. Speakers will include representatives of Provisional Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Socialist Party.

Mr Ernest Roberts, MP for Hackney, North and Stoke Newington, had agreed to spon sor it but yesterday his office issued a statement announcing his withdrawal.

Business as usual for the part-time soldier who is astonished to be alive

UDR man survives his sixth terrorist attack

From Christopher Thomas
Lisnaskea, co Fermanagh

Mr Roy Kells was on patrol last night in the freezing blackness of the co Fermanagh countryside, and the bullet wound above his left eye was blue from the wind.

On Monday night, a gunman had fired five shots at him through a plate glass window, and Mr Kells admits he is astonished to be alive. All day Tuesday, friends were telephoning and calling at his drapery shop in the High Street in Lisnaskea, less than 10 miles from the border with the Irish republic.

Several nights each week he goes on patrol with the Ulster Defence Regiment, arriving home in the dark for a few hours sleep. His shop has been wrecked four times by terrorists, and once before he has escaped an IRA bullet.

Mr Kells, aged 44, married with four sons and a daughter, came close to being the sixty-fifth person to be murdered in co Fermanagh in a decade. He was dressing the shop window, changing it from winter stock to spring, when he heard two cracks and looked round to see a young man crouched on the other side of the glass, a pistol held before him.

Mr Kells dived for cover as *three more bullets split the* glass and thudded into the wall behind him. One grazed his head and drew blood. A young girl and boy who were also working on the window display suffered cuts from flying glass.

The gunman escaped through a bar next door, dashing past customers and out of the back *door to a waiting Volkswagen,* which had been stolen earlier. It was abandoned just over a mile away.

There is almost always a helicopter ready for immediate action in the area. Recently a small helicopter base was constructed yards from the High Street, but on this occasion, unofficial sources say, one was not instantly available.

Mr Kells was working at the shop as usual on Tuesday, going *home for a bowl of tomato* soup at lunchtime and returning within 20 minutes. He recalled his many friends who were not so lucky; the last victim was Mr Ernest Johnston, killed at his home on the Fermanagh border in the autumn. He was a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

In March, 1976, Mr Kells was hanging drapes in a nearby school. A bullet from a high velocity rifle smashed through *the classroom window and* buried itself in the wall just above a ladder he had been using.

His shop was bombed in 1972, 1975 and 1976, and was badly damaged by fire eight days before the first murder attempt. It is not customary for survivors of terrorist attacks to be named in the media but within a few hours of the latest attempt he allowed himself to be named

Mr Kells clearly has no intention of leaving. He inherited the business from his father and hopes to hand it down. His wife, Shirley, said: "We intend to carry on. You cannot let them force you out".



Mr Roy Kells looking at the bullet holes in the window of his shop.

Nationalize fire service is sought

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The fire service should taken away from local gov ment control and formed one nationalized service, Chief and Assistant Chief Officers' Association said i policy statement yesterday. association called for a r commission inquiry into service.

The statement was issue response to a government sultative document, publis last summer, on the future the fire service.

The association said "impartial review of all ac ties associated with the pro tion of society from fire other emergencies is now o due". There was no alterna if "partisan opinion is to subordinated to the ove needs of society", and if morale of the service was be restored.

If the fire service remai a part of local government vision should be made to ens that the "safety of society not prejudiced by a change political influence in employ authorities".

The finance of any local g ernment service was heavily pendent on the political will the authority concerned. " are concerned that politi motivation in respect of service activity is very sm indeed by comparison w some other local governm services and at a time of straint we believe this must sult in a diminution of service fire brigades through the country are able to p vide".

What might be seen as saving by councils could me extra spending for the natio Because of the unique positi of some organizations held the community they needed ce tral government support.

The association was co cerned that any judgments the future structure of the fi service were made only aft all financial implications h been assessed, "not simp those related to local gover ment expenditure".

Chief fire officers blamed th low morale existing in the fi service on pay and condition the strike of three years ag and the Government's consult tive document, which examine the possibility of reducing th service.

The lack of a single authori for the fire service made ult mate accountability impossibl

Sir Gervas Walker, chairma of the Association of Count Councils, said the suggestio that councils should lose thei responsibility for fire brigade was "a direct and irresponsib challenge to the democrat basis of local government se vices to the public". It was th first step towards a totalitari state.

Lady Diana Spencer leaving Clarence House yesterday. Below, a souvenir linen towel in production in Belfast.

Palace refuses to be drawn on rumours of Australian post for Prince of Wales

Offiicals at the Australian High Commission in London, and Buckingham Palace, refused to be drawn yesterday on rumours that the Prince of Wales would become Governor-General of Australia after his marriage to Lady Diana Spencer, expected to take place in late July.

Sources pointed out that while both had close connexions with Australia, the job itself was largely ceremonial and could include the unwelcome possibility of the future King being dragged into the maelstrom of Australian politics.

Meanwhile, Lady Diana quickly settled into the routine of living in Clarence House and becoming a fully-protected member of the Royal family. Accompanied by a policeman, she drove to Buckingham Palace to visit the Prince and read some of the 3,000 telegrams and hundreds of letters setn from all over the world congratulating the couple.

It was still unclear whether she would remain at Clarence House until the wedding.

An announcement of the date and place is expected within the next few days. Westminster Abbey is the most likely choice.

The Prince meanwhile continues with a busy chedule of public engagements. Last night he attended a dinner as Colonel-in-Chief with the officers of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) in Hampshire.

At the end of next month he leaves on a four-week trip to New Zealand and Australia. It was announced yesterday that the Duke of Edinburgh will also visit Australia just before

The Prince was reported to have bought a new racehorse to replace Allibar, which collapsed and died last week after a training session. He is understood to be buying Good Prospect, a 12-year-old steeplechaser from the stables of trainer John Edwards, near Ross-on-Wye.

Scotland Yard yesterday dismissed reports that two men had attempted to break into the block in West London where Lady Diana has a flat.

In brief

Polish union man for TUC talks

The TUC has taken the initiative in establishing links with the independent trade union movement in Poland by inviting Mr Bogdan Lis, a leading official of Mr Lech Walesa's Solidarity organization, for talks in London next week.

Welcoming the visit as an opportunity to develop contact with the movement, the TUC general council emphasized its strong wish to respond positively to requests from Solidarity for assistance.

PC's bravery award

Police Constable Brial Olds who was shot and paralyzed in a raid on an off-licence, received his third commendation for bravery yesterday for his "courage, determination and devotion to duty" in chasing and arresting one of three men he had seen running from a house they had burgled in Pinner, London, last March.

Hunt for TB patient

The search for Mr James Cross, a wandering knife-grinder, who is suffering from a highly infectious strain of tuberculosis, has had to be resumed because a man thought to be Mr Cross and taken to hospital was a tramp looking for a hot meal and a free bed for the night.

Boys on murder charge

Two boys, aged 15 and 16, from Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, were committed by Ashington Juvenile Court yesterday for trial at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court accused of murdering Paul Hedley, aged 12, also of Newbiggin, whose body was found in a ditch on December 27.

£90,000 award

Dame Cicely Saunders, a London specialist in pain control of cancer, was yesterday awarded the £90,000 Templeton Foundation Prize for Progress in Religion. It will be presented by the Duke of Edinburgh at a ceremony in London in May.

Sir Robin Day elected

Sir Robin Day, the political commentator and broadcaster, was elected chairman of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government, at the society's annual meeting in the House of Commons last night.

Dublin disco fire victim

The St Valentine's Day disco fire in Dublin claimed its forty-seventh victim yesterday with the death in hospital of Mr Brendan O'Meara, aged 19, of Coolock, Dublin.

Awards for 'Times' cartoonist

By a Staff Reporter

Mark Boxer, "Marc" of *The Times's* feature page, yesterday won three awards out of six offered in a national Cartoonist of the Year competition.

He topped the lists for the political and social comment classes, and a representation of Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of *The Times*, gained him the silver nib in the caricature category.

"Jak" of the London *New Standard* won the categories for cartoons with royal and sporting subjects and John Glashan of *The Observer* won the strip cartoon class.

The Glen Grant Cartoonists of the Year awards were made by Seagram United Kingdom.

More Whitehall efficiency reviews proposed

By Peter Hennessy

The Government announced yesterday two new Whitehall efficiency reviews to be carried out by teams under Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste.

The reviews cover the provision of support services for the Government's scientific, research and development establishments, and official administrative forms affecting the citizen and businesses. The idea is to make the research stations less costly and more efficient, and to improve the intelligibility and simplicity of the information required from the public.

The Civil Service Department will announce next month the scale of economies arising from last year's, trans-Whitchall Rayner scrutiny, as the exercises are officially known, of statistical services. About one statistical post in five will be abolished at a saving of £20m to the Exchequer.

The forms review team will be led by Mr Malcolm Grant, a Civil Service Department prin pal, with the help of Dr Eli beth Thoms, a member of S Derek's staff. Pilot studies w be undertaken in six depa ments, including custo revenue, and health and soc security; the lesson learnt w have general applicant in Whi hall.

The forms inquiry will se to complete its report by t early autumn, and will purs two themes: the need to ma them more easily understood the public and to reduce t burden of information provisi placed by Government on dustry.

The research and devel ment team will be led by Alan Payne, a Civil Servi Department principal, who w be helped by Mr Ian Beesly member of the Rayner team will look at about 17,000 s port staff posts and eight partments.

Mr Payne's report is due the end of the year. The resu of both investigations will go the Prime Minister by way Sir Derek and Lord Soam Lord President of the Coun

Joint road-rail authority for London proposed

By a Staff Reporter

London's entire public transport system, road and rail, should be the responsibility of a single body, the London Boroughs Association told the Commons select committee on transport yesterday.

Either a public transport authority should be created or the Greater London Council should be given new powers.

Mr Simon Randall, chairman of the association's housing and works committee, said: "The complex problems of British Rail and London Transport need to be tackled jointly."

The new body, or the GLC, would need adequate powers and finance, the association said. Its area could extend to *the line of the new orbital* motorway, M25.

GLC officials have said in oral evidence to the select committee that although the council would have a strong voice in any new authority, it was unrealistic and arrogant to say it would be the sole voice.

The London Boroughs Association described the enforcement of traffic regulations as "grossly inadequate". The results were losses for industry, commerce and trade through congestion and delay.

Financial cuts in London's road building and the present level of spending would ensure that the capital's road system, described in an earlier report of the transport committee as a national scandal, would remain unchanged for many years.

New EEC proposals for increasing axle weights for heavy vehicles would bring even bigger difficulties, it said.

No pressure on heavy lorries inquiry, MP told

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Sir Arthur Armitage, who produced last year's report on lorries, people and the environment, firmly rejected suggestions yesterday that the inquiry had been set up as a means of bringing heavier lorries to Britain.

Giving evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Transport, Sir Arthur stated thata he and his colleagues had never been under any pressure from the Department of Transport. He also emphasized that his recommendation had been *to allow heavier lorries, not* bigger ones.

Container sizes and trailer lengths should be gixed at the present limits, he said.

Sir Arthur insisted that his report was not a package of proposals to enable the 44-ton lorry to be introduced.

"But if you ask me whether it is a package of suggested environmental improvements, if we are to live with the heavier lorry, the answer is yes," he said.

It was a mistake to believe that the new by-passes called for in the report were needed to accommodate heavier vehicles, he pointed out.

Such vehicles would, if anything, reduce the volume of traffic, but the by-passes were needed to cope with present

Milk price controls must stay, minister says

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

Milk price controls had to stay, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, said yesterday. "We must clearly be careful not to price ourselves out of our own market", he told members of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers in London.

He defended the system by which maximum retail prices are fixed by ministers. The system is opposed by some right-wing Conservatives who *want milk distribution to be* investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

"Very few of those arguing for such a review come from within the industry. It seems to me that the onus is on them to demonstrate that the changes they would like to see would not have any ill effects on consumers, distributors and of course producers."

300 MPs back blocked Bi

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government appeared last night to have changed its mind on the need for stronger legislation on access to public buildings for disabled people.

A Government-sponsored amendment which would have the same effect as the blocked Disabled Persons Bill will bt discussed today in the standing committee of the Local Gove ment (Miscellaneous Provisio (Scotland) Bill.

A similar amendment been tabled by a group of M including two Conservatives.

By last night, more than MPs, including at least 50 C servatives, had signed the ea day motion supporting glocktd Bill, sponsored by Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cym MP for Caenarfon.

Mr Coral freed on two charges

Bernard Coral, former managing director of the casinos division of the Coral leisure group, was discharged from Highbury Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, when the prosecution offered no evidence against him on two charges.

His committal for trial had been sought on charges of attempting to defeat the course of justice by concealing alleged offences by employees of the former casino division. They were both withdrawn and Mr Coral was granted the cost of the day's proceedings.

Joe the Greek sent for trial

Iordanis Vratsides, known as Joe the Greek, unemployed and of no fixed address, was committed in custody for trial at the Central Criminal Court by magistrates at Highgate, London, yesterday.

Mr Vratsides, who has been extradited from Italy, is alleged to have attempted to murder four people between August 24, 1978, and January 10, 1979; to have committed seven robberies in the Greater London area totalling £30,584 between July 29, 1978, and January 16, 1979; and he faces two c[illegible] ing passp[illegible]

Unemployed who get high benefits try harder to find work

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The higher the benefits the unemployed receive, the more they want to find work, according to a report today by the Policy Studies Institute. "This relationship is the opposite of what you might think it would be", Mr David J. Smith, author of the report, *Unemployment and Racial Minorities*, says.

The reason given in the report is that those with large families find it harder to manage on their benefits than those with small ones. Those with higher benefits and large families are more likely than the rest to consider any kind of job that may be available and make more job applications.

They are more likely to be concerned about being out of work, to emphasize their financial problems, to have debts, and to suffer hardships as a result.

But they remain longer out of work because they need a higher wage to support their families or because they are reluctant to accept a job that pays only slightly more than they are receiving in benefits. Asians are badly affected in those respects because their *families tend to be larger.*

The report was financed by the Department of Employment and the Manpower Services Commission. It is based on a survey of 2,450 unemployed people from various areas, including 1,550 members of ethnic minorities.

On average, the income of unemployed men has fallen to 46 per cent of their previous earnings, the report finds. Only 3 per cent of white men and 5 per cent of minority group men were receiving more in benefits than they had earned.

Yet among whites and minorities the previous pay of the unemployed was well below the average for manual workers.

Those who have been unemployed for a long time are just as active in looking for work as those who became unemployed recently. The evidence is that people continue to be unemployed because of things *they cannot change and not* because they have made little effort to find work.

People with the lowest grade jobs are at least six times as likely to be unemployed as those with the highest. Among those most at risk are people with no qualifications, a limiting disability and short service, and those who work in small establishments where trade unions are not established.

Asians and West Indians are much more at risk than whites. But that difference is small compared with the difference in risk of being unemployed between an unskilled worker and a university professor.

Among the West Indian male unemployed, the 16 to 24 age group accounts for 45 per cent, compared with 29 per cent among whites. In the case of Asians, the young form about the same proportion of the unemployed as of the workforce. Among whites, they are a higher proportion.

Only a minority of unemployed 16 to 19-year-olds have been accepted for any training course, although most of them have been without work for long periods. Many more West Indian teenagers than white or Asian have found places on courses, including government ones.

"Thirty-three per cent of West Indian teenage boys, compared with 19 per cent of whites, have been accepted for any course; and 19 per cent of West Indian teenage b compared with 15 per cent whites, have been accepted a government course."

Among those aged 20 to the proportions who have b accepted for a course are m the same among teenagers.

The Manpower Services C mission denied that the fig indicated reverse discrim tion.

"This is directed at the m disadvantaged people in area. We tend to give prio to people with fewest qua cations. Those with the m are more likely to help th selves and more likely to jobs without our assistan There was *no question* of criminating in favour of bl people.

Unemployment and Racial Mi ties by David J. Smith (Pc Studies Institute, 1-2 Castle L London, SW1E 6DR; £5.39 cluding postage).

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hird 'Observer' owner in five years

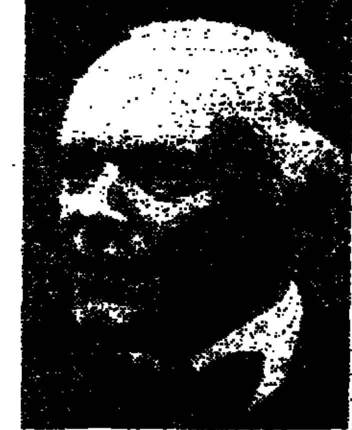
Staff Reporter

Observer yesterday gained third owner in five years. se years have brought financial difficulties and industrial e to a newspaper with one the greatest international rations of any British publin.

e newspaper was born in aftermath of the French olution, on December 4, and has since shown its ngness to challenge established opinion, as in 1956, when opposition to government y over Suez cost it many ers.

its earliest years, the newspaper was often little more than icle for gossip and scurril comment. In the late nineh century it gained respectability but in the early of the present century its ation dwindled to a few and copies a week.

revival came with the ship of J. L. Garvin, and roprietorship of the first Astor, whose descendant, avid Astor, took over the ship from Mr Garvin in



Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield



Mr Donald Trelford, editor of "The Observer"

Mr Astor remained editor until 1975, and by then the newspaper was suffering increasing financial losses. After a long dispute during that year, substantial reductions in manning were achieved but were not enough to end the newspaper's difficulties.

So in November, 1976 the newspaper unwillingly decided to seek an external backtr. After a number of wealthy figures had been mentioned as as possible buyers, *The Observer* was taken over by Atlantic Richfield.

The new owners promised to maintain the paper's editorial traditions and journalistic standards but they were unable to stem the losses.

If the newspaper's editorial voic ehas become less distinct in recent years, its immediate difficulties have been most apparent in its industrial relations. Twice since the Atlantic Richfield takeover the closure of the paper has been threatened because of indusrial disputes.

Last summer it was estimated that the company had spent $20m on *The Observer*, and this winter, with the recession deepening, there was no sign of any significant improvement.

While the closure of *The Sunday Times* for 11 months in 1978 gave the newspaper a big increase in circulation, the gain was only temporary and last year it slipped into third position among the quality Sunday newspapers, behind *The Sunday Times* and the *Sunday Telegraph.*

Oil chief to stay on as newspaper chairman

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles

Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield (Arto), said in Los Angeles last night: "My discussions with Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, chief executive of Lonrho, have convinced me of his personal desire and interest in maintaining the high standards of journalism, its quality, integrity and independence, which have been the hallmarks of *The Observer* for nearly two centuries, and which Atlantic Richfield has endeavoured to support since it acquired *The Observer* over four years ago."

Mr Anderson, who will continue as chairman of the newspaper, added; "The Outram group will not only provide British national ownership to *The Observer*, but also can by their proximity give greater support to the management".

Mr Michael Parr, a company spokesman in Los Angeles, said yesterday: "We have never envisioned ourselves as being newspaper publishers. We got into *The Observer* in the first place because of the newspaper's plight. It seemed a worthy thing to do, a philanthropic move.

"It became increasingly evident over the past year or two thatto run a non-related business some five or six thousand miles away from the main Los Angeles office was quite difficult.

onrho started vast expansion in the 1970s

r Financial Staff

961 Lonrho employed 350 in central and southern and made profits of 00 on a turnover of £4m. t year Mr Roland "Tiny" nd joined the company as managing director.

1965 the company was g profits of £1.8m on er of £32m. It had ex- d in Rhodesia, Zambia, i and South Africa in transport, motors, construction, farming and publishing.

In 1971 the company faced a *liquidity crisis brought on by* the arrest of the group's finance director and other executives in South Africa on charges, later withdrawn, in connexion with a failed bid by Lonrho in 1968 to take over minority stakes in certain subsidiaries in South Africa.

The resulting crisis, known as "The Lonrho Affair", led to the remark by Mr Edward Heath, the Prime Minister, *about the "unacceptable face* of capitalism".

During the 1970s, Lonrho embarked on a massive expansion programme in this country, including in 1977, a 24 per cent stake in Scottish Universal Investments (Suits) from Sir Hugh Fraser and his family trusts. After buying a further 5 per cent Lonrho launched a full takeover bid and the deal as referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Suits acquired George Outram and Company, publishers of *The Glasgow Herald* and *Evening Times* and several Scottish weekly newspapers in 1964.

It added more weekly newspapers in 1972

Households better off but regional lifestyles vary

North tops egg-eating league and Scotland is ahead on bread

By Frances Gibb

Life for the average household in the United Kingdom is materially better than a decade ago, with more people having a *telephone*, central heating and a refrigerator, according to a survey published today.

Against a background of a doubling in unemployment, the proportion of households with a telephone doubled to two *thirds of the total and twice* as many households, now about half, have central heating.

But the extent to which a *household matches the national* average depends entirely on where it is. In Wales and Northern Ireland, half or less *of the households have a* telephone and in the North, Yorkshire and Humberside, less than half have a car, compared with 58 *per cent nationally.*

The Welsh eat more butter and potatoes, the Scots more bread and Northerners more bacon, eggs, cakes and biscuits than any other region, while residents in the South-east and East Anglia eat more fresh fruit and vegetables, meat and cheese.

The Welsh drink the most tea and the least coffee, while people in the South-west drink the most coffee and the least tea. Milk is the favoured drink *in the East Midlands, where on* average residents consume a pint more per person a week than those in the North.

The sick fare best in Scotland; where doctors' average list sizes are the lowest in Britain. Those in the East Midlands are the highest.

Scotland and Northern Ireland have the best availability of hospital beds, at 11 per 1,000 *people*, compared with the worst availability of 6 per 1,000 in the Oxford Area Health Authority.

Wales has the biggest incidence of death from heart disease; 535 per 100,000 population, which is 20 per cent higher than elsewhere. It also has the largest number of National Health Service prescriptions issued per person a year, a total of 8.7 against the average of 6.8.

The Welsh also collect £50.39 in sickness benefit per person, twice the English average of £25.23.

Lifestyles vary: in the North, with the highest average gross weekly wage, £97.83, except for the South-east, the average person eats just over five ounces of bacon and at least four eggs a week more than anyone else in the country.

The North also has the highest birthrate for women aged between 15 and 19 (38 per 1,000 compared with 31 per 1,000 nationally) and one quarter of women marrying were under 20 years old.

In Yorkshire and Humberside, people spend less in a week than anywhere else. Weekly household spending in 1978-79 was £78.54, almost 10 per cent below the national average.

The region boasts the highest proportion of households with washing machines, the lowest *average house prices* (£15,003 compared with £19,925 nationally in 1979) and more benefits for pensioners, including assistance with television licences and home helps, than elsewhere.

East Anglia has the fastest-growing population in the country, *chiefly because of people* moving to the area. Although earnings are relatively low, an attraction is that it has the country's highest proportion of its dwellings, 18 per cent, built since 1970.

Households in general are more *materially prosperous* there than elsewhere. East Anglia has the highest proportion with central heating

One of the sharpest contrasts is between the South-east and Northern Ireland. The former remains top of the regions for earnings, *with an average gross* weekly wage for men of £108.50 (£101.40 nationally).

The South-east has the highest average *income* per household and the highest average weekly expenditure.

It has the lowest unemploy*ment (5 per cent in July last* year), the highest average house prices (£25,000)

Northern Ireland is still the poorest region in terms of gross domestic product and personal income and five of its districts had unemployment rates of 20 per cent or more in 1980.

More than one in five households in 1978-79 had a gross weekly income of less than £30

Regional Trends—1981 edition (Government Statistical Service, £11.95 net. Stationery Office).

3C urged boost HF output

neth Gosling

Radio should aim to all its output available IF by 1990 and replan hedules accordingly, a *vorking party report* on service radio in the and 1990s recommends

discussion document also nends that a broadcast- entre exclusively for e built in inner London at more use be made of service programmes in mestic network.

report sets out a number ions but no decisions e taken on those until nts have been received BBC staff and from ted parties outside the ation.

most important conclu- s that the BBC should i four national radio ks and regional radio as *s a network of local* s in order to do justice l affairs. Such coverage, port says, would ensure rate public broadcasting until the end of the r.

1990, the BBC should e-engineered all its exist- HF, and have extended coverage as far as *e by building some of*) or so extra transmitters d.

most controversial option ected to be the com- s fourth, described yes- by Mr Aubrey Singer, ing director of BBC as the most interesting and one that would need areful thought.

is proposed by a group ocal radio and the world and says that Radios 1 should be for music and s; Radio 3, should carry drama; and there should ational public affairs net- and a local home service.

aking to the Broadcasting Guild in London, Mr said the report repre- an agenda for the 1990s; important but it was a n-forming rather than a n-taking document.

School trip 'was not fun cruise'

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Mr Gerald Hughes, chairman of Berkshire County Council's education committee, suspended himself from office yesterday pending an official inquiry into a Mediterranean school cruise on which councillors and officers travelled free.

Speaking the day after flying home from the two-week trip, Mr Hughes said it had not been a "fun cruise" and criticism had been uninformed and speculative.

Mr Hughes and his wife Edith, also a county councillor, were *among* 14 "*administrative* staff" on the cruise who travelled in free berths paid for by P&O.

The 940 Berkshire school children and 63 teachers on board paid £270 each. Mr Peter Edwards, *Berkshire's director* of education, and his wife also travelled free.

Yesterday Mr Hughes met Mr Robert Gash, the council's chief executive, who has been ordered to conduct an official inquiry.

Afterwards Mr Hughes said: "I have decided that the appropriate course is to suspend myself from all activities and duties as chairman to free myself to deal with the inquiry.

"But I would like to emphasize this was not a fun cruise but hard work. The administrative party travelled on the strict understanding that we would be spared more of the duties on board."

"My wife and Mr Edward's wife both acted as mother figures to the children, apart from doing their share of dormitory work and supervision of the canteen."

Mr Hughes ,a retail chemist, said that because of the publicity surrounding the trip his shop staff had been abused by customers. "My shop windows have been daubed with slogans and stink bombs let off inside", he said.

Ps reject appeal on sex op law loophole

chard Evans
mentary Staff

shops might avoid pro- on under the proposed n indecent displays by described as art galleries useums, Dr Shirley Sum- ill, Labour MP for x and an opposition sman on home affairs, yesterday.

ler the Indecent Displays rol) Bill a person publicly ying indecent matter will able to prosecution, but *will not apply where it* played in an art gallery iseum, and is visible only within the premises.

Summerskill said at the standing committee that as worried by the exemp- *tion because there was no definition* of art gallery or museum.

Mr Timothy Sainsbury, Conservative MP for Hove and the sponsor of the Bill, said that art galleries and museums dealt in material that was of a limited nature. The sort of devices display in sex shops could not be mistaken.

"If we try to give any elaborate definition to what constitutes an art gallery or museum we are going to get into a quagmire.

"We would not necessarily stopup what is at worst a very small potential loophole."

An amendment to delete the exemption from the Bill was rejected by 11 votes to three.

rgeon is fined)0 for aling violins

John Douglas Welch, aged senior registrar of cardio- cic surgery at the London ital, *was* convicted at lesex Crown Court yester- of stealing two violins, a r and a Chanot, and of g and obtaining £200 £800 by deception from A. Beare Ltd, violin rs, of Soho.

each of the two theft ges he was fined £250 and ch deception charge £25.

was ordered to pay £1,400 ensation to Mrs Barbara tton, owner of the Voller a, and £300 of prosecution . Dr Welch, of Lower ld, Calverton, Milton es, Buckinghamshire had ded not guilty.

Man aged 88 escapes driving ban

From Our Correspondent
Wolverhampton

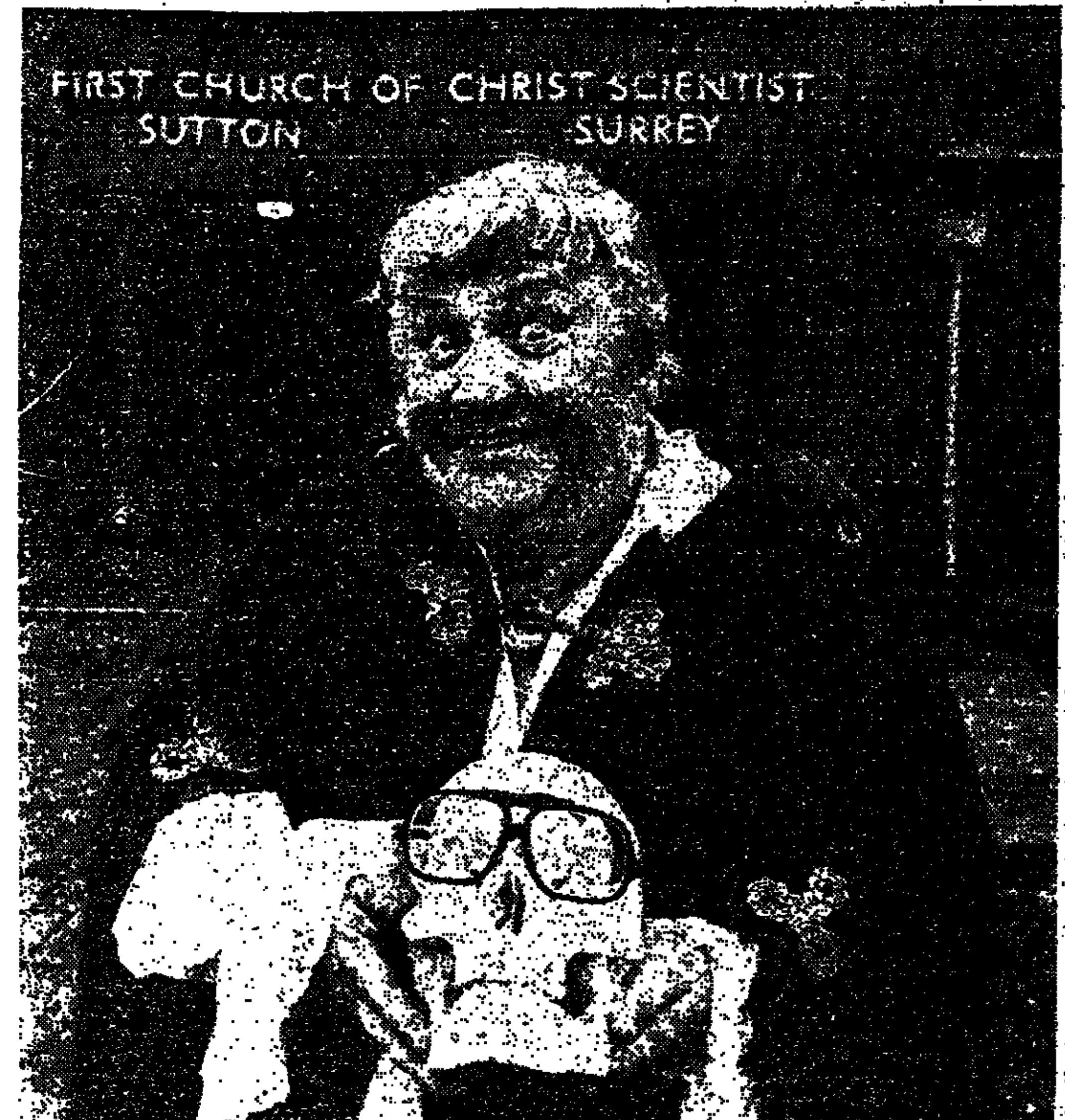
Frederick Simms, aged 88, escaped a driving ban after telling magistrates at Warley, West Midlands, yesterday that it would interfere with his hobby of photographing wildlife.

"I would be absolutely shattered if I lost my licence", Mr Simms, said.

Mr Simms, of Moorfield, Belbroughton, *Hereford and* Worcester, admitted failing to report an accident and was *fined* £5. His car was in collision with a bus.

After hearing that Mr Simms drove about 8,000 miles a year pursuing *his* photographic interests, the bench decided not to disqualify him or order him to take another driving test.

HOME NEWS



Photograph by John Manning

Harry Secombe, the comedian, outside the church at Sutton, Surrey, that will become an arts centre named after him. A trust aims to raise £250,000 for the project, to supplement a £500,000 council grant.

Edinburgh Festival's quality survives cuts

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Cologne Opera, San Francisco Ballet and the Greek theatre company Amphitheatre are among the guests at this year's Edinburgh Festival, which runs from August 16 to September 5.

Financial difficulties mean that there will be rather fewer events this year than in 1980, perhaps 150 this year as against 175 last year, but the festival organizers believe that the quality of the programme has been maintained.

The festival will open with Bach's St Matthew Passion, with the London Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado. There will be eleven orchestras in all, including the Norddeutscher Rundfunk Orchester under Klauh Tennstedr and the Camerata Lysy with Yehudi Menuhin.

After last year's writers' conference, there will be a dramatists' conference, while the visual arts will include two exhibitions from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, American Abstract Expressionists and an exhibition of contemporary American photography, Mirrors and Windows.

Cologne Opera will present *The Barber of Seville*, with Alicia Nafé, Leo Nucci and Luigi Alva, and Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito*, with Brigitte Fassbaender and Werner Hollweg; the Cologne Opera Studio will perform Thea Musgrave's *The Voice of Ariadne*.

San Francisco Ballet will give four performances of Prokoviev's *Romeo and Juliet* choreographed by Michael Smuin, as well as two programmes of shorter works.

There will be a visit from Dan Wagoner and Dancers from New York and the London Contemporary Dance Theatre will be in residence during the festival, presenting a new full-length ballet by Robert Cohan, with music by Carl Davis.

Drama will include two productions from a company formed by the Birmingham Repertory Theatre and Haymarket Productions; one already announced is Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with Derek Jacobi in the title role. The National Theatre will give the premiere of *On the Razzle*, Tom Stoppard's adaptation of a farce by Nestrov, with Felicity Kendal leading the cast.

Recitals will be given by such artists as Hermann Prey, Vladimir Ashkenazy, Krystian Zimerman, Mauricio Pollini and Margaret Price.

Mr John Drummond, the festival director, said this year's programme had been "murder to prepare", partly because of a late announcement by Edinburgh District Council of its grant to the festival, but also because the recession had made foreign governments reluctant to provide money for companies

ITN film of embassy raid wins award

By a Staff Reporter

Independent television companies yesterday won most of the 1980 Royal Television Society awards for television journalism, with Independent Television News receiving the hard news award for its much praised coverage of the storming of the Iranian Embassy.

Jon Snow, of ITN, was named television reporter of the year for reports from Afghanistan, from Iran on the ill-fated attempt to rescue the American hostages and from the Iraq-Iran war about the rescue of the passengers and crew from a trapped ship, in which he swam out to the ship.

Thames Television won the current affairs award for its *TV Eye* programme on Gdansk, while the BBC's *Panorama* programme received the investigative journalism award

The daily news magazine award was shared by BBC North, for *Look North*, and Associated Television for *ATV Today*. The regional news story award went to Harlech Television for its reporting of the St Paul's riot in Bristol.

Gerry Goad, of the BBC, won the award for television cameraman of the year and a special judge's prize went to Nick Downie for "Afghanistan—With the Rebels".

Britain's welfare states attacked

By a Staff Reporter

Five different welfare states need to be reformed if poverty and inequality in Britain are to be reduced, a Labour MP argues in a book published today.

Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead, identifies a tax benefit welfare state; a company welfare state, providing "perks" ranging from free food to pensions; an unearned income welfare state; and a private market welfare state, involving the buying of such welfare services as education and health; as well as the traditional welfare state.

Introducing his book at a meeting in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Field said: "Most of postwar politics has been based on the assumption that welfare programmes can be paid for out of economic growth. This is no longer a realistic assumption."

In the book, he suggests a wide range of fiscal reforms, including tax allowances at the standard rate only, cash ceilings on tax benefits such as mortgage interest relief, and the reintroduction of an exemption scheme

To redistribute from the company welfare state, he suggests that companies should pay for fringe benefits out of income that has already been taxed, and that the gain derived from such perks should be brought within the tax net.

Reform of the unearned income welfare state would be brought about by a wealth tax. Mr Field believes that would lead to the private market welfare state withering away. He does not advocate outlawing expenditure on private medicine and health services.

The resources from such reforms could provide a big increase in child benefit, a new unemployment benefit, a one-parent family allowance, a new disability benefit, pensioner credits and rent allowances.

Mr Field, a former director of the Child Poverty Action Group, believes that his reforms would greatly diminish the state's power over people's lives and cut direct personal taxation.

Inequality in Britain: Freedom, Welfare and the State (Fontana, £2.50).

Minister seeks a better deal for air travellers

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

International trade had become more open but the civil aviation industry was one of the last bulwarks of protectionism, Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Trade, told a conference on European aviation at the Royal Aeronautical Society in London yesterday.

Civil aviation was a mature industry yet it was still not able freely to offer the products to the consumer. The Government believed the tightly regulated fare and routing system "does not result in the best deal for airline passengers nor, in the long run, is it in the interests of the airlines themselves".

European airlines must be efficient and productive to survive. Maintaining such a highly protected European market would not help them achieve the efficiency and the productivity they needed.

The Government wanted to see a measure of freedom for the airlines to offer fares based on commercial market forces.

Authorities might have to check on some fares to see that they were generally in line with costs and that there was no abuse of monopoly, Lord Trefgarne said.

Dr T. J. O'Driscoll, executive director of the European Travel Commission, said that international tourism in and to Europe would almost double by 1990

Private sector link 'might improve NHS efficiency'

By a Staff Reporter

The National Health Service and certain social services are encouraged in a new booklet to consider joining forces with the private sector to improve efficiency.

The document, *Care in Action*, which was published yesterday by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, is a handbook for the members of the new district health authorities, and for local authority social services committee members.

It repeats the Government's emphasis on improving services for the growing numbers of elderly, and for the mentally ill and handicapped, and says maternity services and care of the newborn are a priority in the face of recent criticism from the select committee on social services.

But with repeated warnings that it cannot be assumed that more money will always be available for the health service, it emphasizes the importance of voluntary care, lists 13 examples of savings that can be made, and encourages the contracting out of services such as laundry and catering, and also of treatment where that can be done more cheaply.

It says health service planning should take account of private beds in the area and that sharing of private sector and health service staff may eventually be possible. Where capital is scarce, expensive equipment ight be obtained by encouraging a private developer to provide it under contract, it adds.

The rate of decline has slowed, however, with a reduction in the list of only 21,000 in the six months from March, 1980.

Sterilization delays alleged

By a Staff Reporter

The National Health Service is failing to meet the demand for male and female sterilization, according to a report by the Birth Control Trust.

The report, based on a survey of area health authorities in 1978, shows that in almost two thirds of the 30 that provided detailed information, women wanting sterilization had to wait six months or longer. Only six had a waiting time of less than three months.

Mrs Jane Roe, the author, said the number of NHS operations had almost certainly risen, but from anecdotal evidence the waiting lists had risen too. Sterilization was a cost-effective means of birth control in the long term.

Sterilization and the NHS (Birth Control Trust, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ; 90p and postage).

Law Report February 25 1981 — House of Lo

When a resident landlord dies

Landlau and Another v Sloane

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered February 19]

Under the Rent Act, 1977, where a resident landlord granted a contractual tenancy of part of the house in which the landlord herself lived, the tenant was not protected by the Act, so that when the landlord died her executors were entitled, to bring the contractual tenancy to an end by notice; and after the 12-month period to be disregarded under Schedule 2, paragraph 1, they could obtain possession against the tenant. The tenant did not become a statutory tenant even if at the end of the "disregard" period there was no resident landlord.

The House of Lords, Lord Roskill dissenting, allowed an appeal by the personal representatives of Miss M. T. Newman, the deceased resident landlord of ground floor premises in a house in Lyncroft Gardens, Cricklewood, London, and let to Mrs Louisa Sloane. They appealed from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman) (*The Times*, April 1, 1980; [1980] 3 WLR197), which had allowed Mrs Sloane's appeal against an order for possession made by Judge Leslie in Bloomsbury and Marylebone County Court and had held that under the Act's provisions in the events which happened her contractual tenancy had been converted into a statutory tenancy.

Mr R. N. Bernstein, QC, and Mr Paul Morgan for the personal representatives; Mr Derek Wood, QC, and Mr Andrew Arden for Mrs Sloane the tenant.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that *the appeal arose from a letting of* residential premises by a resident landlord, a matter regulated by the Rent Act, 1977. On March 4, 1978, Miss Newman let rooms on the ground floor to Mrs Sloane on a weekly tenancy at £10 a week. Miss Newman, who lived on the first floor, died on August 11, 1978, and the appellants were her executors. On December 17, 1978, they gave Mrs Sloane notice to quit with effect from February 28, 1979. Mrs Sloane obtained a deferment until June 28, 1979, from a rent tribunal which, however, increased the rent to £15 a week exclusive of rates. Her contractual tenancy ran out on July 4, 1979. On July 19 (within the period of 12 months from the landlord's death) the executors issued a summons claiming possession and mesne profits. That relief was granted by the county court judge; but his decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal.

The basic division of residential tenancies used to be between unfurnished and furnished premises. The Rent Act, 1974, altered the law, so that furnished tenancies which previously had only a limited degree of protection became entitled to the full protection of rent legislation. On the other hand, lettings by resident landlords of part of a larger building (other than a purpose-built block of flats) were removed from full protection so long as the landlord remained resident.

By section 1 of the 1977 Act a letting of a "dwelling house", which included a part of a building, was a "protected tenancy". By section 2, when a protected tenancy came to an end, the tenant became a "statutory tenant" so long as he occupied the dwelling house as his residence. Thus a statutory tenancy arose only by conversion from a protected tenancy, which itself was contractual. The case of "resident landlords" was an exception carved out of that structure: it was dealt with by section 12 and Schedule 2. Broadly, a tenancy of a "dwelling house" let by a resident landlord was not a protected tenancy, so long as the landlord continued to reside in a part of the building; and the landlord might regain possession of the portion he had let.

The case when a resident landlord died during the currency of a tenancy such as the present was dealt with in Schedule 2. Since the requirement (section 12(1)) that the landlord must remain resident until the termination of the contract, could not be complied with if he was dead, the schedule introduced for the benefit of his estate a period of "disregard". Paragraph 1(c) fixed that, in the case of personal representatives, as a period of not more than 12 months from the date when the landlord's interest vested in them.

The purpose was to confer on the personal representatives the same remedies in respect of the tenancy as would have been exercisable by the resident landlord whose estate they represented, the period of non-residence by the personal representatives being disregarded. The policy behind the provisions was reasonably clear. First, if the Act was to work and if owners of houses were to be induced to let rooms, it was essential that the owner shoud be able to regain possession of the portion let so that he could sell with vacant possession. His house was probably his major asset, and if he could not sell it at its full value, he would not let. The Act clearly allowed him to do that, subject only to the qualification that he must remain in residence until the tenancy came to an end.

Secondly, his personal representatives must be able to realize the house. So though in fact they might not be resident, they were, by the process of "disregard", treated as resident, if the testator had been resident. Thus one would expect that they could serve a notice to quit, regain possession, and sell. Anything which prevented them from doing that would be unjust to the landlord's estate and confer an uncovenanted benefit on the tenant.

The only provision which led Lord Justice Bridge and the other members of the Court of Appeal to hold that that was not the effect of the Act was that contained in Schedule 2, paragraph 3: "Throughout any period which, by virtue of paragraph 1 above, falls to be disregarded for the purpose of determining whether the condition in section 12(1) (c) is fulfilled with respect to a tenancy, no order shall be made for possession of the dwelling house subject to that tenancy, other than an order which might be made if that tenancy were, or as the case may be, had been a regulated tenancy."

Whatever quality might be claimed for that paragraph, clarity was not one, either as to wording or as to policy. For the tenant it was contended that its effect was to introduce, after the determination of the contractual tenancy, a period of "wait and see" until the period of disregard came to an end—to "wait and see" whether a new resident landlord entered into occupation; if he did not a statutory tenancy arose; if he did, it did not.

Two reasons prevented his Lordship from accepting that. First, it might produce an unjust result which Parliament could not have intended. It denied to the executors of a resident landlord what would seem to be an undeniable right, to remove a tenant who had no contractual right to stay on, in order to realize a valuable asset. On that interpretation, all they could do would be to introduce another resident landlord who could then take his own steps to determine the tenancy. But that might severely depreciate the value: for who would pay a vacant possession price for a house, part of which was occupied by a tenant, to remove whom would at the best involve delay (for a rent tribunal might be appealed to) and, at worst, litigation?

Secondly, it involved conferring on the tenant a statutory tenancy at the end of the period of disregard (if no new resident landlord came in) although the paragraph did not say so. His Lordship found significant in that connexion the very different and explicit language elsewhere in the Act where it desired to create a statutory tenancy in notional circumstances: Schedule 24, paragraphs 3(2) and 7. It had to be remembered that, by definition, a statutory tenancy arose only after a protected tenancy so that special and explicit provision was needed if a statutory tenancy was to arise in such a case as the present where there was no protected tenancy to precede it. His Lordship regarded the words *in paragraph 3*—that no order for possession might be made throughout the period of disregard—as quite insufficient to achieve that: indeed, they carried the contrary implication that an order could be made for possession after the period had ended—provided that there was no longer a contractual tenancy in existence.

Further there remained the difficult question: what was the status of the tenant in the intermediate period between the termination of the contractual tenancy and the arising of the statutory tenancy? His Lordship found no difficulty in the view that the tenant was simply a person holding over without any right to do so against whom an order for possession could not, temporarily and by virtue of the statute, be made.

His Lordship simply read paragraph 3 as doing what it said, namely, giving, for a reason which seemed good to Parliament, an extra period of grace, corresponding to the executor's year, in a case where no new resident landlord had been introduced. Rent legislation was full of compromises, and the present might be one. His Lordship preferred to interpret paragraph 3 as an unexplained concession—in the tenant's favour—to the intense convolutions and potential injustice of the contentions for the tenant.

One other line of argument was that if the contractual tenancy extended beyond the executor's year, the tenant would become protected, and so a statutory tenant. That was no doubt so under the terms of the Act. But that was not an argument for giving the same benefit to a tenant whose tenancy determined in the executor's year. If anything, it created an anomaly which required correction: in fact it had partly been so corrected by the Housing Act, 1980, section 65(5). It was also said that, in the latter case, a rent tribunal might extend the tenancy beyond the 12 months—in which case too the tenant would become statutory. Lord Justice Templeman had described that as a terrible power, with deterrent effect against the executors' argument. His Lordship did not find it so deterrent. The power of rent tribunals to alter contractual arrangements was inherent in the legislation; in many cases they might alter what would otherwise be the legal situation.

But it must not be assumed that the rent tribunal would act so as seriously to affect legal rights; deliberately to do so would be an abuse of power, and if, as was likely, most cases before them were either of short periodic tenancies, or of fixed tenancies (in which case they could not extend the period), it was not to be assumed that, with paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 and the Protection from Eviction Act, 1977, available for the tenant, they would readily take action which would radically affect the landlords' rights. In the end the merits of the situation were not doubtful and the legislation allowed them to be given effect to.

His Lordship would restore the clear and reasonable judgment of Judge Leslie and allow the appeal.

LORD FRASER, also for allowing the appeal, thought that the effect of paragraph 3 was limited to preventing the personal representatives from obtaining an order for possession during the disr period. That was all that the graph expressly stated. In all respects their rights were the as those of a resident lanc Accordingly, where a tenancy (as in the present case) a ' tricted " contract under secti of the Act, and where it came end during the period of disre the tenant, or more properly the ex-tenant, was left wi relevant rights under the except the right not to hav order for possession made a him during the disregard peri seemed inappropriate to descr person in that position as a passer, but his Lordship sa alternative. Paragraph 3 sl receive the comparatively li effect expressly required b terms and the landlords s succeed.

Lord Russell and Lord delivered speeches concurrin allowing the appeal.

LORD ROSKILL, disser said that there was no doubt there was no express provision in the circumstances in questi tenant should become a stat tenant. The crucial question what effect must be given to graph 3. Must it be deduced its provisions, when read wit other provisions, that the te was to become a statutory te in those circumstances, or wa right conclusion that it acco limited temporary protection to the tenant, leaving the fo resident landlord's personal re sentatives free to obtain posse as soon as that limited tempo protection had determined?

Section 12 was an exceptio the provisions of sections 1 an The resident landlord was f from the bonds of the 1977 and his right to sell the whol his house with vacant posses was not to be jeopardized by fact that he, a resident landl had let part of his house tenant so long as the condition section 12(1) were satisfied. exception was, to his Lords mind, a personal privilege resident landlord, a privi which could be lost if those co tions were not at any time c plied with. Those conditions, i alia, required the presence c resident landlord "at all tim save only during any period disregard. But if at any time t was no resident landlord and no relevant period of disre running, the relevant condit were not fulfilled and the privil accorded by section 12 was lost.

His Lordship found it imposs to accept that paragraph 3 sim left the tenant as a trespasser tected from eviction but with other rights. Full effect could c be given to paragraph 3 along lines suggested by Lord Jus Bridge [that during the period disregard the tenant had the a butes of a statutory tenant would be subject to the rights obligations of the expired contr tual tenancy—a quasi-statut tenant].

Solicitors: Miss Fay L. Berm Brighton; Mr John Crosthwait

Individual music tuition in school must be free

Regina v Hereford and Worcester Local Education Authority, Ex parte Jones

Before Mr Justice Forbes

A local education authority is not entitled to charge a parent any fee for individual musical tuition provided for a pupil in school.

His Lordship made a declaration that Hereford and Worcester Local Education Authority was not entitled, by reason of section 61(1) of the Education Act, 1944, to charge the applicant, Mr Eric William Jones, with any fee for clarinet tuition provided in Pershore High School for his daughter Helen Elizabeth Jones, or for violin tuition provided in St Nicholas Church of England Middle School, Pinvin, for his daughter, Ruth Hannah Jones.

Mr R. H. Tucker, QC, and Mr M. P. Reynolds for the applicant; Mr Alan Fletcher for the education authority.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the matter concerned the provision by schools of individual tuition on musical instruments. The applicant, who happened to be deputy headmaster of Pershore High School, had two daughters; Helen aged 16 attended that school, and Ruth aged 11 another school. They were both of musical aptitude. Helen had received tuition in the clarinet since September, 1975, and Ruth in the violin since September, 1979. Those individual instrumental lessons were provided free of charge. On February 25, 1980, however, the county general inspector of music sent a letter to parents stating that from the commencement of the summer term in 1980 charges would be levied for individual and group lessons, individual lessons being £10 a term.

The applicant maintained that the authority was not entitled to charge for musical tuition because it was part of the education provided in the schools, and under section 61(1) of the Education Act, 1944, no fees should be charged. Section 61(1) provided: "No fees shall be charged in respect of admission to any school maintained by a local authority . . . or in respect of the education provided in any such school . . ." The Act of 1944 dealt with education as if it were synonymous with instructions and training, and there was a clear distinction between that and the provision of facilities for recreation and social and physical training referred to in section 53.

The education authority had provided individual musical tuition during normal school hours as part of the daily timetable. At least three examining boards provided O and A level certificates for performing on musical instruments. Tuition in playing an instrument was part of education, and an education authority was entitled to include it in the curriculum if it wished.

Provision of such tuition was a matter for the education authority. It was plain that the Hereford and Worcester authority was faced with a very difficult task. It had to review the provision of education in its schools against a background of financial limitations, which meant something would have to be cut and unless that was unreasonable no court would interfere.

The authority decided that the basic statutory provision of education had to be maintained, and that what it regarded as matters which were to some extent extraneous to that would have to be paid for. That was where the authority fell into error. If the authority had decided it could no longer afford to deploy scarce resources on individual musical tuition and had stopped it, it was doubtful if the court would interfere. But if the authority did provide individual musical tuition, section 61(1) provided that no fees should be charged. Accordingly the tuition provided for the applicant's daughter was educational and no charge could be made.

Solicitors: Mr H. Pierce, Mr Peter Pilgrem, Worcester.

Resolutions invalid —no right of action

Dunlop v Woollahra Municipal Council

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harwich.

[Judgment delivered February 23]

A local authority's passing of invalid resolutions which restricted the height and building line of building development on land overlooking Sydney harbour, therby reducing its market value, gave rise to no right of action in tort.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Dr Roger Dunlop, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Yeldham in the Supreme Court of New South Wales of his action for damages against Woollahra Municipal Council in respect of two resolutions passed on June 10, 1974, under sections 308 and 309 of the Local Government Act, 1919, concerning property at 8 Wentworth Street, Point Piper, and which in a separate action by Dr Dunlop had been declared invalid and void by Mr Justice Wootten in the Supreme Court on September 26, 1975.

Mr A. B. Shand, QC, Mr Brian Rayment (both of the New South Wales Bar) and Mr Roger Toulson for Dr Dunlop; Mr Murray Wilcox, QC, and Mr P. D. McClellan (both of the New South Wales Bar) for the council.

LORD DIPLOCK said that Dr Dunlop had bought land on overdraft at 8 Wentworth Street in December, 1972, with a view to selling it for development together with two adjoining properties. Under the Woollahra Planning Scheme Ordinance (prescribed under the Local Government Act, 1919) the land was part of a zone in which buildings of residential flats of more than three storeys were permitted only with specific planning permission from the council.

In September, 1973, the council refused planning permission for two eight-storey block of flats on the land and its adjoining plots. On June 10, 1974, on the advice of its solicitor and its planning officer, it passed two resolutions purporting to exercise its powers as council for the area under sections 308 and 309 of the Local Government Act, 1919, fixing a building line for 8 Wentworth Street and its adjoining plots and imposing a height restriction of three storeys for any building development of the site.

Dr Dunlop employed an architect to examine whether a development within the limits set by the resolutions would be financially worthwhile having regard to the price he had paid. The architect advised that it would not. Their Lordships accepted that the effect of the resolutions, if valid, would have been to impose restrictions on Dr Dunlop's land additional to those imposed by the Woollahra planning scheme and that their existence would have reduced its market value as land ripe for development.

On September 26, 1975, on Dr Dunlop's application to the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Wootten declared that the council's resolutions of June 10 were invalid. He expressly rejected his allegation that the council had acted in bad faith in passing them. After the time for any appeal by the council from that judgment had expired, Dr Dunlop made a fresh application for planning permission in respect of 8 Wentworth Street alone for a seven-storey block of flats. That was granted in December, 1976. He immediately put the property on the market and sold it in August, 1977. He then started an action against the council in the Supreme Court claiming damages in respect of the interest on his overdraft incurred by the purchase from the passing of the resolutions to the expiry of the time for appealing Mr Justice Wootten's decision that they were invalid, rates and taxes on the property during that period, and the architect's fee for the development plans complying with the restrictions imposed by the resolutions.

Dr Dunlop put his case in three ways. *First*, he had suffered loss as the inevitable consequence of the council's unlawful and positive acts in passing the resolution. That was a claim based on the decision of the High Court of Australia in *v Smith Beaudesert Shire Council* ([1966] 120 CLR 145) which purported to lay down a broad head of action upon the case (extracted from eight English authorities) by which a person who had suffered harm or loss as the inevitable consequence of the unlawful, intentional and positive acts of another was entitled to recover damages.

Their Lordships found difficulty in ascertaining the scope of that innominate tort. It was not clarified by the eight cases referred to, nor by any judicial exegesis by the Australian courts, nor had it been followed in any other Commonwealth jurisdiction. In the instant case it was not necessary to embark on a general consideration of what kind of act could be considered unlawful within the *Beaudesert* principle. The invalid resolutions were the only acts relied on, and in their Lordships' view acts which were null and void and therefore incapable of affecting legal rights could not for that reason alone be included in the expression "unlawful" as used in defining the *Beaudesert* principle. Dr Dunlop failed on that head.

The second way Dr Dunlop put his claim was in negligence. He alleged that the council owed him a duty of care to ascertain whether the making of the resolutions was within its powers. He had submitted that the council's breach of that duty in respect of fixing the number of permissible storeys lay in its failure to seek proper detailed legal advice.

Their Lordships were doubtful that the council had owed such a duty of care, but even if it had it was clear that on the facts in taking the advice of its solicitor the council had done all it might reasonably have been expected to *do and there had been no breach* of such a duty. That was so notwithstanding that in the light of Mr Justice Wootten's decision the solicitor's advice had turned out to be wrong. The question of law had been evenly balanced, and to answer it either way at any time before judgment could not have amounted to negligence on the part of a solicitor whose advice had been sought.

As to the resolution fixing the building line, the judge had held that to be void on the ground that the council had failed to give Dr Dunlop notice of its intention or provide him with the kind of hearing he was entitled to before passing it. Their Lordships were of opinion that notwithstanding that the resolution was void, failure of a public authority to give a person an adequate hearing before deciding to exercise a statutory power in a manner affecting him or his property could not in itself amount to a breach of a duty of care sounding in damages. The effect of such failure was to render the exercise of the power void. A person complaining of the failure was in as good a position as the public authority to know that was so. He could ignore the purported exercise of the power. Such exercise was incapable of affecting his legal rights. The claim in negligence failed.

The third head was the well-established tort of misfeasance by a public officer in the discharge of his public duties. It was right that the council which had been exercising local government functions was a public officer for the purpose of that tort. But it was clear, in the absence of malice, that the passing of a void resolution without knowledge of its invalidity was not conduct capable of amounting to the "misfeasance" which was a necessary ingredient of the tort. Dr Dunlop again failed.

Since their Lordships were in agreement with the trial judge that there had been no actionable wrong on the council's part it was not necessary to consider whether or not Dr Dunlop had suffered any recoverable damage as a result of the passage of the invalid resolutions. The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Reynolds, Porter, Chamberlain & Co; Young, Jones, Hair & Co.

Ousted mistress can claim occupation rent

Dennis v McDonald

Before Mr Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered February 19]

A mistress who was forced to leave the family home because of her lover's violence was entitled to receive an occupational rent from him by virtue of the fact that she was a co-owner who had been excluded and prevented from exercising her right to occupy the property.

Mr Justice Purchas refused an application by Miss Robina Dennis, of Burrow House, Lambeth, for an order that property in Strathleven Road, Brixton, be sold. His Lordship, however, ordered the defendant, Mr Liebert McDonald, to pay an occupational rent to Miss Dennis, the amount to be assessed by the registrar.

Mr Andrew Walker for Miss Dennis; Mr Thomas Coningsby for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Miss Dennis applied under section 30 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, for an order for the sale of the property which had been the family home of the parties, who had lived together from 1962 to 1974. Over the years five children had been born. The three eldest children now lived with the defendant in the former family home, while the two youngest lived with Miss Dennis in rented property.

The parties had bought the house together, and it was held by them as tenants in common in equal shares. Both had contributed in equal shares towards the purchase. The defendant had paid the mortgage instalments, the last in March, 1980. The property, which was worth £19,000, was now unencumbered.

Apart from the provisions of the Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act, 1976, the law gave no rights to a mistress against her lover except as the father of her children. She received no recognition by way of analogy with the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882, or the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973. On the other hand, she lost no rights at law or in equity because she was a mistress. In relation to the property she had to be treated in exactly the same way as any other tenant in common.

In re Evers' Trust ([1980] 1 WLR 1327) was clear authority for the proposition that where the circumstances in which the trust for sale originated envisaged that the primary object was the provision of a family home, then the proper exercise of the discretion granted to the court by section 30 of the 1925 Act was not to make an order for sale. It would not be proper to make an immediate order for the sale of the house.

The question before the court was whether Miss Dennis had a right to receive an occupation rent as a co-tenant excluded from the property.

In Jones v Jones ([1977] 1 WLR 438) the Master of the Rolls said that "as between tenants in common, they are both equally entitled to occupation and one cannot claim rent from the other. Of course, if there was an ouster that would be another matter The Chancery Division had alw been ready to inquire into t position between co-owners bei tenants in common either at l or in equity to see whether tenant in common in occupat was doing so to the exclusion one or more of the other tenant common for whatever purpose by whatever means. Only in ca where the tenants in common w not in occupation but were i position to enjoy their right occupy but chose not to do voluntarily and were not exclu by any relevant factor would tenant in common in occupat be entitled to do so free liability to pay an occupation r

Miss Dennis was not a agent. She had to leave the fa home because of the defenda violence. It would be quite reasonable to expect Miss De to exercise her *rights* as a te in common to occupy the prop as she had done before the br down of her association with defendant.

The basic principle that a te in common was not liable to an occupation rent by vi merely that he was in sole occ tion did not apply where party was excluded from family home where an associa similar to a matrimonial ass tion had broken down. What might be the true test "expulsion" or "ouster" Lordship was satisfied that Dennis had been expelled by conduct of the defendant the property and that he preve her from enjoying her right the property.

The defendant had occupied property since 1974 in circums ces in which he should pa occupation rent. There w have to be an inquiry as to amount owing and the rent t paid in the future.

All the mortgage repaym had been made by the defend There would be no inquiry 1974 to 1976. No credit woul given either for the capital interest elements of Miss Den share of the mortgage paym which had been paid by defendant. During the early the major element in mort repayment was interest on ca advanced and half the sum pa the defendant would be bro equivalent to an occupation That was in line with the app adopted by Lord Justice Or in *Leake v Bruzzi* ([1974] 1 1528) and it would do justice between the parties.

Since 1980 no question mortgage repayment arose, the defendant should pay hal appropriate rent for such perty. The rent should be "a rent" assessed as though assessment had been made rent officer. In the inquiry defendant would be entitle credit for any sums expende the property which enhance capital value but not for sums for ordinary maintenance repair.

Solicitors: Eric Hauser & Robert Thompson & Partners

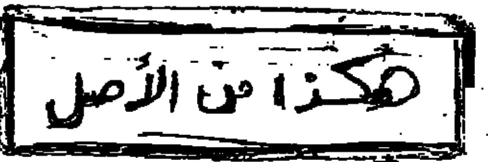
Disablement grant upheld

Regina v National Insurance Commissioner, Ex parte Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr Justice Forbes, in the Divisional Court, said that in determining the entitlement of a physically disabled person to a day attendance allowance, under section 35(1) of the Social Security Act, 1975, the Attendance Allowance Board had to decide whether such a person required frequent attention from another "in connexion with his bodily functions". That meant that one ought to look at all the circumstances surrounding the claimant's well-being affected by his disablement.

The meaning of "bodily function" was not to be confined to such simple functions of the body as the ability, for instance, t or to use the toilet. The inte of the legislation was to prov small allowance to improve basic quality of life for a dis person, and it was thus imp to exclude from consideratio question whether the claiman able to cook meals for hi since cooking, too, require exercise of bodily functions use of limbs or the abilit smell.

His Lordship dismissed an cation for judicial review b Secretary of State for Soc vices of a decision of the Na Insurance Commissioner a an appeal on behalf of Martha Packer against the re of a full attendance allowan





Heineken

Congratulations.

WEST EUROPE

Earthquake death toll rises to 13 in Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Feb 25

The official death toll in the earthquakes that rocked southern and central Greece during the night rose to 13 today. It is likely to go higher as rescue teams search the debris of fallen buildings.

Five members of the staff of a vacant eight-floor seaside hotel which collapsed at Vrahati, west of Corinth, are feared buried under the wreckage. Four other unoccupied hotels in the vicinity of Corinth also collapsed. The owner of one of them was rescued alive but injured from falling rubble.

The total number of injured rose to several hundreds, but only 57 people needed to go to hospital. About 3,000 buildings were damaged.

A cluster of uninhabited islets in the Gulf of Corinth, known as the Halcyonids, was the epicentre of the shocks, according to the Athens observatory. The first tremor, which came at 8.54 pm GMT, measured 6.6 on the Richter Scale. It was followed by a second tremor at 2.30 am GMT measuring 6.3.

Worst hit was Perahora, a village north of Corinth. Three people were killed there, and more than 150 of its quaint, old houses became uninhabitable. The Army has pitched tents to shelter the homeless.

Perahora, once the base of a British archaelogical expedition in the early 1930s, was visited today by Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, who toured the stricken area by helicopter.

The antiquities stored in the museums of Perahora and Corinth remained intact; but there was some damage in the museums of Athens and at the Acropolis, where a number of ancient vases fell off their stands and broke.

Professor George Dontas, the director of the Acropolis, said that for the first time since the earthquake of 1896, pieces of marble became detached from the columns of the Parthenon last night. The area was cordoned off for the safety of visitors.

He said there were signs of slight displacements in two column drums of the western colonnade and the ceiling of the Parthenon, but there was no immediate danger. Some architectural members of the Erechtheion temple had also moved slightly during the tremors.

Athenians today seemed paralysed by the fear of new earthquakes. After last night's panic which drove frightened people to public parks, squares and hills in their nightclothes, most people failed to turn up for work. Banks were understaffed and many shops remained closed. Damage to buildings in Athens was slight.

The observatory tried to dispel persistent rumours that another stronger earthquake was imminent by stating that geological statistics for the Athens region indicated that such an earthquake would be extremely improbable.

But the observatory also said that until midday today the seismographs had recorded 465 after-tremors of more than 3 points on the Richter Scale, eight of them measuring between 4.5 and 6.3



The rubble of the Apollo Hotel at Loutraki, west of Athens, which was ripped apart by the earthquake.

Top Spanish general who was closely connected with the King is dismissed

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Feb 25

General Alfonso Armada Comyn has been relieved of his post as Deputy Chief of the Spanish Army's General Staff, high ranking military sources confirmed here today to EFE, the state news agency. The move came after Monday's failed putsch.

The general, aged 60 and one of the country's top 10 generals in active service, has been known as a former close collaborator for many years of King Juan Carlos. Suspicion falling on him inevitably heightens the unease felt about the attempted plot against Spanish democracy.

According to some versions, General Armada was useful above all to the plotters because of his reputation as a "king's man". But it was General Armada who with General Aramburu, the director-general of the civil guard, who negotiated the surrender of the leaders of the putsch yesterday at the rebels' request, again according to some versions.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo tonight received, under the overwhelming impact of Monday's assault on Parliament an *endorsement as Spain's Prime* Minister by 186 votes to 158, or 10 more than an absolute majority. The Catalan regionalists, the entire right-wing Democratic Coalition and three independents voted for him.

General Armada is the second army general Spain's caretaker Government has moved against. After a meeting taken earlier by Señor Adolfo Suáres, the outgoing Prime Minister, the arrest was officially announced at midnight of Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, captain-general of the Valencia military region. He had been flown on for an interview with Lieutenant-General José Gabeiras, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Valencia was the only military region in the country after the seizure of the Spanish Parliament and the taking hostage of 350 MPs and ministers where the army authorities declared a state of emergency and took over. General Milans had his tanks on the streets within minutes of the seizure of Parliament.

The Cortés (Parliament) resume today, the chamber still pockmarked by the shots from automatic weapons and pistols fired by the civil guards under the command of Colonel Antonio Tejero, to proceed to vote into office Señor Calvo Sotelo as Spain's second democratic Prime Minister. This election was under way on Monday when the civil guards erupted into the chamber.

Besides Colonel Tejero, who is now under arrest here awaiting interrogation by the Advocate-General's branch more than 15 other serving officers have been detained.

Señor Calvo Sotelo, who hailed the king as the upholder of Spain's democracy on Monday night, pledged after the failed putsch to work "to ensure that all organs of the state in future achieve the same degree of democratic maturity with mechanisms which defend our liberties and security".

Queen Elizabeth has sent a personal message congratulating the king on his firm attitude that proved so decisive

Señor Calvo Sotelo, confirmed as Spain's Prime Minister, embraces Lieutenant-General Manuel Gutiérrez Mellado.

Cool head in crisis of Madrid democracy

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, Feb 25

The priority for Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who was confirmed as Spain's Prime Minister by the Cortés (Parliament) tonight, is to reestablish full respect for the authority of the civilian democratic government.

The new Prime minister is typical of the businessmen turned politician who emerged *to prominence* during the transition from a moribund Francoism to parliamentary democracy.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of economic affairs, in the Suárez Government that resigned on January 29, Señor Calvo Sotelo, who is 54, comes from an influential Madrid family.

He is a nephew of José Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish monarchists' parliamentary leader during the Second Republic whose assassination, blamed on the left, helped precipitate the Nationalists' uprising in July, 1936, which opened the civil war.

Señor Calvo Sotelo's own political roots lie in that monarchist and subsequently Christian Democrat camp.

Unidentified with the opposing factions, he was above all nominated by his party, as a unifying force on the advice of Señor Adolfo Suárez, the outgoing Prime Minister. He was always closely associated with Señor Suárez's approach and left the first Suárez Government, where he was Public Works Minister, to organize the UCD, which triumphed in Spain's first democratic elections after Franco in June, 1977. Elected for a Madrid constituency, he became leader of the UCD in the Cortés.

Before he took over as Señor Suárez's chief economics minister in September last year after the failure of the economic plans of Señor Fernando Abril Martorell, Señor Calvo Sotelo was for more than two years Spain's Minister for Relations with the European Community.

His chief qualities, those of an efficient administrator able to keep a cool head when faced by complex problems, were developed during a diversified career in the higher echelons of the private chemicals and synthetics industries and banking and the state railways.

World View — by Arrigo Levi

Bonn awaits a final test of US policy

Bonn

At the moment when the crisis of détente and the world economic crisis have badly shaken many of the certainties which have made West Germany one of the most stable and successful of industrial democracies, the problem of relations with President Reagan's "new America" occupies a large space in the thoughts of West German leaders.

This is a country which, in spite of its great successes, still feels uncomfortably "provisional", still divided and without a peace treaty, with the Soviet Army on its borders and its historical capital still separate from the body of "real Germany".

So the special link with America remains, more than ever, the ultimate guarantee of the existence of the Federal Republic. After the many frustrations of the Carter years, what do Government leaders in Bonn expect from the new people in Washington?

One of Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor's most trusted advisers says: "On the whole, we have an impression that European-American cooperation will improve, as compared with the Carter period, both in atmosphere, substance and continuity. It will not be easier but more reliable. The new Administration seems to be calculable, which was not the case with Carter."

When Herr Schmidt came back from his first meeting with Mr Reagan (already elected, but not yet at the White House) he told his colleagues in Bonn that "they had to forget everything that had been said during the campaign". He felt that Mr Reagan had a good talent for selecting qualified individuals for top positions, and that he was ready to continue the strategic arms limitation (Salt) process.

In this on the whole positive assessment the presence of Mr Haig at the State Department plays a very important role. Mr Haig is seen as a "Europe first" man, and his experience of European affairs is felt to be unequalled. "There has never before been an American Secretary of State (another of Herr Schmidt's advisers tells me) with such profound exposure to European problems of German Social Democrats and of Italian Christian Democrats".

But the Germans feel that there are still conflicts and rivalries at the top in Washington. They think that "the new Administration has not yet reached the point of finally articulating and defining its foreign policy or its work methods". So, they say: "We are still waiting for a final test". This might come with the problem of restarting negotiations with the Soviet Union on *arms control, a key demand of* the Europeans.

The Germans have noticed, as the most positive signal yet from the new Administration, an important passage in President Reagan's economic message to Congress which said: "We remain committed to the goal of arms limitation through negotiation and hope we can persuade our adversaries to come to realistic, balanced and verifiable agreements. But, as we negotiate, our security must be fully protected by a balanced and realistic defence programme.

So, the Germans say, "our expectation is that arms control negotiations will be started again, both on Salt and on the Euromissiles" and they hope that "détente, in its substance, will continue in Europe" through these negotiations. President Brezhnev's speech at the Soviet Communist Party Congress has strengthened these hopes.

The Germans have found Mr Frank Carlucci, the Deputy Secretary of State, forceful in Munich, but considerate and sensitive to German problems in private conversations. They believe that there will be difficulties with Washington on the level of armaments expenditure, but that they will be solved.

On Europe's responsibilities outside the Nato area, the Germans will show themselves *ready to "fill the void"* possibly to be left by the Americans in Europe. They will offer the necessary transit bases to an American rapid deployment force in the Middle East, and they seem ready to increase their naval responsibilities in the Atlantic (some upper limits to German naval armaments put by the WEU treaty being now finally lifted).

Water cannon used against atom protesters

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Feb 25

Police used water cannon to disperse protesters at the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power station site near Hamburg today in a foretaste of clashes expected at the weekend.

Fears of violence are mounting as anti-nuclear protesters all over the country prepare to defy a ban on a huge demonstration at Brokdorf.

A local court banned the protest after receiving evidence that extremist groups were planning to use what was intended to be a peaceful rally by some 50,000 people as an occasion for violence.

France given deadline to end farmers' subsidies

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 25

France has been given 15 days by the European Commission to show cause why it should not be taken to court if it continues illegally to subsidize the income of its farmers.

The action has been taken under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty of Rome, which empowers the Commission to keep all state subsidies under review and prohibit those judged incompatible with the EEC's fair trade rules.

If France fails to come up with an acceptable explanation, the Commission must under the treaty order it to "abolish or alter" the offending aid measures within a specified period of time.

The case arises out of a decision by the French Government last December to grant more than 4,000m francs (about £360m) of assistance to its farmers to offset loss of income caused by rising production costs.

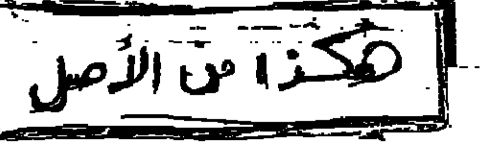
It appears that the Commission is challenging the legality of about half that sum. All member states give large amounts of aid to their farmers in addition to what they spend jointly on agriculture in the EEC budget.

The rule of thumb observed in Brussels is that such national assistance is permissible when designed to improve farming infrastructure, but not when it takes the form of direct income supplements.

The case is politically sensitive because of the French presidential elections at the end of April, and it seems inconceivable that President Giscard d'Estaing could agree to abolish the aid before then and risk the wrath of his farmers.

The Commission has, however, been under strong pressure from Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, to take firm action against the French as quickly as possible.

Mr Walker has drawn attention to what he regards as the Commission's dilatoriness in moving against France compared with the speed it showed a few years ago in banning a relatively minor British subsidy for pig farmers.



'Three Fingers' arrested on drug charges

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 25

Eight arrests have been made since Rome police last night took into custody Mr Frank Coppola, known in the Italo-American gangster world as "Three Fingers" because he left two behind in a safe door when fleeing from the police.

Mr Coppola, aged 82, was arrested last night on charges of being involved in drug trafficking between Rome and Palermo. Of the eight others arrested, four were in Rome and four in the Sicilian capital.

The reputed Mafia boss looked in good humour as he was taken away from his home between Rome and Anzio. He has lived there since his expulsion from the United States in 1948, except for short periods in Sicily and a brief prison sentence for drug offences.

His one reported comment so far on the charges he faces was: "If they are roses, they will bloom".

Mr Coppola originally went to the United States as a stowaway and was a close associate of underworld figures.

French miners spill imported coal over road

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 25

It is a scandal for the French Government to close down pits and import foreign coal when it is sitting on reserves estimated at between 4,000m and 7,000m tons and when the price of oil weighs heavily on the balance of payments, the miners say.

About 30 men from the Provence coalfields occupied a Liberian collier last evening in the port of Fos, west of Marseilles, and stopped the unloading of its cargo of Australian coal earmarked for a power station in central France.

This was the fourth such action by irate miners against imported coal, which is cheaper than the domestic product. Another squad, also at Fos, scattered 1,300 tons of American coal.

Twenty-six tons of Russian coal were spilled on the highway near Ales, in the Gard and a lorryload of British coal on its way to the lycée of Carcassonne met the same fate at the motorway toll gate of Saint Jean-de-Vedas.

OVERSEAS

Washington chooses El Salvador to make a stand against communism in Central America

By Dan van der Vat

El Salvador, the tiniest state in Latin America, now finds itself in uncomfortable and unaccustomed proximity to the centre of world attention because the new American Administration has rapidly developed a passionate interest in the outcome of the savage civil war there.

The Americans say it is the target of a classic communist takeover attempt, supported actively by the Soviet Union and its allies, and coordinated by Cuba on their behalf. Washington says it will not let this happen and is keeping all its options open on action to prevent it.

Given the increased tension between the two superpowers and the manifest strategic insignificance of El Salvador, the scale and intensity of the American diplomatic effort to persuade its sceptical allies of the burning importance of the issue require explanation.

A recent revolution produced a radical leftist government in Nicaragua, now accused by Washington of acting as principal staging post for arms supplies to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador. All this could mean that the Americans fear another demonstration of the domino theory, as in Indo-China, but this time on their own doorstep.

Alternatively the real target of the Reagan Administration muscle-flexing might be Cuba, that perennially irritating communist blemish in an otherwise American-dominated western hemisphere, which Washington has already threatened to blockade unless it stops aiding the Salvadorean guerrillass. The explanation for the American démarche could be altogether simpler and there are grounds for belief that it is.

Conquered for Spain by Pedro de Alvarado in *1526*, El Salvador gained independence in 1839 and soon fell into the classic mould of the banana republic (its principal crop is in fact coffee, which accounts for 50 per cent of its exports). Its history is marked by a long series of ineffectual coups which always managed to leave political and economic power with a handful of families while the rest of the rapidly growing population remained in grinding poverty.

Even though 50 p recent of the population of El Salvaor is illiterate even today, the country was sufficiently educated and politicized by 1972 to embark upon a course of political polarization which is the direct origin of its present desperate troubles.

In that year, Colonel Arturo Armando Molina of the conservative Party of National Conciliation won a presidential election amid allegations of ballot-rigging. Despite an abortive coup in March, he was sworn in on July 1. The man he defeated is Señor José Napoleon Duarte, who had opposed him on behalf of the National Opposition Union, a moderate coalition. Guerrilla activity began shortly.

In 1977 General Carlos Humberto Romero became president amid rather louder accusations of electoral fraud. Guerrilla activity increased, and in October 1979 he was deposed by a five-man junta of two colonels and three civilians.

Despite the junta's initial commitment to radical reform, including expropriations of land for the peasants and nationalization of the banks, the guerrilla campaign grew and so did violence from the right.

Last year 10,000 people are said to have died at the hands of the guerrillas, the antiquated security forces, right-wing "death-squads" and groups of "hit-men" reportedly based in or near Miami, Florida, and sought by the American authorities.

The reformist aspirations of the junta faded and it began to move to the right under pressure from the military, who have dominated politically in El Salvador for half a century. At the end of last year, Colonel Adolfo Majano, the leading liberal influence in the junta, was dismissed. He was arrested last week after refusing to accept a comfortable exile as military attaché in Spain.

The colonel's dismissal coincided with the reemergence of Señor Duarte, this time as president appointed by the junta. Having failed to initiate liberal *reforms through the ballot box* in 1972, Señor Duarte, a Christian Democrat, is now regarded as a right-wing tool by the guerrillas.

He is a typical example of how a moderate is overtaken on the left once demand for reform reaches a critical point only to be frustrated. His position also reflects how far and how fast events have moved in El Salvador.

Under Cuban influence at least seven resistance groups ranging from progressive Christ-Democrats to communists have united in the past year to form the Democratic Revolutionary Franot (FRD) led by Señor Guillermo Ungo.

In parallel, the various geurrilla groups have come together under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (RMLN), with an estimated strength of 8,000, agai the 17,000 of the Salvador security forces. The FDR-FM runs an active propaga operation from several cent abroad, including Mexico C Madrid and Bonn.

Last November the FM began what it hoped would a final push for power, tin to anticipate the inaugurat of President Reagan boosted by large shipments mainly Western-made weap since said by the Americ to have been sent by Vietn Ethiopia, Cuba and som Eastern European countries.

This week the Americans p duced detailed documentat which, they claim, proves co munist involvement in supp ing and arming the guerril through Cuba. The relev papers are reported to h been seized in El Salvador security forces during raids guerrilla bases and hideouts.

These have been shown Mr Alexander Haig, the Sec tary of State, to Western a bassadors in Washington, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, o of his senior assistants, Western European leaders, a by two State Departme follow-up teams, one for nor ern and one for southe Europe, all in the past f days, accompanied by detail press briefings.

President Reagan is pers ally briefing Mrs Marga Thatcher and the French a West German foreign ministe this week.

At the same time, the Sov Union and its allies are bei warned off involvement in Salvador: Cuba and Nicarag are being pressed to stop hel ing the guerrillas; and Lat American governments el where are being wooed Washington (with mixed su cess: Mexico has public rebuffed Washington by pra ing Cuba *after being shown th* Salvadorean dossier).

This an immense diplomat effort which ought to hav greater goals than persuadi America's allies to sympathi and to ensure that Europe Community aid to £1 Salvad does not reach the guerrillas.

The true explanation may l in the answer I *received* to question I put to Mr Herma Cohen, a deputy assistant Secr tary of State, when he was i London this week to bri British officials on El Salvado

It was suggested that the ne Administration had cast its ey round the world to find a sui able place where it could mak an early and firm stand agains communism and had lit upon E Salvador. Would Mr Cohen car to say anything *about thi* theory? "No comment."

MPs deplore Reagan support for junta

A Commons motion signed by 80 Labour MPs only hours before Mrs Thatcher left for the United States calls on her to dissociate herself from President Reagan's support for the military regime in El Salvador.

It views "with horror the widespread suffering and loss of life experienced over recent months by the people of El Salvador".

The motion goes on to deplore "the moral and military support now being given by the new United States Administration to the repressive military regime" of President Duarte.

Thatcher backing: Britain has moved swiftly to back the American position on El Salvador. As Mrs Thatcher flew to Washington last night, it was officially announced in London that Britain condemns the Cuban intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador which is described as completely unacceptable (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes)

The statement issued by the Foreign Office said the Government had come to the conclusion that these activities clearly amounted to unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of the country.

W German offer to mediate between warring sides

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, February 25

West Germany, fearful of an East-West conflict in Latin America, today declared its intention to mediate between the two warring sides in El Salvador.

A government statement said that West Germany would "do everything in its power" to bring the two sides together for talks.

A government spokesman indicated that the first hopes were pinned on possible visits to Bonn by representatives of the El Salvador junta and the opposition Frente Democratico Revolucionario (FDR).

President José Napoleon Duarte of El Salvadore has been invited by the Christian Democratic Party to visit Bonn after a Christian Democrat world conference in Brussels next week.

Herr Kurt Becker, the the Foreign Minister, has said that he would like to have talks with the President but it is not yet certain whether Señor Duarte will be able to come to Europe at all.

The Social Democrats, for their part, are trying to arrange talks with Señor Guillermo Ungo, the leader of the FDR with whom they have good relations. But it is even le clear whether this can l achieved.

The West German move w clearly designed to lend su port to the United State which is deeply concerned communist aid to the ins gents. Bonn also firmly belie that East-West rivalry shou be kept out of the Thi World.

The Government believes th its good standing in the Thi World, because of German economic might and its lack big-power status, enables it play the honest broker.

"Herr Kurt Becker, government spokesman, that West Germany would everything to avoid an E West conflict" in El Salva The Government was "ag all interference" there, im ing American as well as co munist.

Herr Becker said that H Genscher had informed Lawrence Eagleburger, Pr dent Reagan's special envoy West Germany's intenti when he visited Bonn last we West Germany would keep United States informed ab every step it took.

The Government statem expressed "understanding" the American concern.

Europe urged to consider using force to help protect western oil supplies

By Richard Davy

A new transatlantic bargain is proposed in the first joint report to be produced by the heads of the principal foreign affairs institutes of Britain, France, West Germany and the United States.

Europe, it says, must share with the United States the burden of protecting the interests of the alliance outside the Nato area, *especially in the Gulf. In* return, the United States must treat Europe more as an equal partner in consultations.

"A new alliance relationship has to be built . . . based on more equal participation on both sides. In short, Nato must for the first time become a real alliance, not just one characterized by United States dominance and European passivity," the report, which is published today, says.

Setting out the "formidable and often unprecedented" challenges facing the alliance, the report identifies three main problems. First, East-West relations are deteriorating at a time when the Soviet military threat is growing both in Europe and *in the Third World.*

Second, the vital lifelines of the industrial West to oil and raw materials are threatened by an increasingly volatile and unstable Third World in which the Soviet Union is fishing for opportunities.

Third, the period ahead will be one of "prolonged economic crisis worldwide", with low growth, high inflation and unemployment. This will sharpen North-South tensions, increase competition among Western nations, raise social tensions within them, and make the sharing of defence burdens more difficult.

Coming to recommendations, the report takes a middle line on East-West relations, calling for an improved defence effort *by the West while* continuing efforts to maintain a dialogue with the Soviet Union, particularly on arms control. It supports a continuation of strategic arms limitation talks (Salt) and emphasizes that the alliance must pursue both elements—deployment of weapons and negotiations on arms control—of the Nato decision on the modernization of theatre nuclear forces in Europe.

The report then comes to the delicate question of using force in the Third World, and especially in the Gulf area. It envisages four possible threats to Western oil supplies: Soviet military power, national and ethnic rivalries, revolution or internal disruption, and a new Arab-Israeli war.

It comments, in part, as follows:

"It is clear that, given the immense uncertainties in the region, there is a need for some Western forces. The Soviet leaders have shown themselves extremely reluctant in the past to get into a direct military confrontation with other superpower.

"A Western force might prove invaluable in the f of other threats than that Soviet military intervention. "Even marginal assistance fr Europeans would be symbo ally important in maintain alliance cohesion . . . From European point of view it is necessary to ensure, by dir involvement, that the arran *ments should* be based shared responsibility and tr collective decision-making. These considerations point active European military pa cipation on the ground and sea in the Middle East".

Acknowledging practical political difficulties, the re emphasizes that the West m not rely only on military me to maintain stability but n also use economic and techn assistance, political support, mutually acceptable finan arrangements with the oil-ducing states.

Western Security: What changed? What should be d by Karl Kaiser, director, I chungsinstitut der Deuts Gesellschaft für Auswärtige tik; Winston Lord, presid Council on Foreign Relati Thierry de Montbrial, dire Institut Français des Rela Internationales: David Watt, d tor, Royal Institute of I national Affairs. Available from the Royal Insitute of I national Affairs, 10 St J Square, London SW1Y 4LE. 30p for postage.

Leading article, pag

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Soap-opera trial that caught a nation's imagination

n Michael Leapman
York, Feb 25

he Jean Harris trial, which ed yesterday when Mrs is was convicted of mur- ng Dr Herman Tarnower, former lover, occupied e column inches of news- er space, and more hours elevision news time, than in recent American mem- Day after day, ever blacker llines would scream from front pages of New York's tabloids, documenting the n courtroom disclosures.

en the serious papers, The York Times and the hington Post, ran frequent page stories and long ies from the evidence e. The Post was interested se the daughters of many ington socialites attend Madeira school, where Mrs is was headmistress.

ere was scarcely a dinner where the case was not ssed in lip-smacking . Even at the United ns, diplomats caucusing in delegates' lounge were as to be talking about it as the global negotiations a new world economic



Dr Herman Tarnower, renowned dietician, and Mrs Jean Harris, the schoolmistress and former lover who shot him

The chief reason for all this attention was the soap-opera quality of the case. The soap operas are chronicles of passion and deceit played out on television every weekday afternoon. Many are set in hospitals and depict doctors' lusts.

Here was life imitating . . . surely not art, but at least show business. Here was a real person, a prim schoolmistress, spilling all the torrid secrets that lay behind the respectable façade, the story of her 14-year affair with Dr Tarnower, the diet doctor with mesmeric charm.

Mrs Harris, who is 57, spent seven days on the witness stand. Sometimes she broke down and wept, and on one occasion her lawyer did so as well.

Mostly, though, she kept the poise and the clarity of an accomplished schoolmistress as she explained her role as the spurned lover, the faithful courtesan displaced by Mrs Lynne Tryforos, the younger woman she savaged in these words: "A whore is a whore is a whore."

Her bitterness against Dr Tarnower was most extravagantly expressed in the so-called "Scarsdale letter" which she wrote and posted to him just before making the fatal journey. Written on 10 sheets of the school's headed notepaper, it was a sustained essay in vituperation against the doctor and the wrong which, according to her perception, he had done her. It was apparently sparked by his decision to take Mrs Tryforos and not her to a testimonial dinner in his honour the following month.

"I have indeed grown poor loving you", she wrote, "while a self-serving ignorant slut has grown very rich . . . all I ever asked for was to be with you and when I left you, I did not know when we would see each other again."

She disclosed in the letter that she had telephoned Mrs Tryforos every night for a month. She claimed that the younger woman had despoiled clothes which she, Mrs Harris, had left in Dr Tarnower's house, by smearing them with faeces. In return, she had "ripped up or destroyed anything I saw that your slut had touched".

The constant use of "slut", "whore" and like insults suggest a snobbish element to Mrs Harris's objection to Mrs Tryforos. In another letter to the doctor, quoted at the trial, she asked him to consider how the high-society women whose opinions he valued would react if they knew he was consorting with his personal assistant.

Mrs Harris seems to have been a compulsive writer to her lover. One Christmas she sent him a poem, a skit on "'Twas the night before Christmas", purporting to list the names of women he had slept with.

Dr Tarnower's nationwide fame rests on his book, The Complete Scarsdale Medical Diet, which has sold 750,000 copies in hard covers and more than two million in paperback. It is a diet plan for the upper crust, relying on the intake of fat-free protein from expensive lean meat.

Millions of pounds of pampered human flesh have been shed by its followers. Chic restaurants boast of serving meals which accord with Dr Tarnower's precepts.

On the cover of the paperback, his lean, urgent face looks out beneath the nearly bald head of a rising septuagenarian. He appears virile, for sure, but hardly the kind of man you would expect to be holding two women—at least—in his thrall.

Scarsdale is a wealthy suburb in Westchester County, a half-hour drive north of New York. It is where Dr Tarnower had his home, his clinic and his lovers—and where, on the night of March 10 last year, after a tempestuous drive from Virginia, Mrs Harris shot him.

The trial took place at the modern courthouse of White Plains, the county seat. Every day suburbanites queued to occupy the public seats

Many Zia opponents detained after unrest

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Feb 25

About 100 political activists are reported to have been arrested in Lahore and other parts of Pakistan in a big crackdown on opponents of the Government during the past 24 hours. Little information has been officially released about the latest arrests or about those which have taken place in the past fortnight.

Unofficial reports stated that among those arrested in Lahore, the Punjab capital, were several leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, which was founded by Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late Prime Minister, the Tehrik-i-party Istiqlal, and socialist groups.

[Reuter reports that members of the Pakistan Muslim League were also detained in what has been described as the country's biggest police swoop after two weeks of student protest demanding an end to martial law.]

Prominent among those detained today were the two sons of Mr Mahmud Ali Kasuri, the Tehrik leader, who was arrested about 10 days ago.

Aitezaz Ahasan, a former Punjab minister; Mr C. R. Aslam, a socialist leader; Qasim Malik, a Muslim League member; Mr Farooq Laghari and Mr Malik Said Hasan, of the People's Party, were also said to have been arrested.

Several senior politicians were rounded up and detained by the Government about two weeks ago after a declaration by nine political party leaders, including Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Mr Bhutto's widow, demanding restoration of democracy and end to the three and a half years of martial law.

Today, the newly-elected leadership of the Lahore Bar Association accused the regime of letting loose "ruthless tyranny" and demanded that all those arrested should be released and that political repression cease.

The association also decided to observe a one-day strike on March 2.

An unofficial report from Karachi stated there had also been trouble in the Sind capital, which has remained relatively calm in the past few days.

Student violence in other cities and towns of the Punjab and the North-West frontier province, has caused the closure of universities and colleges.

The most violent of these incidents took place last weekend in Peshawar, when the Government accused students of using stolen rifles against the police.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto, chairman of the now defunct People's Party, was said to have been prevented from flying to Peshawar to meet the students.

President Zia ul-Haq, said today that there were foreign and internal elements behind the student agitation.

The President's confidence that the student trouble and political opposition poses no serious threat to his regime is perhaps reflected by his announcement today that he would leave tomorrow for Saudi Arabia to join the Islamic mission which will visit Tehran and Baghdad in yet another attempt to halt the Gulf war.

imbabwe presents its plan close incomes gap tween whites and blacks

Stephen Taylor
ury, Feb 25

e Zimbabwe Government released a policy state- about a new economic by which it hopes to form the nation through cial growth and bring l equity.

Bernard Chidzero, the ster of Economic Planning Development, told a press rence that wide dispari- between the incomes of s and whites posed a grave t to the country. "We to take measures to close gap or the society cannot ve".

e Government's main ob- e was to "establish an arian and socialist society r democratic conditions". e three-year national de- ment plan calls for a total tment of about 4,000m abwe dollars (about 0m). Two weeks ago, Mr zero disclosed that the rnment was hoping to about 1,200m dollars at d donors' conference here month to fund some ts of the plan, such as the amme to acquire land white owners and re- ibute it among blacks.

e policy document provides neral framework and Mr zero declined to be drawn pecific aspects of it. On the e of mining revenue, the ment says the Government provide "an acceptable and tive marketing system for minerals and metals".

present mining produce is keted by the producing com- es. Asked what form the system would take, the ster said the Government ld seek to take part in egic industries, the degree such involvement to be ed by mutual agreement in the light of national rities.

n land resettlement, which Government considers as one of the priorities and which it hopes to fund out of foreign capital, the document says: "Land is a common heritage and no one should enjoy absolute ownership of it."

Enlarging on this point Mr Chidzero repeated that the Government was not against the freehold system but against absentee landlords and aimed at the acquisition of abandoned or neglected land. Such land would be used for communal, family and state farms, according to the document.

On manpower, the document says that the emphasis in training should be placed on those "with a low emigration risk". Whites will see this as being aimed against them. Mr Chidzero said that it was wasteful to train people who left the country "at the hint of political trouble".

Overall, however, observers see the document as a retreat economically from the socialist policies publicly proclaimed by the Government. In spite of the use of such phrases as putting an end to "imperialist exploitation", there is no mention of nationalization and Mr Chidzero tried to dispel impressions that the policy heralded overt state interference in business.

In an economy dominated by the private sector, he said, the Government wanted to see cross-fertilization between the private and public sector.

He said that the economy, especially mining, "is under considerable foreign ownership and control. A large degree of local participation, private and public is essential."

He added: "he concept is growth but that is not the answer in itself—we want a more equitable distribution of wealth."

Details of application of the policy and the amounts allocated, will become known in July when the plan is launched.

Iran turns back British missionaries at airport gate

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 25

A mysterious last-minute telephone call today prevented three British missionaries from leaving Iran after six months' imprisonment as suspected spies.

Hours after the three — Dr John Coleman, his wife Dr Audrey Coleman and Miss Jean Waddell — were turned back at Tehran airport as they prepared to board a flight for Paris, diplomats were still asking themselves what went wrong.

"We're still wondering what it's all about," a diplomatic source said. "We are just waiting for someone to give us an explanation."

Despite the unexplained hitch there are still high hopes that the three Anglican missionaries will be able to leave Tehran tomorrow morning on a scheduled flight to Dubai.

A spokesman for the Swedish Embassy, which handles British interests in Iran, said the three would spend the night "as the guests of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ministry hopes they will be able to leave tomorrow."

Diplomatic mission: British diplomats in Tehran are seeking permission to see Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman who is still held in Evin prison (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

The only consular visit allowed during Mr Pyke's six months in captivity took place on February 7 through the good offices of the Swedish Embassy.

Ir Reagan seeks Thatcher iews on tight budgets



Mrs Thatcher leaving the Savoy Hotel, London, last night, to catch a flight from Heathrow airport for Washington.

Continued from page 1

overnment to tread carefully th the EEC's plans to involve e Palestinians more directly any follow-up to the Camp avid agreements.

Mr Alexander Haig, the ecretary of State, has made it ear that Washington is not een to press ahead urgently ith the next stage of the amp David peace process—the esumption of the Palestinian itonomy negotiations—until ter the Israeli general election mid-summer. However, to ollify the Israelis who are nxious that the negotiations ould resume as soon as pos- ible, Mr Haig has let it be nown that he is planning a isit to the Middle East in the pring.

On Africa, Mrs Thatcher will vant to impress upon Mr Reagan the importance which Britain and the other Europeans attach to a successful conclusion of the negotiations with South Africa on the independence of south-west Africa (Namibia).

The British Government regards Washington's much improved relationship with black African countries as one of the most important achievements of the Administration of former President Carter and it does not want this new-found friendliness to be dispelled and replaced by a one-sided, pro-white South African slant.

On the economic front, President Reagan and his advisers will want to hear at first hand from Mrs Thatcher how her Government is faring in its efforts to revamp the British economy along similar lines to the budget and tax-cutting initiative launched here last week.

Not all the abundant publicity which the news media have given to Mrs Thatcher's economic experiments in advance of her visit has been favourable. Nevertheless, as one American official puts it, the jury is still out on Thatcherism.

Brezhnev initiative: At their meeting yesterday, the Labour Party executive welcomed "the conciliatory statement" made by President Brezhnev at the latest congress of the Soviet Communist Party and in particular the proposals for advance notification of trop movements and other "confidence-building measures" and for restraint in the nuclear arms race, Our Political Correspondent writes.

"We call on Mrs Thatcher to use her United States visit to encourage the people of the United States and President Reagan to respond favourably to the Soviet proposal for urgent negotiations between the super powers, Labour executive stated. "We cal lon the United States and the USSR to work togeher to reduce international tensions and dangers of nuclear war and begin the process of nuclear disarmament.".

Reagan loved Thatcher

OVERSEAS

The Pope inspired by Hiroshima makes dramatic peace appeal

From Peter Hazelhurst
Hiroshima, Feb 25

The Pope made one of his most dramatic and moving appeals for world peace and disarmament today near the spot where an atomic bomb exploded over the Japanese city of Hiroshima in August, 1945, to claim the lives of more than 140,000 people in a short, blinding and cataclysmic flash.

Addressing the big powers at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park, about 150 yards from the epicentre of the explosion, the Pope declared that Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the other city bombed, should become international symbols of peace because they stood out as the first victims of nuclear war.

Speaking in nine languages, including Japanese, English, Chinese and Russian, the Pope said: "On this very spot where, 35 years ago, the life of so many people was snuffed out in one fiery moment, I wish to appeal to the whole world on behalf of life, on behalf of humanity, on behalf of the future.

"To the heads of state and of government, to those who hold political and economic power, I say 'Let us pledge ourselves to peace through justice, let us take a solemn decision now that war will never be tolerated or sought as a means of resolving differences'."

But even as the Pope was making his appeal in Hiroshima, Mr Joji Omura, the director-general of the Japanese Defence Agency told a parliamentary committee on security in Tokyo that Japan should build up the strength of its armed forces because of a growing Soviet naval presence in Asia and the invasion of Afghanistan.

At about the same time, Mr Masayoshi Ito, the Foreign Minister, said that the Government intended gradually to build up the armed forces, but that Japan would never again be a military power.

Earlier today light snow began to fall over Hiroshima as the Pope placed a wreath in front of a cenotaph in the peace park in memory of the 200,000 victims of a device nicknamed "Little Boy"—the first atomic bomb to be used in warfare.

More than 140,000 people were killed in the initial blast over Hiroshima on the morning of August 6, 1945, and it is estimated that another 60,000 victims died from the after-affects of radiation over the past three decades. The lives of another 110,000 victims were claimed by the explosion of the second atomic bomb.

Hiroshima has been rebuilt into a modern, gleaming city and as the Pope appealed to the world for peace today, he could see the only remaining scar of war — the unrepaired skeleton of a destroyed dome which has been left standing as a memorial at the epicentre of the blast.

Speaking to a crowd of 25,000 Japanese Christians and residents of Hiroshima, the Pope said: "It is with deep emotion that I have come here today as a pilgrim of peace. I wanted to make this visit to Hiroshima Peace Memorial out of a deep personal conviction that to remember the past is to commit oneself to the future.

"To remember Hiroshima is to abhor nuclear war. To remember Hiroshima is to commit oneself to peace."

He said that since the atomic bombs were dropped, nuclear stockpiles had grown in quantity and destructive power.

"Even if a mere fraction of the available weapons were to be used, one has to ask whether the inevitable escalation can be imagined and whether the very destruction of humanity is not a real possibility."

Many Japanese priests and the relatives of victims of the atomic bomb broke into tears as the Pope, wearing a white cassock and cap, stood on the spot of the explosion and ended his appeal with a prayer: "Oh God, hear my voice and grant unto the world everlasting peace".



With birds flying around him, the Pope sits waiting to address his audience in Hiroshima yesterday.

Policemen earning £3 a week confront drug barons

Bombs may be used to destroy this year's big opium harvest

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Feb 25

Harvesting of the world's most expensive crop is almost over in the mountainous border regions of Thailand, Burma and Laos. The 1981 opium crop in the so-called Golden Triangle is the best for years and may amount to about 620 tons, according to Thai and Western narcotics officers.

After being refined into heroin and diluted it will be worth about £12,000m when sold to addicts around the world.

Ideal growing conditions this season and a scarcity of heroin because of drought in recent years are responsible for the big crop which is three or four times larger than last year. Burma is expected to produce about 500 tons, Thailand 50 tons and Laos up to 70 tons.

Loatian government officials say farmers must hand over all their opium to the Government in exchange for salt and other essential commodities. However, Thai police regularly intercept Laotian opium entering Thailand and last year seized nearly 440lb.

The Burmese Communist Party, deprived of most of its former support from China, now uses opium as a source of money for guns and other supplies, and intelligence analysts believe that Thai communist insurgents are now trading in opium for the same reason.

Since it became clear a big crop was on the way, Thai and Burmese police have been warning hill tribe farmers not to produce opium, and recently burnt extensive areas of poppies on both sides of the border.

Thai officials say they need at least 3,000 more men for effective suppression in growing areas, some of which can easily be reached only by helicopter.

Nevertheless, Thai border police and soldiers are preparing to strike more heavily than ever before against the mule trains moving through the rugged border mountains with opium bought from Thai and Burmese farmers.

Colonel Kosol Limpichart, deputy secretary-general of the Thai narcotics control board, said that more than 12 heroin laboratories along the Thai-Burmese border had already resumed production after being out of use for years.

The colonel indicated that if necessary they would be destroyed with bombs dropped from aircraft. With police handling more than 20,000 drugs cases a year and with more than half a million addicts Thailand is now dealing with drugs more rigorously than in the past.

The huge riches to be made from opium and heroin trading—it has been called the most profitable business known to man—defy most law enforcement efforts. Many of the government men confronting the big traders who possess the authority of fuedal warlords are £3-a-week policemen.

The warlords' intelligence network is extensive enough to give them ample warning of raids and as a result government forces usually find deserted villages, dismantled laboratories and not an ounce of opium and heroin in sight.

The growers themselves often take a tough line with the government men and sometimes threaten to call up "insurgents" for help if officials interfere with the opium trade.

In these circumstances the police do not push them too hard and instead use education and persuasion to wean them away from opium.

Some foreign observers witnessing flourishing poppy fields are critical of this soft approach; but United Nations officials on the spot say indiscriminate destruction of poppy fields would produce either a rebellion or a situation requiring an international relief operation for deprived farmers.

The United Nations is working closely with King Bhumibol of Thailand on a crop replacement programme initiated by the king 12 years ago.

Growers have found they can make much more from coffee than opium. They are also doing well with kidney beans, salad vegetables, cereals, stone fruits and apples. However, the operation is so far little more than a pilot scheme as it covers only 56 villages. More than 200 villages continue to live off the opium crop.

Chun victory in S Korea presidential election

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Feb 25

President Chun Doo Hwan, of South Korea, was elected to a seven-year term of office today, winning the final stage of the presidential election hands down over three rival candidates.

General Chun won 4,755 votes—over 90 per cent—in the electoral college while his nearest runner-up, Mr Yoo Chi Song of the opposition Democratic Korea Party collected only 404 votes. In third place was Mr Kim Chong Chul of the pro-government Korea National Party with 85 votes.

Today's election was in fact little more than a formality and his rivals had admitted, even before the voting began, that they had no chance whatsoever of winning the election but were only participating to further the prestige of their parties.

Under the terms of the new constitution, promulgated after a referendum by President Chun last October, he needed only a simple majority of the electoral college votes to secure the presidency.

Also under the constitution, President Chun will serve only a single seven-year term and he has promised to ensure a peaceful transfer of power when his term of office expires.

President Chun moved to the forefront of the political scene last May during a period of confusion and instability. With the full power of the military behind him, he imposed nationwide martial law and stamped out student riots, an anti-government uprising in the southern town of Kwangju and all political dissent. As his strength and prestige increased, he became the obvious successor to the mantle of power left vacant by the assassinated former president, Park Chung Hee.

Although initially President Chun disclaimed any political ambitions, he resigned from the military to become president and quickly proved his ability to cope with both domestic and foreign affairs.

He has won the respect of the Korean electorate by standing firm in the face of foreign, especially Japanese, criticism, by patching up relations with the United States, thereby ensuring continued American defence aid against the North Korean threat, and by challenging Marshal Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, to visit the republic.

Ecuador and Peru agree on peace zone

Quito, Feb 25.—Ecuador and Peru have agreed to establish a demilitarized zone on their border, former President Galo Plaza of Ecuador said here last night.

Troops frob oth countries would withdraw nine miles on either side of the border in the Condor mountain range where fresh clashes occurred over the weekend, despite the ceasefire of February 2, he said in a television interview.

Señor Plaza, a former secretary-general of the Organization of American States (OAS) with strong personal ties with the presidents of both countries, said that both army commands would hold talks in the demilitarized zone on the long-standing border dispute.

The proposal for a demilitarized zone was apparently made at a meeting in Brasitia on Monday by the United States, Brazil, Chile and Argentina, which jointly guaranteed a treaty ending a border war between Peru and Ecuador 40 years ago.

Peru and Ecuador were involved in five days of fighting along an ill-defined part of their border in late January before agreeing to a ceasefire sponsored by the four guarantor countries.

Señor Plaza said the first meeting of the two army commands ould be held in Huaquillas, on the border, some 400 miles south of Quito. He did not give a date.

Earlier yesterday the Brazilian military attaché in Quito, who flew over the disputed area, was quoted as saying that complete calm now prevailed there.—Reuter.

US investigates bombing of Hongkong fishing boats

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Feb 25

The United States Consulate-General in Hongkong is investigating the bomb attack on three Hongkong fishing junks anchored in international waters about 200 miles west of Manila.

It is now accepted that the two jet bombers which dropped six bombs in three low-dive attacks on the junks, hitting one junk with one bomb which did not explode, belonged to either the Philippine Air Force or the United States air garrison based in the Philippines.

Evidently the attack was a bombing exercise and the anchored junks were mistaken for fixed targets. Hongkong Government authorities are still inspecting the damaged junk, which limped back to Hongkong under escort by the other junks, and have apparently decided to allow the American Consulate to direct the embarrassing inquiries.

Notices are normally issued in advance to maritime agencies and ships warning them to avoid the target area.

"The Government must discover the country responsible for the bombing and demand an explanation for the attack and if possible seek compensation for the fishermen concerned", Mr Philip Lai, the chairman of the Hongkong Fishermen's Society said.

There were only three local fishermen and three Filipino fishermen, who were seeking water supplies on board the junk which was hit. None was injured.

Wildlife trade endangers species

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 25

Up to a fifth of the world's wild animals and plants will become extinct within 20 years if the present rate of habitat destruction, poaching and trading in animals is maintained, a wildlife conference was told here today.

About half a million species are in danger of extinction, Mr Rao Birendra Singh, India's Minister of Agriculture, said.

"World trade in wildlife and its products is now a phenomenon to reckon with, posing a major threat to the survival of species. It is wel-known that big money is involved in this business."

He said that extinction on such a scale was without precedent. "Most of the havoc is attributed to destruction or loss of habitats, resulting from clearing or dgerading forests. The second largest cause is over-exploitation for commercial interest."

Mr Birendra Singh was opening the third conference of signatories of Cites, the 1973 convention on international trade in endangered species of wild life and flora and fauna.

He said that 67 countries had signed the convention. But its effectiveness was bound to be limited so long as non-members outnuumbered members and as long as the ranks of non-members included unscrupulous traders in wildlife.

The conference is attempting to strengthen international laws to control the trade in skins, ivory, oils, and in live animals and plants.

A report by the American-bsed Animal Welfare Institute, published heer today, says that at least seven and a half million wild birds from Latin America, Asia and Africa were traped every year.

Two fifths die after capture on the way to the ports and airports fro mwhere they are sent abroad. Four fifths of the young and delicate birds die.

Prudence Glynn

The boy on the road who made me stop and think

Approximately three and a half minutes after I had dropped our son at school I saw another boy who looked just like him. He too was tall and blond and dressed in blue and he had a brown bag for his books, but, while my last sight of our son had been of him gangling off exchanging bops with specially favoured friends my first of the other boy was very different.

He was lying on the busy road, his satchel a pillow under his head, his bicycle toppled on the pavement, his blue duffle spread over him. He was quite still, the quiet centre of a commotion of stopped cars, passing cars, more bikes, gesticulating helpers and incurious pedestrians.

I have no idea how badly he was hurt. I have no idea whether he had been knocked down by a car, or had fainted from lack of breakfast, or had been taken ill. All I do know is that a 8.33 am on a Monday something terrible had happened to a child, and that very easily the child could have been mine.

Mothers who work from other than the direst necessity are always vulnerable to the accusation that they either neglect or over-protect their children. Mothers who have never stopped working, save a minimal period, are vulnerable ten times over.

We used to think, we social pariahs, in the heady Sixties that at any minute we should be recognized for the saviours of womanhood that we are—and were we not all just about to be sisters under the skin?—and therefore all women would back our efforts. Forget it.

Or rather, do not forget, but examine it in the light of your own personal experience, working or not, as I found myself examining my attitudes to my life when I saw that boy lying in the road. Far from being sisters of any sort it seems that we have not only grown further apart, and less flexible and more predictable in our response to social changes, but that also we seem to have managed to involve the male sex in many of our own problems, and to have flounced out of the sink only to find that swimming is too tough a job.

The fact is that I believe that it is still far too hard for a woman to work to her full capacity in productive or human terms, to fulfil herself, and at the same time to be a wife and mother. Of course in times of economic recession the jealousy, which is never far below the surface, bubbles up in sheer fright that women may be taking jobs which should go to the historical breadwinner. Show me a woman who appears to have been given everything and I will show you a woman of whom too much is expected.

Until women feel confident enough to fail, publicly, obviously, to make a fearful fluff-up reading the television news, to stop worrying about whether they look the part or their hair is awry and realize that to fail brings them closer to their audience in the office or on the platform not further away, the dual role still expected of them will be for most just too taxing.

Ironically, women are far better at owning up to their mistakes than men, who have been shown through history to have crunched empires rather than admit they were wrong.

But it is the family aspect of the working mother that interests me today. Do we neglect? Ourselves, very possibly. It is the curse of many successful women to be gifted with fine health which they then systematically destroy because, since others take you at your own valuation, it never occurs to them that they can be ill, that they have the opportunity to be ill, and so everyone else assumes that they are made of cast iron too.

On the over-protective question, this I think is again very much a personal one. The conscientious working mother replaces herself at home with the best she can possibly afford, but this in itself is a great test of selflessness. If you are to commit the care of your children—and I am of course supposing that you love and need them just as they love and need you, and not that you are bored by or frightened of them—to the hands of somebody else, you run the risk of choking jealousy when the children are patently far happier and more equably managed by nanny than with your own "amusing" life style; best nannies deserve love in return too. Or you run the risk of making yourself superfluous.

I was most interested in reading The *Art of Starvation* by Sheila MacLeod* not so much for her descriptions of the origins of her anorexia nervosa (classic) as for her subsequent revival of the condition when she was a successful novelist and the wife of a pop star who could afford to "replace" herself only too adequately at home, and who was obviously regarded as de trop by the groupies who admired her husband.

I have to admit that I had never heard of either Sheila MacLeod or of her husband—perhaps I was too busy cooking the supper or going to Hongkong—but I would argue that this brings me fresher to the subject. For to the "*great world*", the world which obviously counted to Ms MacLeod, she was a success whatever that means, while to herself she was a failure, first at managing the jump from girlhood to womanhood, and then at managing real womanhood in terms of adult relationships.

Above all, it seems, in an adult relationship with herself. This has nothing to do with lack of intelligence, indeed it is the intelligent women drink too much or who eat too l who prove the hardest to treat, pa because they are the cleverest at cealing what they are up to and pa because being successful in a m world means never admitting in pu that they have failed to be the ma of themselves.

How much knowledge of your should your children be expected share? Should I now tell my son t he must never bicycle in Oxford, daughter that my heart stopped wl I saw her sail through the air over horse's head straight toward a spi tree stump, and that she must ne ride again?

My fears you see are physical them. I am perfectly able to cope w moral dilemmas, which are freely d cussed, opinions exchanged and stro views held. As far as possible, choi is offered but in certain cases a stro line is taken, which is explained a may be refuted by them at a later a I must admit though that I get rath stuck with the "Who am I and Wh Am I Doing Here?" bed time querie possibly because one so often wonde these things oneself. Readers w surely have some answers.

What do you tell them about yo financial background? I think, for co plete security, the if we have it, we c certainly afford it, system. About jobs o must be equally frank in explaining th work brings different satisfactions to di ferent people, and that that satisfactio may have little or no relevance to th material benefits gained or the appare sacrifices made.

Health is a much more difficult subje because children, just as adults, react s differently to it. Ill health in others i usually a bore among adults, but for chi dren it can be frightening, particularl as they are so observant. "What are thos pills? Why didn't you want your lunch?

On the positive side I am convinced tha in parent-child relationships quality is fa superior to quantity and that the righ degree of frankness pitched at an understandable eivel is far better than papering over cracks which then burst into a chasm (one minute the Rolls, the next the bailiffs) I also think that children should be brought up to expect to inherit nothing except a securely founded knowledge of their own unique value and identity in life inculcated by love and understanding, so that when the world knocks them down, as it will, they can pick themselves up by their own bootstraps or their own twinset and pearls, coupled with the best, by which *I mean the most appropriate*, education that can possibly be managed.

To my sister workers I would urge, try a little failureness. When Duty whispers low "Thou Must" the sensible women replies "I can't".

* *The Art of Starvation, by Sheila MacLeod, published by Virago at £5.95 hardback, £2.95 paperback. Readers might also be interested in Eating Disorders the classic by Hilda Bruch published in 1974 by Routledge and Kegan Paul.*

An inexact science

The Times Cook

Shona Crawford Poole

Underlined, italicised, or printed in bold capitals, the words *more or less, but seldom exactly* should be stamped on recipes as insistently as cigarette packet health warnings.

The point is easy enough to take when it concerns seasonings. How else would you add salt, except to taste? But how soft is a slack dough, how thick is a thin batter, or firm a meringue when it is stiff, but on no account dry? Experience tells you of course. And recipes try to. But when one brand of flour will mop up more or less liquid depending on the humidity of the place it has been stored, and other makes are ground more or less finely from harder or softer blends of wheat, it is not hard to see why my dough needs three tablespoons of water and yours needs four.

If apparently standard ingredients are infuriatingly variable, cooking times are more elusive still. Your gentle simmer is unlikely to match mine outside a laboratory, and my electric oven undoubtedly has tricks which differ from those of any gas cooker, never mind a solid fuel stove.

Aside from hot spots or cold spots to which many an oven is prone, numerous other factors affect baking times. The thickness and heat conducting properties of the tins or dishes used makes more difference than sometimes seems reasonable. Chilled food obviously takes longer to bake than ingredients already at room temperature. The larger the quantity the greater the difference, and so on.

Hence all those seemingly hedging *abouts* in cooking times, advice on tapping loaves for that well-baked hollow sound, and jabbing skewers in to cakes which must come out clean.

Talking of skewers brings me to chicken and to this week's recipes which require no prodding to see when they are done.

The slightly resinous taste of pine nut kernels combined with thyme and rosemary flavour this easy dish. Spring chickens or poussin seem to be available all year round now. These are so young and tender that they are easily split in halves. Place them breast up on a chopping board. Cut cleanly down one side of the breast bone. Then using poultry shears or hefty kitchen scissors snip the wishbone and cut through the bones of the back just to one side of the spine. If you prefer to use chicken pieces, wings with a good portion of breast meat are the best choice. Portions weighing about 225g (8oz) raw are the ideal size.

Poussin aux pignons
Serves four

- 2 poussin weighing 450g (1lb) or more each
- 55g (2oz) butter
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 1 teaspoon dried rosemary leaves
- 1 teaspoon dried thyme
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 3 tablespoons pine nuts

Split each poussin as explained above. Spread half the butter over the base of a shallow ovenproof dish big enough to hold the chicken pieces in one layer with a little space between them. Rub each portion on all sides with the garlic and spread the skin sides with the remaining butter. Sprinkle the dish with half the herbs and lay the chicken pieces in it. Sprinkle them with the rest of the herbs and season well with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

Bake the chicken in a preheated hot oven (220°C/425°F, gas mark 7) for 35 to 45 minutes depending on the size of the pieces. About 15 minutes before serving sprinkle the pine nuts over the chicken and baste the pieces with the pan juices.

Serve very hot with a dish of thinly sliced potatoes and a little onion baked in milk or stock, or with ribbon noodles.

People who have not tasted chicken cooked with 40 cloves of garlic understandably find it difficult to believe that the dish is not poisonously strongly flavoured with the stuff. The fact is that provided it is made with *plump fresh* garlic, not acrid cloves which have been stored too long, the result is especially tasty and not at all pungent.

Chicken with 40 cloves of garlic
Serves four

- 1 chicken, 1.35 to 1.6kg (3 to 3½lbs) and its liver
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 sprig parsley
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 30g (1oz) butter
- 40 plump cloves garlic, peeled
- 4 thick slices white bread, crusts removed

Wipe the chicken inside and out and reserve the liver. Put the bay leaf and parsley in the chicken and season the interior with salt and freshly ground black pepper before trussing it.

Heat the oil and butter in a heavy fireproof casserole large enough to hold the chicken without too much room to spare. Brown the chicken lightly on all sides making sure that the butter does not burn. Add the 40 peeled cloves of garlic and a generous seasoning of salt and pepper. Cover tightly and transfer the casserole to a preheated cool oven (140°C/275°F, gas mark 1). Cook the casserole for about 2 hours, or until the chicken is tender and its flesh is almost falling from the bones.

Remove the chicken to a serving dish and keep it warm while you prepare the garnish.

Skim two tablespoons of fat from the casserole and heat it in a small saucepan. Roughly chop the chicken liver and *sauté* it in the fat until just firm.

Take the cooked garlic from casserole and mash it with the liver, pressing it through a wire sieve to make a smooth purée.

Divide each slice of bread into two triangles. Toast the bread lightly or fry it golden brown in a mixture of olive oil and butter. Divide the garlic and liver purée between the triangles of toast and arrange them round the chicken. Serve very hot with plainly baked or mashed potatoes or with ribbon noodles. The skimmed pan juices may be served separately as a rich gravy.

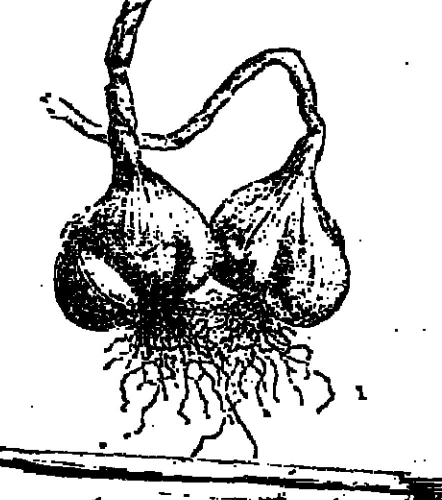
Devilled chicken
Serves four

- 4 or 8 chicken joints, cooked or partly cooked
- 110g (4oz) butter, softened
- 1 tablespoon dry mustard
- 2 tablespoons dry breadcrumbs
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 tablespoon sweet chutney or spiced apple cheese
- Salt
- Cayenne pepper

Line a grill pan with greased foil and arrange the chicken pieces in it.

Combine all the remaining ingredients and blend well together. Spread the devilled butter on the chicken pieces and grill them on a medium heat so that the meat heats through thoroughly, or finishes cooking as the sauce browns. Baste the chicken from time to time as it grills.

Serve very hot with crusty bread or baked potatoes and a salad.



Mr Walker warns EEC countries about national aid to poultry industry

House of Commons

Increased "sluicegate" prices to producer for some poultry, agreed in the European Council of Agriculture Ministers, would be of particular help to the British poultry industry, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.

Mr Walker (Worcester, C) was making a statement about the meeting which took place on Monday and Tuesday.

He said: With the exception of the Italian Minister, who will reserve the position of his Government by March 10, the Council agreed to a package consisting of arrangements for New Zealand butter, for imports of beef from third countries, a new sugar regime and a major development of structural policy.

We obtained a three-year agreement for New Zealand butter which will allow imports of ... tonnes in 1981 and 92,000 tonnes for 1982. The Council will fix the amount for 1983 before ... 1, 1982. I consulted with the New Zealand Government, who approved of the agreement and have expressed their appreciation of our successful endeavours on their behalf.

The arrangements for the import of beef were agreed in accordance with the Commission's proposal, including the figure of ... tonnes for manufacturing which is the figure sought by ... .

The sugar regime, which is subject to the views of the European Parliament will include a ... A and B quota for the United Kingdom of just under 1,150,000 tonnes—a reduction of 182,000 tonnes. The cost of the regime, apart from the costs arising from the import of ACP sugar, will be financed by levies on sugar production.

The structure package, as finally agreed, is generally satisfactory and includes an agricultural development programme for Northern Ireland, enjoying contribution of 50 per cent from Community funds, a scheme for marketing and processing of animal feed in Northern Ireland and an integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland to which Community funds will contribute 40 per cent *of the cost.*

The scheme for Northern Ireland will amount to £40m and for *the Western Isles £20m.*

The Council agreed after pressure from the United Kingdom to increase the sluicegate prices for certain types of poultry which will be a particular help in the United Kingdom turkey sector.

The Commissioner announced that France had formally notified a package of state aids to the Commission on February 14. The Commission had opened proceedings against France under the relevant Article of the Treaty of Rome.

The Commissioner also announced that proposals for a directive to remove the distortions of competition caused by different poultrymeat hygiene inspection practices would be ready in the near future.

The Commission presented its price proposals and they were commented on briefly by *Ministers.* A more detailed discussion will be held on March 16.

Mr Roy Mason, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Barnsley, Lab): Some useful progress seems to have been made, although it may be dependent upon the Italian agreement. We welcome the butter deal but are still concerned about *the annual reductions.*

There seems to be a steady, constant pressure to squeeze out New Zealand *imports from the* Common Market. We hope he will continue to stand by our Commonwealth friends.

Having secured quotas for the United Kingdom beet producers, will there be a reduction in the quotas of the other Common Market surplus beet producers? If not, is there not likely to be another *sugar mountain in the* years ahead, with all the problems which that would create for the *CAP producers?*

Even if France is found guilty, what sanctions can the Community apply to the French because of the way they have been helping their own farming industry?

The proposed package includes some useful reforms. What is his attitude in these discussions on controlling surpluses by more co-responsibility levies? How does he think the proposed levy on milk will be applied and how will it affect the British dairy industry?

On MCAs—monetary compensatory amounts—while there is a need to recognize the growing difficulties in the British farming industry, with a *positive MCA* of over 18 per cent, the British con*sumer is continuing to suffer.*

He is the Community's biggest food taxpayer and the British housewife and consumer are boosting the CAP budget.

In these negotiations he must be prepared to accept some revaluation of *the green pound.*

On the total package, the proposed increases are still too generous and above all he must oppose the increases on those products that are in *structural surplus.*

Mr Walker: The New Zealand Government welcomes these butter proposals. To achieve the figures we achieved on the three-year agreement in the face of France and Ireland saying they favoured a figure of 40,000 tonnes to 50,000 tonnes on a one-year basis only is an achievement the Government can be proud of and which New *Zealand is pleased with.*

On the sugar beet quota, the reason I did not give the figure *for Europe as a whole is that the* point of disagreement with the Italian Government is that they are *urging an increase in their* acreage of sugar which the Community was unwilling to give last night. Therefore I cannot give a final figure until that is ultimately settled, but for the first time over Europe as a whole sugar beet quotas will have been reduced.

On state aids, I think we are going to move into the sphere of co-responsibility levies. This can only be sensible and fair if there is not a distortion of state aids.

Therefore we welcome the Commission decision to take proceedings against France which will expose the extent and degree of this problem and result in a Com*munity decision to see* that these problems do not recur.

As to the attitude of ministers on various problems of price fixing, the presidency suggested that as proposals were only published last Friday it would not be until *March 16* that proper consideration could be given.

France, Germany, and other *countries are expressing bitter* hostility to any super levy, but I believe there must be some form of penalty on increased production of goods in surplus and the principle is one which the Government will support, as it did last year.

I find the Opposition's position on MCAs remarkable. I look forward to *their clear announcement* as to the degree to which they wish to reduce farm incomes in this country further.

It is interesting that yesterday the countries with positive MCAs, apart from ourselves—namely, Germany and the Benelux countries—were all staunch defenders of positive MCAs.

It may be that they recognize that the eradication of positive MCAs is to the benefit of the *foreign exporter rather than the* domestic consumer. There is plenty of illustration of that being the fact by the disastrous policy of negative MCAs which the last government followed.

I assume that he takes pleasure that the proposals for price increases for this coming review are exactly the same as the average price increase agreed to by the last Labour government.

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C): The achievements on the sluicegate price for turkey will be *appreciated. He should not lose* the initiative on the poultry meat inspection directive. This is vital to the poultry sector.

Mr Walker: We considered it was important to try to improve the sluicegate prices. I think the British poultry industry requires every possible assistance which can be obtained now.

On the inspection position I had hoped the proposals would be available in January but the death of Mr Gundelach who had promised to do that made this impossible. The new commissioner has undertaken to carry out this speedily.

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid Bedfordshire, C): When does he expect to discuss the Dutch fuel subsidy in the glasshouse industry?

Growers in this country are facing crisis this winter and many of *them are being forced out of business* by grossly uncompetitive fuel prices.

Mr Walker: Proceedings are taking place on the Dutch situation. On the general question of energy prices it does not just apply to the horticultural industry, where it is of immense importance, but elsewhere.

At a recent NEDC meeting an inquiry was set up with the CBI *and Government to look into the* general implications of energy prices on industries. I have seen to it that the impact on the horticultural industry is fed into the inquiry.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab): Poultry meat processors are in difficulty because of imports from France which have increased significantly and many people are losing their jobs in this industry. This is a matter of urgency. Can he assure the House that if a directive is not forthcoming he will stop these imports by taking unilateral action?

Mr Walker: The decisions will be taken at the time on the evidence available.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C): Does the case for a super-levy depend on a national base rather than a community base?

Will he remind both the Labour Party and the Commission that one of the reasons we cannot have a revaluation of the green pound now is because farm incomes suffered so desperately when the boot was on the other foot. Any revaluation now can only mean greater unemployment of farm workers.

Mr Walker: One of the problems is that in the processing and manufacturing industries connected with dairy products and pig products, the negative MCAs policy pursued by the last Government was disastrous.

As for super-levies, the proposals in their present form are on the basis of individual dairies and therefore, in reality, mean that they are applied on a national *basis.*

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith (East Grinstead, C): We appreciate his *attitude to the poultry industry's* problems. Can he confirm that the Commission understand fully that the future of this industry lies in jeopardy?

Can he confirm he made it clear to the Commission that we are concerned about special aids and special favours but that we should not go on playing Marquess of Queensberry rules while they flagrantly break every regulation in the book?

Mr Walker: In terms of hygiene arrangements, this is an important difference and it can affect the competitive position.

I am much more concerned in the poultry industry about the potential damage that could be done by national aids. This is an industry which could expand swiftly and with a further injection of Government money we could create a situation where we could compete totally unfairly with another Community competitor.

I would issue this warning to other countries which may have unfair national aids to that industry. The adverse effect of that on the Community would be such that urgent and immediate action would have to be taken.

Mr Gavin Strang, an Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Edinburgh, East, Lab): What he has agreed on sugar beet quotas and levies is a step back rather than an encouragement to the future of the Tate and Lyle refinery in *Liverpool. That closure is unacceptable* to the people of Liverpool and is being resisted by the unions. They are supported by the Opposition.

Mr Walker: I find it incredible *effrontery* by the Opposition to greet an announcement that I have reduced the sugar beet quota by 182,000 tonnes below the quota they agreed, as being against the interest of Tate and Lyle.

Steps being taken to strengthen air defences of Britain

House of Lords

The interest of the Soviet Union in the United Kingdom was demonstrated by the fact that about 225 ... long-range bombers probing air defences were intercepted by British fighters every ... Lord Orr-Ewing (C). He was opening a debate calling attention to the urgent need to strengthen the defence of the United Kingdom and its air defence region.

He said the defence of the United Kingdom was of vital importance to Nato since it would be the ... base for American ... coming across the Atlantic. It was also the base for reserves that would be urgently needed in Europe.

The Soviets had 5,000 front-line ... in their frontal force of which 3,000 could be deployed against Europe. In addition, there were 800 long-range aircraft and ... strike bombers.

... had 70 front line aircraft ... of which about 50 would be serviceable. By 1984, a further 36 sub... Jaguars would be equipped with Sidewinders and could play a ... role as could 90 subsonic Hawks in fine weather and daylight.

... 1985, with the maximum help from Nato and provided Britain had the political will and the guts to make further cuts or delays, ... should be ready to meet ... threat.

Lord Mackie of Benshie (L) said ... *cuts had again engendered* ... *fear in the mind of key* people *that they were still at the mercy of a Government which* ... cut defence as a Labour Government would have.

... *Lord Slim said the country's* ... for defence against nonconventional and chemical were virtually nil and little being done about it.

Britain did not have an air defence system today that could deal with the present threat.

Lord Cathcart (C) said the importance of a sound air defence system for the United Kingdom could not ever be emphasized, not only for defence of the country but also because of the importance that ... attached to the security of the United Kingdom base as a vital staging post for reinforcements.

Lord Brookes of Tremorfa (Lab) for the Opposition, said basically, Britain did not have all the resources necessary to make Tornado credible in all her roles. Britain had no long-range missiles at all and they were likely to see old Bloodhound missiles being brought back from West Europe in two years.

Viscount Trenchard, Minister of *State for Defence, said there was* no dispute on the enormous increase in the Russian threat in *terms of its significance for the air* defence of Britain, particularly since 1970.

The Government shared the view that the country had probably stuck to the tripwire philosophy for too long and as a result their air defence measures were lagging behind. Steps were being taken to rectify the position and they should not be as gloomy as some speakers had suggested they should be.

The Government had closely monitored what the Russians had been doing and it was true that the strengthening of the air side of the Soviet Union's armaments had been running at its fastest rate. It now absorbed some 27 per cent of their procurement budget.

They should not assume they would be fighting a battle on their own, but rather in the context of their Nato allies. Although the number of Soviet aircraft were formidable, they would not all be diverted to attack Britain.

It was not true Britain only had 70 front line aircraft. There were more than 100. They should not think in a time of tension that up to 25 per cent would be "off the road".

Nato would be their first line of defence; the second being fighters *with refuelling facilities. There* would be a back-up of 90 Hawks which would soon be armed with *Sidewinder missiles.*

The whole question of Nato reinforcement in an emergency was *under study. These matters must* be regarded in the context of Nato.

The debate was concluded.

Marriage Enabling Bill given second reading

The Marriage (Enabling) Bill was the logical conclusion of a long process of liberalization which started with the Deceased Wifes Sisters Act of 1907, **Lady Wootton of Abinger (Lab)** said when she moved the second reading of the Bill. It removes the prohibitions on the marriage of persons who are related by marriage but does not affect the prohibition on marriage between blood relations.

She said the Bill had nothing to do with incest. She had already been accused of doing propaganda for the legalization of incest.

The Bishop of Durham said the Bill *would lead to a further erosion of* the concept of the family as a stable set of structured relation*ships extending beyond husband* and wife and beyond blood relations. Within that structure certain *freedoms were possible because* certain other freedoms were denied.

Lord de Clifford (C) said the Bill started the process of the destruction of the concept of the family.

Lord Soper said he supported the Bill. He could see no reason why the Bill should not commend itself to those who were concerned with the moral stability of the community.

Anything that could support and dignify the role of marriage at a time when so many things seemed to be against it, seemed to be of the nature of enlightened and civilized conduct.

Lord Boston of Faversham, for the Opposition, said in passing an Act *like the Berry and Ward Act*, they had indeed acknowledged that the basic problem existed and should be dealt with in some cases at least.

Because of the practical problems involved the only fair, effective, civilized and compassionate way to solve the overall problem was through a Bill like this.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary, Home Office, said over the past 15 years, the Home Office and the *General Register Office had come* to know of 25 such cases as a result of inquiries by or on behalf of *couples who wished to marry*, but were prevented by the present law.

The Law Commission in 1970 concluded that no significant public interest had been expressed about amending the law, but there was clearly a problem here which would not diminish.

The Bill was based on the hardship caused, but anxiety had been expressed about inappropriate personal relationships.

In principle, there was something to be said for having a special procedure, but there remained the problem of affording sufficiently precise guidance to the courts.

In a previous Bill, proposals had been suggested for having a special age limit where step-parents and step-children were involved. Such an amendment might go some way to meet widely expressed concern.

This Bill did not apply to Scotland and this was something else that needed to be looked into. If the Bill was given a second reading, he would be ready to cooperate with Lady Wootton in seeking to draw up appropriate amending provisions to be submitted to the House for scrutiny during later proceedings on the Bill.

The Bill was read a second time by 49 votes to 20—majority, 29.

House adjourned 9.25 pm.

Rail electrification

The Government would consider the *electrification of British Rail* main lines in conjunction with the board's corporate plan and would not deal with *electrification piecemeal*; **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Transport, said during *questions.*

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab) had asked what proposals there were for a rolling programme of electrification of main lines.

Plan for APT services later this year

Work on the advanced passenger train had not been delayed by cuts in Government support for the project, **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secre*tary of State for Transport, (Sutton Coldfield, C)* stated.

He said: I understand from the Railways Board that they plan to start operating the APT prototypes in commercial service later this *year*, but at the moment there is no firm date for their introduction.

I am awaiting the board's latest appreciation of the prospects for the APT.

Mr Leslie Huckfield, (Nuneaton, *Lab): There are rumours circulat*ing that there may be several years delay because of technical prob*lems which the APT is encounter*ing. Will the minister give an assurance that there is no delay on *his part because of a lack of* money?

Mr Fowler: None of the delay has anything to do with Government policy because of any cuts in support. I can give that categorical assurance. The three prototypes are being modified to cure the tilting and braking system prob*lems.*

There have been various other delays stretching back to 1974. It is *important the three prototypes go* into service as early as possible.

The cost of the APT programme *was £42m, he informed* another MP. If the train could be developed into a good production line *there should be an export potential.*

Fire safety at dance halls

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, in a written reply, said: In the light of the tragic fire in Dublin, the Home Secretary will be seeking the views of fire authorities and fire service interests on the adequacy of the existing controls and standards relating to fire safety in places licensed for music and dancing.

Industrial action unjustified

There *was* no *justification for in*dustrial action in the Civil Service at present, **Mr Barney Hayhoe**, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, said at question time.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northamp*ton, North, C) asked the minister* to carry out a new investigation of the jobs needing to be undertaken by the Civil Service based *on* an assumption that no organization currently existed, and then to staff the Civil *Service accordingly.*

Mr Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C) *replied*: No. But *all ministers* in charge of departments have been, and are, reviewing their functions and tasks together with the appropriate organization and staffing required.

These reviews contribute to the planned reduction of the Civil Service to 630,000 by April, 1984. The Government intends to publish a White Paper describing the work that is being done.

Mr Marlow: *As this review con*cerns what many people would consider to be the most overpaid, over-protected and *under-produc*tive group of workers in this country, paid for out of the pockets of industrial workers hit by the recession, would he take advantage of any contemplated industrial action to prove in certain departments that a skeleton staff can do just as efficient a job as the current staff?

Mr Hayhoe: *I would not* accept his description of the Civil Service. Discussions are in progress with the Civil Service unions about this year's pay settlement and the future *arrangements for determin*ing the pay of non-industrial civil servants.

It is deplorable that there should be talk of industrial action at present which would disrupt important public services when the Government has indicated a positive response about future *arrangements for settling pay*. This has been a responsible approach. There is no justification at all for industrial action.

Mr Alan Williams, Opposition spokesman on the Civil Service, *(Swansea, West, Lab): Because of* the staff cuts already made, needy families, on the admission of a social security minister, are not even receiving the family income *supplement to which they are enti*tled.

At a time of peak and rising unemployment, the Manpower Services Commission is considering *closing down job centres or cutting* back the manning of those centres.

It is time for the Government to admit that *the manpower cuts are* only being achieved at the cost of seriously damaging the quality of *essential services.*

Mr Hayhoe: It is right that the Government should seek to make the Civil Service more efficient and reduce some of the tasks our predecessors laid upon them.

We have succeeded in reducing numbers by a net amount of *37,000. That* is a good achievement. We have further progress to make in the coming years.

Removing windfall element from profits of gas corporation

Within four months of reaching financial arrangements with the British Gas Corporation the Gov*ernment had ripped up the agree*ment and imposed a levy of £130m retrospectively on the corporation, **Mr Edward Rowlands**, *an Opposi*tion spokesman on energy, said during the committee stage of the *Gas Levy Bill.*

Mr Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) moved an amendment providing that the gas levy should start on April 1, 1981, instead of being backdated to April, 1980.

He said the protests and sense of outrage in the constituencies following the rises in gas prices had led the Government to throw a bone to the howling dogs behind them in the form of this gas levy.

Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary for Energy, (Kingston upon Thames, C) said the amendment would have the effect of making the profits of the gas corporation *considerably* higher and more money would be retained by the corporation, money it did not need.

The Government judged the levy should be pitched at the rate of 1p a therm in 1980-81, 3p a therm in 1981-82, and 5p a therm in 1982-83.

The adjustment of the financial *target* from 9 per cent to 3.5 per cent was the same target expressed in post-levy terms. No change in *policy was required.* It was purely an arithmetical adjustment.

The Government felt the corporation had plenty of money for its investment programme. It did not need the extra £130m which the *amendment* would hand it. The Government did not believe that giving the gas corporation money that was surplus to its investment and working requirements was *conducive to the efficiency of the* organization.

The price of gas would not be *affected by the Bill. If it was* withdrawn, it would make no difference to the price of gas.

The purpose of the Bill was to remove the windfall element that came from the old low price con*tracts which were exempted from* petroleum revenue tax. It seemed equitable that they should be on *the same basis as those paying* PRT. It was therefore a common sense measure.

*Mr Rowlands said the early con*tracts were not the only cause of the large windfall profits. One was the *incredibly zany pricing policy* followed by the Government in the past 12 months, which embarrassed *the corporation and caused con*sternation between the corporation and its domestic and industrial *consumers.*

The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Rowlands, moving an amend*ment to substitute 1p for 3p per* therm as the rate of gas levy for 1981-82, said the Opposition would *divide on an associated amendment* empowering the Secretary of State for Energy only to lower the rates of gas levy set out in the Bill and not, as the Bill provided, to change them.

He said the minister should have the power to lower the rate, but if he wished to raise it he should come back to the House

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C) said by shoring up in*dustrial gas prices the Government* was inflicting maximum damage on British manufacturers during what *would probably be the worst years* of the world slump.

Domestic gas was being over-subsi*dized. It was in industry that gas* should be cheap.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield, West, C) said a million people had been persuaded to *switch to gas from other fuels by* British Gas television advertisements about "cheap North Sea *Gas at the turn of a switch*". Where was the that cheap gas now? British Gas and the Govern*ment had hoodwinked the public.*

Mr Peter Rost (South-East Derbyshire, C) said the Opposition *refused to recognize the realities of* world energy prices and continued to delude the consumer and the *nation instead of allowing the con*sumer to adjust to the inevitable over the longer term.

Mr Norman Lamont said the Government was *not* complacent about energy prices but took the complaints made seriously and had responded quickly. It had agreed to the NEDO task force to investigate the problems of bulk energy users and would prepare a speedy response.

No decisions could be taken on the levy after 1982-83. It would be set at a rate consistent with the corporation's financial objectives.

The first amendment was withdrawn, the second amendment was rejected by 190 votes to 153—Government majority, 37, and the Bill read the third time by 188 votes to 151—government majority 37.

GLC wants to change its parking methods

Power to *experiment* with new methods of controlling traffic parking in London will be given to the Greater London Council in the Greater London Council (General Powers) (No 2) Bill, which passed its report stage.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C), *sponsoring it*, said that it aimed to achieve more efficient enforcement of traffic and parking regulations in London. It empowered the GLC to examine new methods of parking control.

The problem with the existing conventional parking meters was that they only took coins. They could easily be vandalised and involved council expenditure when they had to be recalibrated.

The GLC planned to experiment with three methods—the use of tokens, the use of *magnetic cards*, and the use of some kind of in-vehicle display which would *remove the need for meters.*

Of the meter stock of 25,000, as many as 2,500 were out of order at *any one time because of vandalism.*

Mr Sydney Champman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) said he was PPS to the Secretary of State for Transport (Mr Norman Fowler) but his own view was that parking meters were environmental disasters which brought ugliness to pleasant squares and so on. They also invited vandalism.

Revenue for off-street parking should be brought in by the sale of regulation identify discs, stamps or tickets for windscreens. They could be got from machines or in advance in bulk. The GLC should get rid of every parking meter.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary for the Environment (Camden, Hampstead, C) said the *Government found the Bill acceptable* in principle and hoped it would be proceed.

Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on environment (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab) said there was a great deal of profit being made in car parking. Was the prime purpose of this legislation to cane the motorist more than at present?

House adjourned, 9.07 pm.

Rate increases Bill rejected

Mr William Shelton (Lambeth, Streatham, C) was refused leave to bring in a Bill which, he said, would protect ratepayers from hard faced men of the left on local councils who kept raising the rates for bizarre spending programmes.

Voting on his Rates (Limitation and Procedure for Increases) Bill was 175 to 126, a majority against of 49.

Implications of decision to buy Trident

... decision by the Government to replace Polaris with the Trident ... might turn out to be the ... one, **Lord Chalfont** said ... he opened a debate calling attention to the national and international implications of the decision.

It was wrong, he went on, the significance for national security ... be disastrous. There was no ... to have taken a decision of ... kind for another five or 10 ...

There was no conceivable contingency in which it would be necessary for a British deterrent to be able to strike at individual targets such as military installations, ... they demonstrated their ability ... so it would take them into ... dimensions of strategic confrontation and analysis.

Trident was a very large project ... The Trident programme ... equivalent to the cost of *24* Invincible class cruisers or 5,000 ... tanks.

The case for Trident was *not* ... The most obvious alternative involved cruise missiles, possibly *delivered from aircraft. His* preferred solution was a prolongation of the Polaris system *and the construction in due course* of new submarines.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said the Government *should cancel Trident* while it could still be done without considerable financial loss. *It would be on the understand*ing that the Treasury would no longer press for further cuts in *conventional defences and would* have no objections to Britain carrying out obligations to increase expenditure by 3 per cent annually.

Lord Home of the Hirsel (C) said the weapon Britain chose must be credible to the potential enemy. The enemy must believe Britain could in certain circumstances use it and that the weapons were capable of doing the job.

If Britain was to *stick* to an obsolete model which was going out of production they would be in *danger of getting* out of tune and out of time with the American research and development programme.

Lord Carver (Ind) said the Trident system was unnecessary and unde*sirable. It might* only be 3 per cent of the defence budget but it was 3 per cent wasted. Other areas of *Britain's conventional defences not* only needed the money, they needed more.

Lord Ritchie of Dundee *said he* was one of many wishing to dissociate themselves from these weapons of *indiscriminate* and *enduring* destruction and pollution. He did not believe any cause on earth *would justify their use.*

Lord Noel-Baker (Lab) said Trident would have no advantage over Polaris as a means of deterrence if deterrence was a policy at all.

Lord Peart (Lab) for the Opposition, said the cost of Trident would mean cuts of a harsh kind on conventional weaponry which was so important. Trident was not a runner.

There must be another approach and that meant negotiating with the Russians. They had to get agreement and the strategic arms talks were important.

Viscount Trenchard, Minister of State for Defence, said there was no question that the Government *wanted arms control and disarma*ment in a balanced way. If it did this unilaterally, it would be wide *open to blackmail and forced to* surrender. This country wanted peace with freedom through *strength.*

The Government believed in a balanced defence effort *decided within the framework of Nato.* The Trident decision came within within that context and was good *value for money.*

The United States had not only been prepared to offer Trident on *a fair and good basis, but had been* keen to do so. The alliance as a whole in urope had been pleased *to hear that Britain intended to retain it.*

The Government did not believe that *Trident would cause further* proliferation. It was not a first strike weapon. Its running costs *would be on par with Polaris.*

The debate was concluded.

Cycling policy

The Government's Green Paper on cycling policy would be published *next month*, **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Transport (Sutton Coldfield, C) said during questions.

Message to Spanish Parliament

There were loud cheers when the Speaker (*Mr George Thomas*) said he had sent a congratulatory telegram to the President of the Spanish Congress of Deputies.

It said: I was shocked to hear of *the outrage committed yesterday* against the Congress of Deputies and against yourself as its President. You and the deputies underwent a severe ordeal and your conduct has earned the respect of *parliamentarians throughout* the democratic world.

I offer the congratulations of the House of Commons on the happy outcome to a development which alarmed the friends of Spanish democracy.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debates on Opposition motions on crisis in the textile, clothing and footwear industries and on the deteriorating economic and employment situation in the south and south west.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Deep Sea mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill, third reading. Redundancy Fund Bill and Companies Bill, second readings. Debate on energy prices charged to industry.

EC governments urged to adopt procedure for assessing impact of prospective development

Lords environment report draws Whitehall objections

Tony Samstag

A procedure for compelling European governments and industries *to* evaluate the effects on the environment of a broad range of development projects has been *welcomed* by the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities in a report *published* yesterday.

Environmental assessment, as the procedure is known, is far from universally popular with many of the *governments* who would apply it, let alone the industries to which it would be applied. The fear is that the experience of the *United States, where* an "environmental impact statement" is required with all applications for federal development funds, could be *repeated* throughout Europe.

Critics of the American legislation allege that prolonged and expensive litigation has *become almost routine in the* working out of many industrial development schemes.

Environmentalists, however, see the legislation as invaluable insofar as it has institutionalized the need to take the environment into account, a *principle* likely to be of *increasing* importance in the business-minded Reagan *Administration* that is not thought to be sympathetic to environmental issues.

The official Government line in Britain has been less than *enthusiastic*, *objecting* not so much to the principle of environmental assessment as to the European Commission's draft directive, the subject of *the select* committee's report, making the procedure obligatory in specific categories of projects.

"We do not consider that it is feasible to prepare in advance a *sensible* and non-arbitrary list of projects requiring assessment, or to consider a single *or absolute set of thresholds* and criteria for the whole of Europe", the Department of the Environment *told* the committee.

The select committee, in fact, took the unusual step of holding a press conference to launch its report because, according to one source, it was "the first which departs from the Department of *Environment line on matters of* substance".

In any case, the committee does not see the legislation as aimed particularly at Britain, *which already has* solid planning procedures of its own. Such countries as Italy, Belgium or Greece, however, are in more urgent need of protection, if *only* from outside interference *in their environments.*

In the committee's words: "The draft directive ... might help to ensure that developers did not choose to site projects *potentially harmful* to the environment in a particular member state because its development control *system paid less* regard to environmental factors."

The committee is confident that most of the details that individual governments might find objectionable would be modified before the draft directive was presented to the Council of Ministers. "The Commission has entered into a wide-ranging and *thorough* discussion of the draft directive, and has shown a welcome flexibility in dealing with the criticisms made to it", the authors *of the report note.*

The draft directive does not attempt to define "environment", but, in the report's paraphrase, specifies that any assessment must consider "effects on water, air, soil, climate, flora, fauna and their interrelationships, the built-up environment, including the architectural heritage, and the *landscape*".

Industries affected would include agriculture, mining, metal processing, *chemical* and food production and building. The prospective developer would be required to supply the environmental data with his application for planning permission: those data would be taken into account in decid*ing on the application.*

The House of Lords is to debate the report on April 6. *11th report of the House of Lords European Communities Committee, Session 1980-81: Environmental Assessment of Projects* (H.L. 69, Stationery Office, £6.95. The document includes the text of the draft directive.)

New Books

The murder of Ana Rosa Calderon by Fernando Botero, Colombian artist of pneumatic flesh and wistful melancholy, from Botero by Carter Ratcliff (Abbeville, £35).

A life in the family

Alice James
A Biography
by Jean Strouse
(Cape, £9.95)

"You poor child!" exclaimed William James to his invalid sister in July 1886, "stifling slowly in a quagmire of disgust and pain and impotence!". Alice James detested pity, and had once been described by William as in a permanent state of "bottled lightning". Now the cork flew off, and the lightning struck:

Kath and I roared over the 'stifling in a quagmire of disgust, pain and impotence', for I consider myself one of the most potent creatures of my time, and though I may not have a group of Harvard students sitting at my feet drinking in psychic truth, I shall not tremble, I assure, at the last trump.

"Kath" was Katharine Peabody Loring, the loving and fearless friend with whom she contracted what was nicely known as "a Boston marriage", and who cared for her throughout the last years of her life. Alice was the fifth child of Henry James Sr and Mary James, the sister of William the psychologist, Henry the novelist, Wilky the alcoholic and Bob the failure who decided he was so unlike the rest of them that he must have been a foundling.

She was too plain and too clever to attract young men in a Boston grievously unmanned by the Civil War and the pull of the Far West (hence the "marriages"), yet too delicate to work, even if she had needed to, which she did not. Henry Sr was the first member of the family to live off inherited income, and the only simple things which may be said of the James children was that their loving and eccentric father ("profession: student") was of prime importance in the moulding of them all, and that they had money. The more intelligent they were (William, Henry) the longer they took to make up their minds how they were going to fill their lives; the less so the faster they burned all their boats and forfeited even the indulgence of a father who affected to believe that interesting failure was preferable to obvious success.

But man did and woman was, and at least they had had the opportunity to try. The apprenticeship of Alice James was entirely geared to promises unfulfilled since her father, for all his Swedenborgian freethinking, subscribed to the common view that whilst higher education kept naturally wicked men within bounds, it made naturally virtuous women unstable. Original sin was a masculine cross: there was no need to share it with slighter shoulders. Being delicate was perfectly in order, indeed a social embellishment if conducted with taste and skill; but Alice was very different from the average delicate daughter, and the dynamic, indeed creative, nature of her delicacy is the chief subject of this marvellous book.

Jean Strouse is an intelligent and witty Californian feminist who reviews books for *Newsweek* and has written *Up Against the Law: the Legal Rights of People Under 21* and *Women and Analysis: Dialogues on Psychoanalytical Views of Femininity*. I can only conclude that she must have made those subjects livelier than usual, for she has written a life of Alice James (the first) which, in its effortless union of contemporary consciousness with nineteenth century sensibility, is outstanding.

No argument is ever forced by hindsight; there is no sentimentality, no bitterness, no easy diagnosis, no covering up. Links are established with the start of the women's movement in Massachusetts, with William's psychology and Henry's novels (*The Wings of the Dove, The Bostonians, The Princess Casamassima*) only where they are relevant and demonstrably exist. There is no earnestness, little speculation and much humour, some of it allied to a distinctly choreographic eye. "Once having separated himself from wife and children", she writes of the eternal father-student, *he longed for them clamorously. Alice recalled in her diary that he would—"the delicious infant!"—leave for a fortnight and return suddenly at the end of thirty-six hours, "with Mother beside him holding his hand and we five children pressing close round him 'as if he had just been saved from drowning', and he poured out, as he alone could, the agonies of desolation thro' which he had come".*

A lyric tableau, if ever I read one. I hope Sir Frederick Ashton and Miss Julia Trevelyan Oman, not to mention the retired Miss Seymour, read *Alice James* because it offers them a subject worthy to follow *Enigma Variations* and *A Month in the Country*. The whole story unfolds like a ballet of exceptionally articulate people whose history would remain dramatically alive even if their words were taken from them. The adored sister is encouraged to be useful and perform alone—reading, learning French, teaching history by mail, sewing shirts for soldiers and the poor—but never to go out of sight; two parents, one aunt and four brothers watch for every stumble and fall.

The parents die and the boys pass into the world; Alice, alone, breaks down. As her sickness restricts her activities and confines her more and more to sunny daybeds in the window, the flight of her spiky intelligence soars: she holds a London salon, starts a remarkable diary, examines the course of her strange 'stopped' life, records blistering views of the English, and an acute sense of the political scene during the struggle for Home Rule in Ireland. Katharine replaces the family, and Alice prepares joyously for death:

It would annihilate all questions of control, distinction and selfhood that had plagued her life: it would obliterate the ceaseless conflicts between body and will, male and female love and hate, good and evil, struggle and acceptance, success and failure. In the face of death, her life took on a new clarity.

"It is the most supremely interesting moment in life", she told William after hearing with relief that years of nervous ambivalence were to be resolved by terminal cancer, tartly adding that she was delighted he had finally taken the point, at 50, which she had known since she was 15. With Henry she was never so sharp: both had long ago settled for celibacy and intense observation, and their mutual sympathy was more complete. Miss Strouse likes Henry better than William, too, but I am not sure that I do, and she makes William more interesting in this book.

Alice James is the finest thing of its kind since Richard Sewall's great life of Emily Dickinson (1974). It is naturally less positive, for Alice lacked Emily's consolation (too small a word for what was Emily's whole existence) of writing for posterity quantities of startling and original verse, and Jamesian family problems were usually solved without the fearful Atrean ructions that rattled the clap-boarding in Amherst, but Alice read the poems when they came out and liked them, quoting with wry pleasure:

How dreary to be somebody
How public, like a frog
To tell your name the livelong day
To an admiring bog!

Exactly what Alice James's illness was will never be known since none of the sometimes distinguished doctors was able to cure it at the time, but Miss Strouse's search carries us into absorbing nineteenth century attitudes towards sickness and health, and many of the symptoms are familiar in the history of neurasthenia as the price of "progress", the sophisticated response to the strains of civilized life. The particular torment of Alice James was not that nobody could cure her "nerves", but that she belonged to a brilliant family, to whose brilliance she was equal in every way but health. To be a woman was bad enough; to be sick was too much, yet because her response to illness and, still more, to death itself was so positive and exhilarating and because Jean Strouse has told her story with such breadth, sympathy and wit, we are persuaded that the life of Henry and William's sister was not a tragedy and not a waste, but an end, ingeniously devised and fiercely suffered, in itself. There will be few biographies as good this year.

Michael Ratcliffe


Alice James, June 1870

Greek meets Turk

The Dreadful Day
By Alfred Friendly
(Hutchinson, £10.95)

It is the stuff of fairy tale. When the world of men was one of wood and straw and stinking horse hides there was a Great City of marble. Contemporaries reacted to it the way we would to a city in the skies. "God dwells there among men", wrote an envoy from Kiev in the 980s. "We cannot forget that beauty."

There was its size: in the early twelfth century Constantinople had one million inhabitants when the cities of the West were confused villages. It was civilization. The city contained the treasure and learning of 2,000 years and, however much the kings of the West affected to ignore it, the true heirs of Augustus and Constantine ruled there. Even now, half a millennium after its fall, the men who took it are still camping out in what must seem the ruins of the giants.

The Western guilt over Byzantium is a very old one. It was there in 1400 when the Emperor Manuel, like a man from another world, walked in long white robes through the courts of Europe seeking help. "My God!" wrote Adam of Usk. "What dost thou, ancient glory of Rome? Who wouldst ever believe that thou shouldst sink to such depths of misery . . . ?"

It was guilt, too, that prompted Gibbon to his catalogues of blindings and castrations and silken treacheries. Such things made it so much easier to forget the West's complicity in the Fall of the Empire.

The distinguished American journalist Al Friendly has attempted to redress the balance. He takes one battle, Manzikert in 1071, in which the Turks broke for the first time the military power of Byzantium. Few Western schoolboys know that date.

But Manzikert was one of those battles that changed world history. It began the process of Imperial decline; it brought the Turks into Asia Minor from where they would impose their gloomy slave empire on Europe.

The trouble about such an approach is that most of the book then has to be epilogue and prologue, the battle itself being one in which ignorant armies clashed by night. There was muddle and much treachery, and even the opposing generals, the Sultan and the Emperor remain shadowy figures. Neither seems to have appreciated its strategic importance. Both oddly enough thought they were acting defensively, so there was nothing strange in the fact that the Emperor was ransomed (only to be blinded by his subjects) and the Sultan demanded no important conquest.

So the battle, as an event, is something of an anti-climax in the book. Friendly makes this worse by introducing in the epilogue the most vivid character in the book, the Emperor Alexius who inherited a broken army and a bankrupt state, and had all the jackals of East and West moving in for the kill. This man by sheer guile, undeterred by civil war and defeats (there were many defeats) and playing the factions against each other, reconquered the lost lands. He is a unique figure in the Middle Ages, long-sighted, tolerant, one of the great survivors of history. The difficulty is that even in his epilogue he acts the rest of the dramatis personae off the page.

There is something magnificent about an empire, its strength gone, surviving on sheer cheek. The mechanical throne whirred out of the ceiling; the little metal birds sang; and the man in silk seemed to be more than man to the rough knights of the West and the wild shepherds of the East.

Friendly does not give enough space to what Byzantium was, and how it must have looked to contemporaries. He concentrates too much on military tactics and palace intrigue: the Great City survived those for centuries, a great actor in a bad play.

He makes one mistake that I can see. He writes that Romanus IV was the first Byzantine Emperor to be captured in battle. In fact the Emperor Nicephorus in 811 was captured in battle against the Bulgarians.

The subject-matter is fascinating, but the real drama, and the tragedy, is off-stage. The drama is not that of a battle but of the Roman Empire, and its people in a world moving towards its last day. Which came on May 29, 1453.

Byron Rogers

Economics with a human face

Small is Possible
By George McRobie
(Cape, £7.95)

Among the tarnished old currency of ideas which we jingle round and round in our pockets, trying more or less vainly to make them add up into a solution to our problems, a really fresh thought is rarer and shines brighter than a current year's penny in the change. Few such in the last 10 years have looked as cheeringly bright as the late E. F. Schumacher's ideas on "economics as if people mattered". Idea rather than ideas, I should say, for almost all he said derived with much detailed knowledge and connective insight, from the single perception that the phrase "economies of scale" could conceal a host of false assumptions, wasteful of resources and harmful to the spirit.

Small is Beautiful was published in 1973, just before the oil crisis showed how fragile the ideology of unlimited growth really was. We are still coming to terms with the significance of that revolution. Schumacher himself died in 1977, having seen much of what he said incorporated into the prevailing wisdom, even though it was often on the lips ot people scarcely able to shake off the habits of thought of the previous era.

The appearance of the third volume of the trilogy he had projected, finished by his colleague George McRobie, is an opportunity to ask what has become of the movement in the absence of its originator. The book is a survey of its achievements so far. Is it an idea whose time has come? Have the thoughts of the dead man been modified in the guts of the living, for better or worse? Is small as beautiful as it was? Is it going over big?

Not exactly, it seems. In one sense, of course, one would not wish it. Of all possible fates for the movement the most ironic would be for it to develop into a centralized international organization, with a secretariat in a double-glazed palace at Geneva. There is no sign of anything like that in the book's wide-ranging report of activity in the developing and developed worlds. Much has been accomplished, and in great variety. The movement spreads while remaining small and adaptable, like the ubiquitous mouse.

But not all is well. It would be unfair to blame the book for failing to be as beguiling and stimulating as *Small is Beautiful*. It is in large part a catalogue, and catalogues tend to be more worthy than inspiring. Schumacher's own work had an episodic air, as he applied his idea now here, now there. But the atmosphere of imaginative gusto is absent, except in reprinted quotations from the guru himself. The world has seen other crises since 1977, and if they have borne out many of his predictions they have also cast new light on them. But instead of reassessment, there is a note of easy uplift: this is a movement that shows signs of intellectual freewheeling.

The most encouraging news comes from Asia and Africa, where a great deal of unspectacular pragmatic work is going on, bearing witness to the limitations of the doctrine that massive capital investment is needed to create growth. That sort of growth tends to swell the shanty-towns and undermine traditional society.

Projects for making cement reinforced with bamboo or pine needles, for better ways of manufacturing glue and soap, or for low-cost wooden fishing-net weaving machines, may sound like tinkering, but if they are designed with attention to real needs and with proper scientific rigour, they can make the difference between penury and independence in village life.

One would have been grateful for a less rosily superficial account of developments in Tanzania, where the village approach has been embraced with a blinkered enthusiasm which creates problems likely to deserve study elsewhere. There is an ominous lack of news from the big potential market of South America.

The movement takes different forms in different societies. In Britain there is a modest flowering of modest cooperatives, creating 500 jobs here, 800 there. Grassroots job generation is certainly not an activity to be despised these days. There is an account of the interesting history of the Lucas Aerospace Shop Stewards Combine, but no close analysis of the interplay between the new ideas and the time-honoured rituals of British industrial relations.

In North America, Mr Mc[…]bie buoyantly surveys a gr[…] number of hand-tilled orga[…] farms, where staunch co[…]munes live the simple l[…] while experimenting wi[…] windmills and seaweed co[…]post, and doing exciting thin[…] with sewage. It is only to [be] expected that the moveme[nt] will have some of the faults [of] its virtues, but it does appe[ar] that the number of peop[le] experimenting with windmi[lls] today must be incomparab[ly] greater than the number it too[k] to get the first aeroplanes in the air. Is all this resear[ch] being collated? The charge [of] tinkering seems a fair o[ne] here, and tinkering is n[ot] alternative technology.

The movement is still pe[r]ipheral in the developed cou[n]tries. That is a pity, because [it] offers answers to many prob[…]lems of alienation and goo[d] husbandry which are as rel[e]vant here as there. But are thes[e] answers really adequate in [a] society which has alread[y] embraced the option of bi[g]ness? How far can the mov[e]ment flesh out its critique [of] the economic order?

It is disappointing to find n[o] major analysis of the Brand[t] report, which attacked the pro[…]blem of rich and poor ver[y] much in terms of large flow[s] of capital, and was not muc[h] concerned with ensuring tha[t] the flow would nourish th[e] roots. I believe that Fritz Schu[…]macher's idea is one that stil[l] has much to contribute t[o] problems like these, and [I] would like to see it being pu[t] to work quite a lot harder.

George Hill

Fiction

The Death of Robin Hood
By Peter Vansittart
(Peter Owen, £7.50)

Reparations
By Rudolf Nassauer
(Cape, £6.50)

Gentleman's Gentleman
By Julian Fane
(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

Consenting Adults Or The Duchess Will Be Furious
By Peter De Vries
(Gollancz, £5.95)

"History is loose ends that tingle", a facetious schoolmaster says in Peter Vansittart's remarkable novel, *The Death of Robin Hood*. For him, the historical novel is loose myths that tighten and mingle. Constructed round Sherwood Forest and its Wood God called Hodekin, later Robin Hood, the book uses tree worship and Golden Bough beliefs to link four recreated periods—life among the primitive forest peoples, at the time of good King Richard and bad King John, during the Luddite riots near Nottingham, and finally in the Midland suburbs that were reducing the forest to chips while the Nazis were trying to revive the ancient wood cults in Germany.

Extraordinarily written with power and craft, sensitivity and dry wit, *The Death of Robin Hood* shows that an original novel can still be published here. There has been little done so well or obsessively on these ancient themes since the death of John Cowper Powys. Vansittart has revived the bardic works, which, like Sherwood Forest, used to dominate the countryside, but are now confined to a splendid spinney or a towering copse among the reasoned villas and ribbon developments of our culture. Those who fail to read this book will miss a significant and renewing work of art.

Rudolf Nassauer's *Reparations* begins where Vansittart leaves off. A Jewish banker in Frankfurt wins the National Lottery as the Nazis are rising to power. His fortune is his misfortune. His luck picks him out. With economy and dry urgency, Nassauer tells the story of the revenge of the two Jewish boy cousins, who are forced to flee while their fathers die behind them. Their return to blitzed Frankfurt and the reparations which they make Germany pay are apt, devious and effective. In the most chilling phrase of a haunting book, the police chief says, "We'll fit suspects and prisoners to our needs as and when they arise." The Nazi system still informs the mechanism of the state, but the children of the victims now know how to use it.

Julian Fane's *Gentleman's Gentleman* "Brownie" claims to have fought the Nazis in the Second World War. As with everything this outrageous character says of himself, it has to be taken with a pinch of saltpetre. He is boastful and obsequious, coarse and tactful, fleshy and fine, mercurial and dependable, all starch and irreverence. No Jeeves he, but far more interesting, the detached and devoted rogue, who knows that looking best after number one means looking well after number two, his master.

The book purports to be the biography of "Brownie", a substitute for his planned reminiscences, *Bad Manners and the Peculiar Habits of the Upper Crust*. Even "Brownie" would not have done it as well as Julian Fane has, his tongue firmly in "Brownie's" cheek. "To write well and do a nine-to-five *job* is to refute history" is one of the novel's aphorisms. I hope that Mr Fane is only employed at writing.

Peter de Vries has long been one of my favourite American comic writers, beaten only by the late lamented S. J. Perelman in gags to the square paragraph. Unfortunately, *Consenting Adults Or the Duchess Will Be Furious* shows him gasping for jests and scraping the bottom of the wisecracker barrel. Beginning with a father who hibernates, the book progresses through the son's puberty, first rollick in the warm marelike embraces of Snooky von Sickle, an attempted rape of a policewoman in full clobber, a threesome, orgies with triplets and then back to connubial bliss with an anorexic called Columbine. The book obviously fails to convince, but even worse, it fails to tickle the ribs. De Vries used to have me in stitches because his jokes opened gashes in the contemporary American body politic. But this book is so laid back that it appears to have been run over as it was dashed off.

Come back, Mr de Vries, to this consenting adult, who knows how excellently humorous you can be. Your publisher has done you a disservice in printing one of your rare mishaps, although not as much of a disservice as Mr Fane's publisher, who has wrapped his gentlemanly comedy in a lewd cover that even Donald McGill would have thrown away on Blackpool beach.

Andrew Sinclair

Big sister

Dorothy Wordsworth
A Portrait
By Elizabeth Gunn
(Gollancz, £12.50)

Seen moving around the Somerset hills in 1797, between Alfoxden House and Nether Stowey, the immortal trio were cause for alarm among the locals. Were they perhaps emissaries of the turbulent French? Roundabout word reached the Duke of Portland, Pitt's Home Secretary:

". . . suspicious business concerning an emigrant family . . . the Master of the house has no wife with him but only a woman who passes for his sister. The man has Camp Stools which he and his visitors take about with them when they go . . . upon their nocturnal or diurnal excursions . . . also a Portfolio . . ."

Probably the Portfolio was Coleridge's, a great man always for Portfolios, and the sister (a genuine one) was Dorothy Wordsworth. She had wild ways, washed clothes on Sunday, took long country walks at night alone, was tanned and gypsyish. Portland took it all seriously enough to send down a detective with a Bardolph nose.

Dorothy is of course very much more than a handmaiden, a washer of clothes, more than a nurse coping with two tremendous geniuses, their bellyaches, their hydrocele, their fevers, toothaches, prostrations, colds in the head brought on by the endless Cumbrian rain. She isn't simply the mourner of the deaths of others' children, or the virgin whom Coleridge never (lucky for her) took to bed. Her Journals, kept sporadically between 1798 and 1828, established her own exquisite writing gift. Brother William would cast an eye over them from time to time and write a poem built out of them which doesn't always improve on Dorothy's original handiwork. As late as 1823, when she was in her 53rd year, sailing between Dover and Ostend at 8.30 on a Sunday morning, she can write: ". . . But now, overhead was a bustle of quick steps, trailing and heaving of ropes, with voices in harmony. Below me, the vessel *slashed* among the waters . . ."

Mrs Gunn has written with subtlety and intimate understanding about a complicated and greatly gifted woman who surmounted griefs, walked as an equal with two men of supreme genius, and is almost as much the author of "The Leech-gatherer" as is Wordsworth himself. During her long 20 years of twilight (1835-55) her nature warped: she exchanged her talent for mediating and inspiring for a domineering selfishness. But this was illness. Her arteries had begun to starve her brain of blood. The true Dorothy is the one her brother immortalises in "Tintern Abbey": ". . . and in thy voice I catch/The language of my former heart, and read/My former pleasure in the shooting lights/Of thy wild eyes . . ."

The author's syntax is on occasions a bit mannered, and she isn't the first writer by many to find the conveying to the reader a sense of the passing of time devilishly difficult; but these flaws aren't by any means enough to mar an absorbing and richly detailed book—a book not about one, but about three, great spirits.

David Williams

Matchstick man

Life with Lowry
By Tilly Marshall
(Hutchinson £7.95)

"Well, Sir", said Lowry to a friendly art critic about a late picture, "I suppose you can say the Monument is me! What a way to end up!" What nonsense! But his imminent decease was his staple opening gambit in conversation. He lived to 88. He maintained that he had done nothing in life: he had never shot anybody nor robbed a bank. He was a devious and reticent man. His life *was* painting: but he hardly revealed that for over 40 years he had earned a living as a *rent-collector*. He seldom strayed south of his native Manchester, but anyone less of a "Sunday painter" it'd be hard to imagine. He was deeply and widely steeped in European art (he seldom read), and his own passion was for the late work of Rosetti.

An exhibition in 1968 was called *The Loneliness of L. S. Lowry* (and by then he was an RA, and had had a picture of his on a postage stamp), but it is not loneliness that pervades his work, it is a solitude, almost impervious to humanity. This surely is one of the reasons for his painting the ant-like crowds of northern working families in industrial landscapes, real and imaginary, hurrying somewhere. Where? Why? He pushed his brush into the nest and stood back. The commotions and the settings were, to him, beautiful and truthful. Lowry is in the best English tradition of outrageously uneccentric eccentrics. (A joint show, now, of Lowry and Edward Burra would be worth seeing!) Perhaps Mr and Mrs Marshall, who have kept the Stone Gallery at Newcastle going so splendidly might consider it? The Marshalls coped with Lowry for the last 14 years of his life (74-88), for most of which time he was a totally unpaying and very demanding guest. Mrs Marshall's portrait of him is loving, garrulous and rather boring. Once you've had Lowry's sparkling blue eyes, his charm, his sulks and tantrums, and his odd tastes in food you have the lot but the sheer repetition has its own seductiveness. The method Mrs Marshall uses is of writing dialogues which cannot be strictly true and give the book the air of a "realistic" Drabble fiction. But, obviously, Lowry did talk something like this.

"Uncle Laurie" was not s[o] aloof from life as not to ha[ve] had yearnings. He "uncle[d]" and "godfathered" variou[s] younger women—all of them clearly worth loving—and di[d] much for them. His total mean[…]ness to the Marshalls, and hi[s] hatred of the Inland Revenu[e] don't exactly add up to Scrooge. The Marshalls dote[d] on the old codger in a way h[e] exploited, indeed, but […] both sides knew, and did no[t] want to do without it.

This is a curious, endearin[g] and paradoxical book. Whom d[o] we end up liking the more? There is no question of likin[g] anyone, as portrayed here, th[e] less. But if you happen not [to] know, or to dislike, Lowry['s] work, it's hard to think wh[at] you will make of this ratio[…] glossy-gossipy chronicle of wh[at] the Marshalls so generously d[id] for this curmudgeonly, o[ld] master—and he for them.

Patric Dickinso[n]

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Dexter and Hockney brilliantly enlighten the Met

arade
Metropolitan Opera, New York

John Higgins

...word first got out that ...were planning a triple ...comprising Satie's *Parade*, ...'s *Les Mamelles de ...* and Ravel's *L'Enfant ... sortilèges* there were ...tions of woe of Clytem-...like proportions. Heads ...shaken and pronounce-...were made that the Met ...of its mind.

...audiences did not care ...double bills, unless they ...made up of *Cav* and *Pag*, ...alone triple ones. The ...s chosen were wilfully ob-...e, it was argued, and any-...they were much too inti-...for houses the size of the ...John Dexter, who had ...ceived the idea, coolly ...steered this flood of criti-...by announcing that once ...had got the French triptych ...er his belt he would turn ...attention to a Russian tri-...bill devoted to Stravinsky ...one concession to the ...office, insisted on by the ...'s board, was the casting of ...yev in Satie's ballet ...de, which was soon ...ted as the title for the ...ing's entertainments. ...yev never showed great ...est, particularly in the ...all concept of the triple ...and dropped out. Atten-...then veered to David ...kney, who was designing ...the American stage for the time, and there it stayed.

...rade before the first night ...more often than not ...rred to as "The Hockney ...as", which rather over-...ed the fact that Satie's ...has no singing and took ...great account of the contri-...ons of Ravel and Poulenc. ...lso did less than justice to ...work of John Dexter and ...veteran French conductor ...uel Rosenthal (a Met ...1), who shared equally ...David Hockney the ...urs of the most entertain-ing and imaginative night the house has staged in several seasons.

Dexter's proposition is that the First World War in a perverse way provided a cradle for the arts in France. A striped circus awning parts to show a troupe of entertainers—the *parade* of Harlequin and Columbine, Pierrot and Conjuror—emerging from the barbed wire and searchlights of the trenches. They represent the inborn resilience to the terrors of war, whether it takes the shape of a French-style ENSA boosting the morale of the troops or the fact that behind the front line the entertainers go on entertaining.

Parade is used simply to give a taste of what is to come. Faces appear in the crowd: the woman at the typewriter is surely Colette who provided the libretto for *L'Enfant et les sortilèges*, there is Picasso, this is the Paris of 1917, and over there is *L'Enfant* himself who is looked after by Harlequin (excellently danced by Gary Chryst) and takes his place at the side of the stage to watch the opera which follows along with a *commedia dell' arte* chorus which remains there for the rest of the evening.

Those who regard *Parade* as one of the sacred cows of the dance repertoire will find the treatment cavalier, and Gray Veredon's choreography is undistinguished. Others are likely to approve it as an adroit curtain-raiser to *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*, which follows virtually without a break. A series of child's letter blocks in the front of the stage form the name FRANCIS POULENC and the opera begins. Apollinaire's play which Poulenc used for his opera had its premiere within a few months of *Parade*. The opera, though, was composed during the Second World War when the message of the final chorus, if a piece as frothy and surrealist as *Mamelles* may be allowed a message, was all too relevant: "Ecoutez, ô Français, les leçons de la guerre, et faites des enfants".

Mamelles, like *Parade*, is a slice of time out of war, set in an implausible Zanzibar, which David Hockney turns into a Twenties resort with its Bar Tabacs and its young men in striped blazers and boaters from some Sandy Wilson chorus line. Thérèse (a highly extrovert performance from Catherine Malfitano) lets her breasts float away into the azure and grows a beard while her husband (David Holloway) starts a production line of babies.

Apollinaire's sex-change jokes are less important than the passing show of comics, including the duo of Presto and Lacouf, who are straight from *Offenbach*. All too often *Mamelles* appears vulgar on stage, a turn as over-inflated as Thérèse's breasts. But John Dexter's immaculately timed production keeps it as feather-light as Manuel Rosenthal's touch with the orchestra.

The letter blocks reform to spell out MAURICE RAVEL and the Child lies on top of them, chin cupped in hand, while the audience files out for the interval.

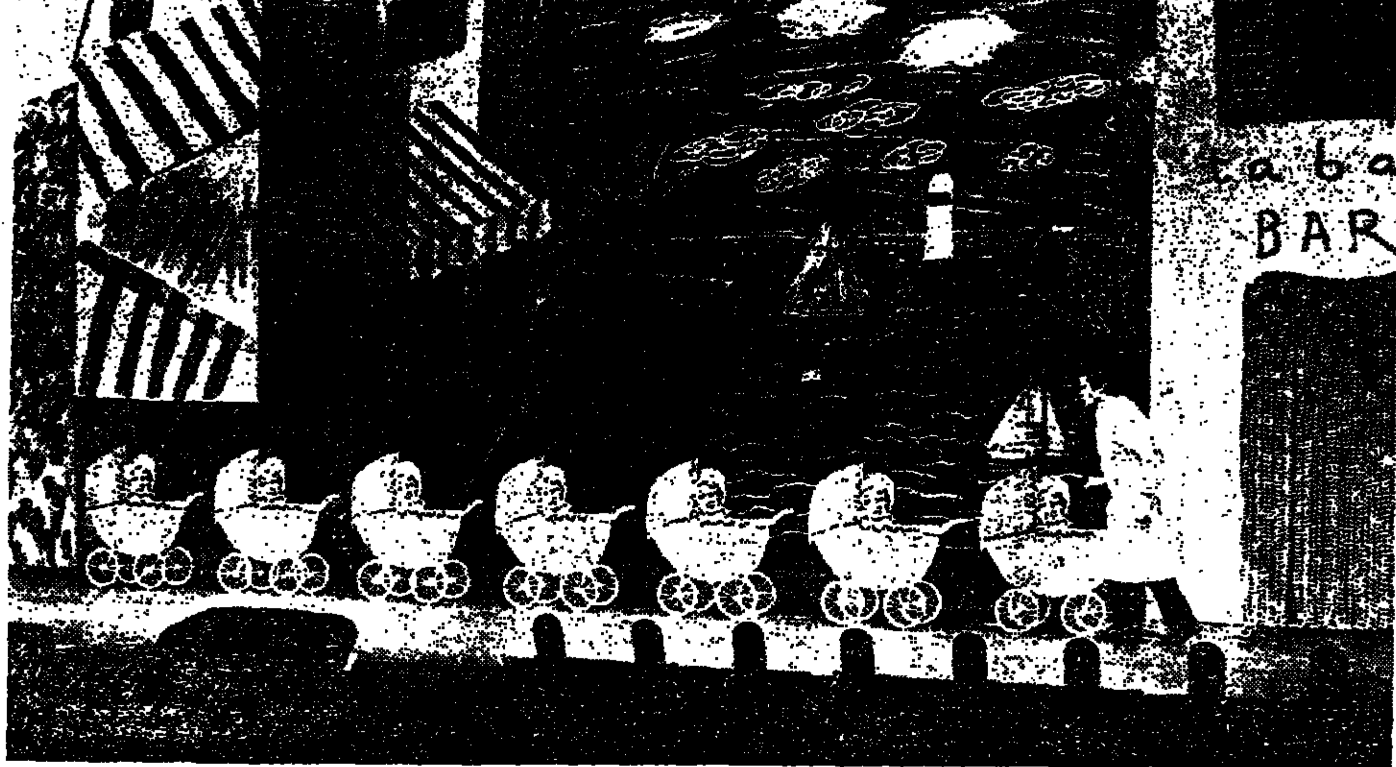
Colette's crystalline fantasy of the Child who turns on his playthings in a fit of bad temper before being persecuted by them in revenge has inspired an even more dazzling set of designs from Hockney. He has created an infant's perspective of an outsize adult world: the cat asleep by the fire is huge, the armchairs and the clock dwarf the solitary Child. Hilda Harris in the title role, dressed in the tricolor which is in evidence throughout the evening, conveys exactly how quickly temper turns to terror as the books he has torn and the cups he has smashed converge on him.

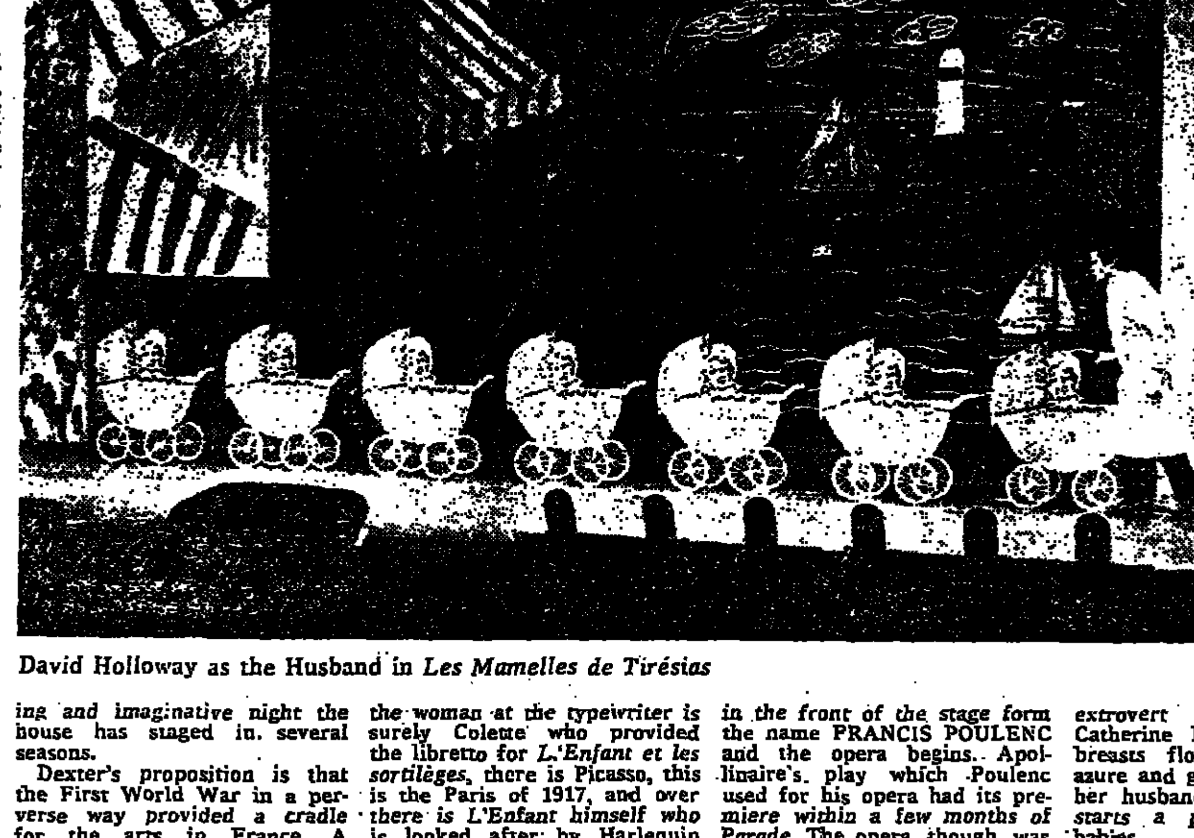
The transformation to the garden, a wonderland of vast blue trees with orange-red trunks, is achieved without a sound by the Met's stage crew. The Child makes his peace with the world again when he binds the wounded paw of the Squirrel (Florence Quivar) and his animal persecutors realize that he is not so bad after all—"Il a pansé la plaie".

David Hockney, with his use of primary colours, and John Dexter, with his precise direction, have together drained off the sentimentality which often threatens this opera. Manuel Rosenthal, a Ravelian to his fingertips, keeps in perfect shape the gossamer web of the score. The Met have devised an assembly of song and dance, music and art, which has the verve and imagination of a top-class Broadway musical.

If further evidence were needed of the health of the house after its pre-Christmas closure it came the next afternoon in a revival of Rossini's *L'italiana in Algeri*. There was Marilyn Horne, stately and comic by turn in the title role, and Rockwell Blake as Lindora, in his Met debut, reminding us that world is not entirely devoid of Rossini tenors.

And now to the Stravinsky triple bill, which again will be in the hands of the Dexter-Hockney team.





David Holloway as the Husband in *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*

Reunion/Dark Pony
King's Head

Irving Wardle

Taking Shakespeare and the Greeks as the measure, then the most affecting passages anywhere in world drama are those showing the reunion of long separated blood relatives. Where David Mamet parts company from Sophocles is in cutting the separation bit and reuniting his two characters in the first scene. I do not mean to sound derisive, as this author knows his business.

The point to be making in this double bill is that reunion is not simply a matter of physical presence; and although there are no biographical links between the two sets of characters, the hour-long first play would be incomplete without its five-minute sequel.

In *Reunion*, we see a daughter meeting the father she has not seen for 20 years. They stand, foolishly grinning across a table, as unfamiliar to each other as they are to us. Bit by bit the story of Bernie and Carol begins to come out; his collapse from wartime valour into peacetime drinking; divorce, and years of alcoholic casual labour before he scrambled on to the wagon. With his nervous laughs, over-eager hospitality, and shamefaced criticism of his daughter's smoking habits, Don Fellows plays him as a reformed delinquent who would never venture any assertion of parental authority. He does most of the talking, most of it hovering around the word "respect": while she stonewalls his questions about her life—"You know how it is", "These things happen"—until the piece almost becomes a desperate monologue.

However grateful Bernie may be for her return, the fact is not lost on him that it was she who sought him out, and his apologetic probing finally discloses her motive. Her marriage is a washout; and she has tracked him down to claim his overdue biological debt as a father.

We have met such characters on the American stage before: small bruised victims helplessly clasping each other in the warmth of some flimsy sanctuary from the outside world. If Mr Mamet had stopped there the evening would have told an old story. As it is, we proceed from Bernie and Carol's tentative dinner engagement to the scene of a father driving his daughter home on a night road. The change is total.

Where the first two characters talk obsessively about "being close" while keeping the table between them, the second pair snuggle up round the wheel for a Red Indian story, too close to have to put it into words. Thanks partly to John Watt's lighting, and partly to Susannah Fellows's transformation into a rapt listener, this piece wonderfully combines three possible meanings: either as an elegiac throwback to Carol's youth; an adult reenactment of childhood following chronologically from the first play; or as an idyllic father and daughter scene for two entirely unrelated people. Whichever reading you prefer, Stuart Owen's production is an occasion of theatrical poetry.

A Majority of One
Coliseum, Oldham

Ned Chaillet

Indian kings used to write plays so it should be no surprise if a member of Parliament turns to the stage. It is just as well that Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, has a sense of humour as well as dramatic ambitions, since the subject of his play is so related to his other work. *A Majority of One* is a backbencher's backroom view of a big crisis in the last Labour Government.

Counting the MPs who were dying in hospital or at home, and those who could not vote on important legislation, the Labour Party had an overall majority of one in November, 1976. Getting them in for a crucial vote on the nationalization of the shipbuilding industry was important not just for the piece of legislation but because a failure on that would mean a general election. Great issues may be at stake, but Mr Ashton's view of crisis is gorgeously farcical.

He shows the drama as it might be seen from the whips' office, where the future of Britain depends on "bog-trotters" who are charged with rounding up the MPs from the lavatory while other whips are moving the Ministry of Defence to bring in a vote from Northern Ireland by helicopter. With good jokes spread among 17 actors and some very dark humour while a drunken MP taps on the chests of the walking wounded with their newly implanted pacemakers or plaster-covered bodies, it does seem richly, morbidly, comic.

Mr Ashton is capable of more than that, and beyond his sardonic pleasure in showing Mrs Thatcher turning out a Labour MP who is nursing her child or the calculated sabotage of the Scottish Nationalists, he evokes a kind of heroism in those who sacrifice themselves for their ideals, even from their deathbeds.

Kenneth Alan Taylor's production has a snappy and happy rhythm, picking up and abandoning conversations from the large and pleasing Coliseum company with precision. Mr Ashton calls it a piece of history with fictionalized characters, and that is just what it seems. It is also a piece of intelligent entertainment.

Arts agenda

...fiftieth anniversary of the ...Symphony Orchestra has ...the occasion for much ...bration of the orchestra's ...ry but the season will also ...the forced retirement of ...ral of its long-serving mem-...because they are aged ...60. There is some unhappi-...among the orchestra that, ...in the next two months, it ...lose four of its most experi-...ed players, including the ...ncipal trombone. Its oldest ...nber, the harpist Sidonie ...ssens, aged 81, may be ...rting later. ...he BBC says there has ...ys been a rule about staff ...ing within two years of ...hing 60. Lately this has be-...e very slack, but it has now ...decided that the rule must ...observed, although special ...ngements were made so ...ers could stay on during ...anniversary season. Never-...ess, members of the orches-...cannot understand why the ...has suddenly become ...t, and they recall how in ...the corporation forcibly ...red Sir Adrian Boult at the ...of 60—a decision which was ...rwards deeply regretted by BBC.

...ne of the few cinemas sur-...ng from before the First ...rld War, the Electric Cinema ...west London, celebrates its ...ntieth anniversary next ...th with a typical pro-...mme from its earliest days: ...can thrill to *The Passions* ...*Men* (in which a virtuous ...ng lady is compromised by ...wicked employer), weep ...r *The Road to Ruin* (degra-...ion through gambling and ...demon drink), wonder at *Pathé Animated Gazette* ...laugh with *The Lovesick* ...*idens of Cuddleton*. The ...w, to be repeated on March ...will cost only the original ...rance price: one shilling.

Yet another anniversary, of ...death 50 years ago this ...ek of Dame Nellie Melba, ...ngs with it news of the dis-...ery of an unpublished manu-...ipt by the singer. Mr Alan ...de-Paddock, of Maesteg, ...th Wales, says he has found ...5,000-word work among his ...e mother's papers, and pre-...nes it was a gift from Melba ...his great grandmother, a ...end of hers who performed ...der the name Adelina Bur-...li.

...e says Melba describes the ...al life for an artist recom-...nding a "life of sacrifice" ...a singer, and discusses how ...produce beautiful tone ...ough exercises. He has ...ecked the authenticity of the ...nuscript and is arranging for ...publication. ...Melba's friend Adelina Mur-...li was not a singer but that ...nost forgotten artist, a sif-...ur, or whistler. Mr Wade-...ddock says that she toured ...eat Britain and Europe giving ...ncerts and even entertained ...ng Oscar II of Sweden, gain-...the title of Court Whistler.

■ Among its coming attractions the BBC is announcing a new radio show, *Punch*, with the magazine's editor Alan Coren as both writer and performer. There is only one slight hitch: Coren has yet to complete the shows.

At the urging of the BBC he did a pilot programme, which they liked—a fact which surprised him. "I have been responsible for more dead pilots than Goering", he said. The pilot was taped and the BBC asked for five more shows, but Coren feels he has not so far found the right formula. He wants to develop the various send-ups that Punch does regularly, with cod travalogues and the like, but he is still searching for a style which works as well on the air as it does in print.

■ London Festival Ballet, which starts a month's season at the London Coliseum on Tuesday, has given the go-ahead for its new small-scale touring group. Consisting of 15 dancers and a dozen musicians, it will tour smaller venues doing one or two night stands; the first tour will take place at the end of September.

The group will present three one-act ballets, including a new work by André Prokovsky based on Ostrovsky's *The Storm*. This had been planned for the main company, but for financial reasons Festival Ballet is concentrating until the end of the summer on performing full-length ballets—because these attract bigger audiences—and so the piece will be presented instead by the touring group. A new work by Michael Pink is also planned.

Some of Festival Ballet's money worries have been removed by an extra £50,000 grant from the Arts Council, to help wipe out its £103,000 deficit, and the company is also planning a foreign trip in July, to the Nervi Festival near Genoa, with Peter Schaufuss and Eva Evdokimova among the dancers.

■ Albert Finney seems likely to dominate cinema screens in the coming year, with starring roles in five films made virtually without a break. Since the end of 1979 he has completed a horror film, *Wolfen*, a crime thriller, *Loophole*, a futuristic work, *Looker*, and he is now in California with Diane Keaton filming a marital drama, *Shoot the Moon*; with the British director Alan Parker. After that, with scarcely a pause for breath, he will play Daddy Warbucks in the film of the musical *Annie*.

NOT TO BE MISSED: Brian Friel's *Faith Healer*, with Patrick Magee and Helen Mirren, opens at the Royal Court on Monday.

Martin Huckerby

Baldwin/Muggeridge
ATV/BBC 2

Michael Church

Television spends so much of its time watering down other art forms that we should perhaps be grateful when it creates one of its own. Take the Ego Trip, two fine specimens of which were simultaneously offered to the nation last night. An Ego Trip, not to be confused with its unpleasant lower-case namesake, is ideally made by a grand old man through territories he has, by the pen or the sword, conquered and made his own.

In *I Heard it Through the Grapevine* James Baldwin went on a journey through the Deep South, to see how civil rights were getting along. The answer, of course, was none too well, as economic forces have a wonderful way of neutralizing political gains. Baldwin's grapevine was alive with angry rumour: no matter how long the lines of freshly mortar-boarded blacks there was no disguising the battle-torn slums nor the sobering fact that the Klan was once again on the march.

Since this was a Trip, however, nothing as banal as straight factual reporting would do (note that "idea developed by" in the credits). Original newsreel footage, often sad, often shocking, was dovetailed with the present in a manner which was both horribly artistic and thoroughly confusing. Soul music sped the musing sage on his sunlit way from one nodding colloquy to the next. The producer-director was a graduate from *World in Action*: a refresher course at that excellent establishment might do him no harm at all.

Meanwhile, in the first episode of *Muggeridge: Ancient and Modern*, a cheerfully self-absorbed St Malcolm was making his *Trip on wings of celluloid*. "What a terrible man I was!" he exclaimed, glad to repudiate, as he put it, the arrogant figure who leered out at him from an autobiographical film made 16 years ago. "Humility, ah, humility, the condition of all virtue!" He wondered how much more he would have to repudiate in the weeks to come.

How well does he know himself? Does he really think he has changed? I doubt if he will be asked to repudiate this performance on a chat show a mere two years ago in which he attempted to put down Quentin Crisp with what looked like meanly gratuitous contempt.

The halo may be humbug, and the latest incarnation a bore, but no one could complain at seeing even parts of these magnificent films by Kevin Billington again. St Malcolm has lived through interesting times, and it will be a pleasure to follow in his footsteps.

James Baldwin: a grapevine alive with angry rumour

Sky
Westminster Abbey

Richard Williams

Although the first thwack on a tom-tom provoked apprehension as it reverberated around the distant roof, and although the musicians, positioned in the chancel, were hidden from most of the audience, several small audio-visual miracles were performed to turn the abbey into a spectacular setting for Sky's recital on Tuesday, in celebration of Amnesty International's twentieth anniversary.

The event was billed as the abbey's first rock concert, which is stretching a point since, whatever they may be, Sky are no closer to rock than Jacques Loussier was to jazz in the days when his Play Bach albums could be found in every G-Plan home. John Williams and his colleagues make extensive use of the surfaces and mannerisms of the progressive rock of the early 1970s, but their spirit is somewhere else.

No matter. Their undemanding music pleases those for whom rock is too harsh and classical music too time-consuming, and they flaunt their unimpeachable musicianship with an engagingly light-hearted air. If, too, they introduce new listeners to Handel and Bach, then presumably they are performing a service, although it would perhaps be more fun if they also went to the other extreme and initiated lovers of the light classics into the mysteries of Bo Diddley and Captain Beefheart.

Their best work is their simplest, most melodic, and least rock-influenced, like Tarrega's "Recuerdos de la Alhambra", arranged for the acoustic guitars of Williams and Kevin Peek, and "Hello", a graceful lyrical piece by their new pianist, Steve Gray. Rock fans, however, would find their louder pieces, exemplified by Peek's "Sahara" and Francis Monkman's "Fifo", brimming with clichés from Santana and King Crimson, while their rowdy retread of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor is an abomination. Do they really need to play it so safe?

Rossini/Suppé
Guildhall School

Hilary Finch

The kaleidoscope of current student opera productions turns and pauses on a particularly colourful patterning: a double bill of Rossini's youthful *La Cambiale di Matrimonio* and Suppé's one-act comedy *Ten Belles without a Ring*.

Rossini wrote *La Cambiale* at high speed to help out an impresario who had been let down: its witty, mercurial music, especially when played as urbanely and vivaciously as it was on Tuesday, makes up for the thin story of arranged and rearranged marriage.

Vilem Tausky, conducting for the first of his three nights (tonight students take over), tautly controlled the pacing of recitative and ensemble within Tom Hawkes's neat and affectionate production. And against a set detailed and luxurious enough to serve wisely again in the Suppé (and there with nicely vulgarized interior decoration) Arthur Coomber played the buffo father with thoroughly idiomatic vocal and dramatic sense. The accomplished and ringing coloratura of Christine Bunning as his daughter, Fanny, in an aria which turns up again in *The Barber*, augured well for her future.

Andrew Mambly-Smith as Slook was a convincing enough swaggering American stud, but is not yet quite on top of his part vocally, while his rival, Edoardo, acted winningly by Joseph Matti, lacks as yet the necessary bloom to soften his potentially steely Italianate tenor.

With the exception of a Harrow Opera Workshop production in 1978, Suppé's hour-long operetta has, perhaps deservedly, not been heard in Britain for more than a century. Don White's dialogue and George Hauger's new English lyrics do their best to liven things up, and, again, some excellent orchestral playing, lush and opulent under the multifarious vocal games, was certainly worth listening to.

And the work does give young singers a chance to show off, after a fashion, in the long stream of pastiche party pieces which pour out of the Ten Belles in turn as they parade themselves, contending for the hand of the youth procured by their father and only to be revealed as his long lost son.

It is, if you like to think in those terms, one of the most sexist operas in the repertoire. In an energetic and imaginative production, Jady Pearl's forthright and assured Leni, and Ian Smith's lightweight but unusually purposeful tenor Horst made the hour feel not very much more than 60 minutes long.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

A rewarding and cheerful taste for true-life Texas

The first thing to establish about Henderson Forsythe is that he is not some kind of nightmarish backstage amalgam of Dickie and Brucie. On the contrary he's a veteran American character actor, survivor of 20 years on New York's most popular daily television soap opera, who is now re-creating his original starring role in a Broadway musical called *The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas* which opens tonight at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

This has not, thus far, been the best of winters for Mr Forsythe: in November, while attempting to alleviate the gloom of rehearsals for the aforementioned soap opera (*As the World Turns* of which he has had to prerecord more than 50 episodes in order to allow for his stay in London) by doing a jokey Groucho Marx walk across the set, he fell and fractured a shoulder, which means that a hitherto right-handed Sheriff in *The Best Little Whorehouse* now shoots left-handed. A month later, his house in New Jersey was reduced to ashes by a mysterious cellar fire, and a month after that, still in his 24 hours to fly from New York to London via fogbound stopovers in Scotland and Manchester.

Considering all that, Mr Forsythe remains cheerful; he has found himself a flat in Cadogan Square and enjoys the bus ride to work at the Lane, especially because from the corner of the Aldwych he can see his name up in neon above the title, an experience hitherto denied him in 40 years as an actor:

"During the New York run all we had was a flashing red sign reading 'WHOREHOUSE' but that seemed to do the trick; the show is still running after more than 1,000 nights and now Universal Pictures, who originally financed the show while it was still off-Broadway, are going to make the movie with Burt Reynolds in my role and Dolly Parton as the Madame."

The show itself has had a curious stage history; it began in 1973 when an American journalist wrote a story for *Playboy* magazine about a celebrated bordello which had existed in the backwoods of Texas for 200 years but was now in imminent danger of being closed down by a local bible-belt television evangelist. The three principal characters to emerge from the piece were the lady in charge of the brothel, her good friend the local sheriff who was torn between the letter of the law and his affection for her establishment, and the TV evangelist. Shortly after publishing the story the *Playboy* writer, Larry King, joined forces with an actor called Peter Masterson and turned it into a stage musical which Mr Masterson now co-directs with Tommy Tune in a production starring Mrs Masterson, Carlin Glynne, as the brothel keeper. It has thus remained something of a family show, and all three original characters (who still live in Texas) are also financially involved. As there are currently touring versions playing Australia and South Africa, plus two American touring companies and the continuing Broadway presence, it is arguable that more money has now been made from the closing of the real-life Whorehouse than was ever made during its 200-year existence.

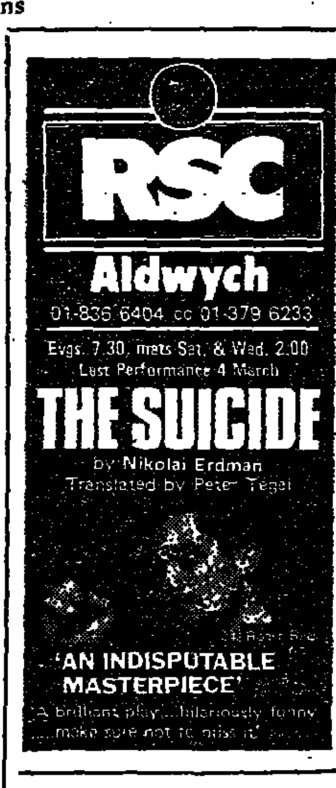
"It's about people from the backwoods, and that's always been a theme of the American musical alongside the big-city slicker shows. I'm a country boy myself, though not from Texas; my father once edited the Oklahoma City paper and then he bought a paper in a boom town which rapidly stopped booming in the Depression, so he had to go work for my grandfather in poultry and eggs and I grew up around farms.

"When we first did *Whorehouse* off-off-Broadway it ran over three hours and needed a lot of work; then we moved to off-Broadway, did some more work *still* and finally arrived at the 46th Street Theatre where it's been ever since. We weren't an overnight success or anything like that; in fact some of the reviews were downright terrible. But the word of mouth was very good; people used to ring us up backstage just to tell us how much they'd enjoyed it, and then after we'd been running about a year both Carlin Glynn and I got the Tony Awards and that seemed to make a helluva difference. Business skyrocketed, the place was suddenly crawling with Texans up on business and we finally caught on. There have been hundreds of musicals about whores before, but this one is fresh and poignant and when you get right down to it, it's not really about sex at all. It's about hypocrisy and it's about love and it's about country-western music with a little rock thrown in, and somehow that all seemed to come together, especially for the out-of-towners in New York.

"*Mind you, a little scandal* never hurt anybody; we had some posters up here in New York reading 'Come to the *Whorehouse*' and the local Archbishop objected and that did us a lot of good in publicity, probably more good than if we'd been allowed to show the posters. But musicals are a lot of fun to do; when you've spent 30 years as I have doing everything from Shakespeare to the Soaps, it's not that difficult to stand out front and do a song.

"But when I look at that goddam marquee outside Drury Lane I just wish I was 10 years younger; then it would have been the most important thing in my life. Now, I'm still tickled, delighted, pleased, but somehow it doesn't seem to matter that much. I guess that's what you get for being 63. Stardom has come a little late, now, and even the good reviews don't seem to matter. I don't read reviews much; after *Whorehouse* opened on Broadway I asked my wife what the Walter Kerr notice was like and she said 'I think he wants to marry you' so I didn't read it lest I got selfconscious. Anyway, coming over here and watching an actor like Ralph Richardson is liable to give you a pretty strong sense of your own limitations. Have you ever noticed how when he comes on a stage he manages to make you think he's going to leapt, and then he gives a performance which is just about the most epic you ever saw? That's what it's all about."

Sheridan Morley





Ronald Butt

Putting power in its proper place

Legitimacy is the most important single principle of government. Nothing else offers the same assurance of that combination or order with freedom under known law which is the essential basis of a decent human existence. Respect for legitimate government (and it has been the achievement of Britain to sustain the concept through many centuries of political change) is the best bulwark against the tyranny of revolutions, and all the arbitrary brutality that follows the overthrow of an established order by force.

Yet almost any concept that the human mind can envisage leads, if pursued with uncompromising logic, to something intolerable if not to absurdity. The case for order, given priority over every other consideration, ends in tyranny; the case for liberty in licence and disorder. We need such concepts as stars to steer by, trimming a little this way and that to avoid disaster, but we make our greatest mistake if we think that our finite minds can discover in a single principle the perfect recipe for government.

Even legitimacy is not an exception to this rule. Indeed, it is a fragile thing, easily tested to destruction, and it is the principal business of those who are responsible for its preservation not to let this happen. When King Charles I was told by the unarguably illegitimate tribunal that condemned him that he was "before a court of justice" he replied shortly and to the point: "I see that I am before a power". He had arrived there not by malignity or intended tyranny (indeed, the principle of government for which he sought to stand was not, in intention, an ignoble one) but by political ineptitude.

It is the supreme business of those who have legitimate government in their charge to see that it is not used in such a way as to give levers to the kind of arbitrary power that always waits in the by-ways of human affairs waiting to destroy it.

The present Government has just retreated from conflict with the miners and faces the prospect that its authority will be challenged by other workers under state employment. In the case of the miners, Mrs Thatcher saw that she was confronted by a power, and she sensibly retreated before the Government's head was in any danger. The best style of government, however, manages things so as to avoid being drawn into positions from which the only escape is by retreat, and it is important that it should not get into such a corner again. It will only succeed in avoiding this danger if it gives much more serious thought than it appears to have done so far to the social realities underlying the challenges to its authority.

The special problem of Britain lies in its industrial relations. Of course, that is not all there is to it. We are in a world recession which has been produced largely by the politico-economics of oil (itself caused by the oil producers' new awareness of their power), and other countries whose lot we have envied, West Germany, for instance, have not escaped it. But we are harder hit than most because we are a special case. We went into recession quicker than our competitors, and it is by no means clear that we shall emerge correspondingly sooner.

The problem is two-headed. Organized labour has sensed its corporate power across industry but has too often failed to learn how to use it constructively. Governments have learnt to fear this power, but not

> The best style of government manages ... to avoid being drawn into positions from which the only escape is by retreat

to harness it to their legitimate authority. Wise trade union leaders understand the danger, and although they are tied in an old relationship with one of the two political parties, most of them are as careful as they can be not to adopt courses that might threaten the legitimacy of government when either party is in power.

Indeed, the greatest strength that legitimacy possesses is the wish of the majority of those whose own interest moves it to challenge the decisions of government not to push their challenge to the point at which legitimacy of government is brought into question. The wise Mr Joe Gormley put it very clearly the other day in an interview in the *Daily Mail* when, acknowledging that the miners had forced one government to the country, he added: "We can't get into the way of thinking that this is something we can do again and again".

"For next time", he said, "whatever government we end up with—left or right—they are going to take action to make sure that it can't happen a third time." In other words, if trade unions use their industrial strength to change governments, eventually it will be the constitution of the country and the trade unions which will be changed.

Legitimacy must never rest its authority to destruction and it seems to me that some new means are now needed to draw the power of organized labour to its defence. On the Government's side is the fact that most of those who are critical of aspects of its policy are as much concerned as anyone else to uphold the legitimacy of government.

To suggest this sort of change is not to challenge the essential diagnosis of the Government that state spending is too high, tends to be undisciplined and ought to be cut. But what is the Government to do if, as well as the political and human pressures which drive it to avoid the kind of retrenchment that would damage the social services or defence, it is also under pressure from organized labour, with its enormous wrecking potential, to spend money that should not be spent to preserve jobs or raise wages in the nationalized industries? (There is, in fact, a distinction between the two and it does not follow that we can draw conclusions from the miners' successful fight for jobs and apply it to the water-workers' drive for higher wages.)

The Government, while it should not abandon the application of cash limits to the spending authorities that call on public money, should find means by which they can be applied flexibly and with consultation. The coal industry, faced with a falling demand for coal, high stocks and uneconomic pits, needs a programme which carries the consent of the miners—and that, of course, is the direction in which the Government is being driven by events.

In the steel industry, the Government has been obliged to commit another huge injection of public money—and here Mrs Thatcher does not conceal her belief that if steel could be made profitable, it should be denationalized and freed from the political involvement that has bedevilled it. But in the last analysis, the power of the steelworkers (because of the power of the product) does not match that of the miners—and for the coalmines as for most other nationalized industries, denationalization is not an option, for various historic reasons.

So we come back to the question whether the Government should look for new forms of consultation within the industries for which it is directly responsible, involving some kind of direct worker consultation. More widely, there is the case I have argued previously for the Government to make it its business to promote by legislation a system of industrial democracy.

Yes, of course it is harder to do so here with our different union structure, our lack of an industrial law which protects employer as well as employee, our much larger public sector, than it was in Germany. But this is no reason for not making the attempt—and I hope to discuss ways and means in a future article.

This Budget may mark the point at which the Government can reasonably begin to turn policy round with sufficient economic justification. But when it re-states its financial strategy, it should try to generate some new ideas (reliance on talking to the CBI and the TUC is not enough) for harnessing the cooperation of the workers instead of ignoring the reality of their power except when ministers have to flee before it.

Dr Marshall on the nuclear tightrope

Dr Walter Marshall achieved his life's ambition 13 years ago when he was made director of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's research establishment at Harwell.

It was a job he loved; the pinnacle of a successful career which had begun with a first in mathematical physics from Birmingham University and taken him rapidly through the hierarchy of nuclear science.

With some misgivings he was tempted into the part-time post of chief scientist at the Department of Energy under Mr Eric Varley, the new secretary of state, but disagreements with Mr Varley's successor, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, led to a disillusioned return to the authority as deputy chairman. It seemed his brush with government had been a wrong decision. He now had no precise role and his chances of succeeding Sir John Hill, as chairman, seemed slim.

The Conservatives return to power brought Dr Marshall back into favour. His belief that Britain should build the American designed pressurized water reactor (PWR), which, despite the accident at Three Mile Island, has proved both cheap and relatively reliable, found a sympathetic hearing, and long before Sir John was due to retire, he was told he had the job.

He started this week, inheriting an authority with a suspect track record and uncertain future.

It is easy to be hard on the atomic energy authority. It grew out of the nuclear weapons programme and achieved early and dramatic success by opening on time the world's first commercial scale civil atomic energy generating plant at Calder Hall in Cumberland in 1956. Britain was on a route of gas cooled reactors. The Americans, who because of their worldwide marketing power and the size of their home market were bound to have the most important influence on standard reactor design, were to choose light water reactors.

The UKAEA intended to improve the earlier Calder Hall type design with an Advanced Gas Cooled Reactor (AGR) which was seen as a stepping-stone to the helium-cooled High Temperature Reactor, which was one of several possible high future technology systems.

In 1964, on the advice of the authority, the Government chose the AGR, then only a prototype, in preference to the light water designs, for the next stage of the British nuclear programme. The AGR proved far more difficult to scale up to commercial application than had been expected.

In 1972 the Conservative Government set up the Nuclear Power Advisory Board, which was intended to bring together all interested parties, to review which reactor should be chosen.

The UKAEA had by then developed a prototype Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR) and a High Temperature Reactor. In 1974 Sir John Hill, the then chairman, told the parliamentary select committee on science and technology that the authority was in a position to produce a design for either of those reactors or for an AGR for construction to start the following year.

Mr Varley chose the SGHWR only to find the authority recommending it to be abandoned two years later. Mr Wedgwood Benn was forced back on the AGR with the intention, reaffirmed by the new Conservative administration, to order an American designed PWR providing its safety could be proved for British conditions and it passed a public inquiry.

Critics of the UKAEA complain that it has consistently been too interested in the technology and too little involved in the commercial side of its designs. Its background in weaponry has tended to lead to a secretive style of working exacerbated by the highly technical, and to the layman, unintelligible language in which its findings are reported and on which its recommendations are based.

The UKAEA's mistakes have not been to develop too many machines, but to underestimate the challenge of converting prototypes into commercial designs.

Dr Marshall's method both as director of Harwell and as chief scientist at the Department of Energy has been to inject as much hard commercialism into research as possible. Under his leadership Harwell branched out into contract research for industry and he set up a st[...] review system for research i[nto] renewable energy sources at [the] Department.

The authority, he believes, should, so far as possible, [act] as a contractor to its ultim[ate] customer, the Department [of] Energy, which must be in [a] position to make a real cho[ice] on the work it wants pursu[ed]. That means producing pap[ers] which civil servants and po[li]ticians can understand so th[at] they can make judgments on [the] opportunities which the au[th]ority believes its research c[an] create.

That in itself will not preve[nt] wrong recommendations bei[ng] made in the future, nor does [it] define what the future role [of] the authority should be.



Dr Walter Marshall: making things happen.

As the select committee on energy said in its report on th[e] Government's nuclear pro[gramme] last week, the PWR is not a UKAEA design and most of the design work on the AGR has now passed to the commercial companies concerned. Dr Marshall saw that its function was to support the AGR programme and do research primarily on safety, to launch the PWR.

Its role as a designer of present generation systems, seems to be over. It will gain valuable knowledge from the severe tests it is carrying out on its prototype AGR at Windscale which it is decommissioning this year, and these could lead to suggestions for modifications.

But its main work must be to examine future energy technologies. Dr Marshall believes its work will remain predominantly nuclear. It is collaborating in the European fusion research project sited at Culham, but its main project is to develop a uranium saving fast reactor.

This research has reached the stage where the next logical development would be to go for a commercial demonstration project. The French have already taken that step. But the cost is astronomical

The cost could be defrayed by international collaboration and it is hoped that a decision on who Britain's partners are going to be should be made by the Government this year. After that the PWR inquiry needs to be completed before a commercial fast breeder inquiry could take place, and that means 1984 at the earliest.

Much more work can be done before then, but, to an extent, the authority has come through one stage in its development without having the go ahead for the next. Too early a start of the CFBR would only compound the complaints over a lack of commerciality which can be aimed at the authority over the past. But Dr Marshall is a man who makes things happen.

His enthusiasm has infuriated some, but it encourages those who work for him. If there was one job which was better for him than director of Harwell, it must be the one he has now. His experience as chief scientist must have taught him about the ways of Whitehall. His push may be more subtle than it once was.

Nicholas Hirs

You can tell a good joke

All I can think of is 'HELP!'

I had a brief and curious encounter the other day with a customer. As well as my cartoon activities, I run a small gallery devoted to selling cartoon originals and graphics, and occasionally (in spite of the recession) we have customers. This particular customer, a charming, intelligent lady with a fine figure of a cheque book behind her, bought one of my cartoons. After expressing delight that I was the creator of this work of art, she asked: "Did you do the caption as well?"

I was then torn between a desire to escort her to the door and a need to keep the cash flow flowing. "Why do you ask?" "Oh", she said, "I thought you might have stolen the idea from someone."

I cite this bizarre exchange as a reason for writing this short piece. I feel I should stand up and try to explain what I do for a living.

I do not, for example, simply stay in bed all morning, merely to rise at three in the afternoon, bath, eat and steal a few jokes. *The Times* likes to see my gloomy face at some point in the day and my other clients need to have their faces washed and brightened by my presence in their lives. Here is how I work.

I get up about 8.30 am—reluctantly. I eat a small breakfast and shave a small portion of my face. I dress and drive to my studio. I look at the clutter of years of old drawings and magazines, and shudder. Must tidy all this tomorrow, I say to myself. I sharpen pencils, read my mail, put on some music, then go out for a second breakfast.

During the day I grapple with bits of advertising work, illustrate articles and think of jokes. At the end of the afternoon on three days of the week, I go to *The Times*. I consult the oracles about the choice of subject. There is nothing funny happening in the world. I try to find a fresh approach to same old problems. I read the papers. I listen to the radio. I even talk to journalists. I hope to find a joke lurking somewhere among the clutter of my desk and mind.

Jokes are about making unexpected connexions. They join up the invisible dots between two subjects. If they work, people laugh and if they don't, people seem to get annoyed. A dull article might still be informative, but an unfunny joke is irritating.

I never planned to be a cartoonist. It happened to me over the years, in the same way that one acquires a mortgage and grey hairs.

A professional cartoonist has to perform to order. You can have flu, the plague and dandruff in your soul, but the newspaper must go to press and editors are very reluctant to print a blank space on their front page.

And not only must you produce you must produce something that makes other people laugh. After all these years, I still don't understand this strange mechanism. It is a bit like doing a crossword, where you know there must be a solution and all it needs is sweat and tearing up pieces of paper. And every once in a while, a good joke will pop into one's head like a golden bonus, and you can recognize it immediately as funny and even better, true. I tend to prefer jokes which tell you something about people.

My jokes reflect my attitudes to life, which is why I cannot steal them from anyone else. I do not put on a cynical, pessimistic hat when considering the day's news and then go home to become a normal jolly person. I am a cynical pessimist who happens to be able to make and draw jokes. The gloom feeds my work, and I imagine that it is simply my good luck that this slant on life matches the mood of Britain today. In fact, events nowadays outstrip my wildest glooms. Who could have ever imagined Great Britain having over two and a half million unemployed? What pessimist could invent such wholesale despair?

The problem for a cartoonist today is that he must read the news and still be able to laugh.

Meanwhile I will go and have another cup of tea so as to delay for another ten minutes the agony of trying to be funny. If you know of a good joke that I can steal, please send it to me in a plain brown envelope, c/o *The Times*. Thank you.

Mel Calman

Bernard Levin

Ludwig, what more can I say?

"Why", said somebody to me the other day, "are you always going on about Mozart? Why do you never write about Beethoven any more?" About to bridle, I peered more closely, and recognized a notorious Mozart-lover; the question was a genuine one. Whereat I felt obliged to consider it; more, to do as he bade me.

First, however, I ought to answer the question as asked. I do indeed write rarely about Beethoven, but it is not, and cannot be, because I write often about Mozart; in that house there are many mansions, and if it were not so, someone would have told us. But does the hold of Beethoven weaken as the years go by? In the case of Muller, it does; I have reported here on his increasingly heterodox attitude to Beethoven (he will no longer go to hear the Ninth, and indeed says that the *Eroica* is the only one of the symphonies for which his feeling remains unchanged), and even wondered aloud whether I do not to some extent partake of the same heresy. On further reflection, however, I have come to the conclusion that I do not; I write little about Beethoven because I feel instinctively that there is nothing much more I can say on the subject. I go on exploring Mozart because the journey into that infinite interior is the journey into everything, and although obviously the same is true of Beethoven, it is true in a different way. Beethoven offers certainty, qualified by doubts yet not displaced by them, indeed ultimately strengthened. The end of the Fifth Symphony passage in *Howard's End* puts this better than I could (or anybody else, for that matter):

> And the goblins—they had not really been there at all? They were only the phantoms of cowardice and unbelief? One healthy human impulse would dispel them? Men like the Wilcoxes, or President Roosevelt, would say yes. Beethoven knew better. The goblins really had been there. They might return—and they did. It was as if the splendour of life might boil over and waste to steam and froth. In its dissolution one heard the terrible, ominous note, and a goblin, with increased malignity, walked quietly over the universe from end to end. Panic and emptiness! Panic and emptiness! Even the flaming ramparts of the world might fall.
>
> Beethoven chose to make all right in the end. He built the ramparts up. He blew with his mouth for the second time, and again the goblins were scattered. He brought back the gusts of splendour, the heroism, the youth, the magnificence of life and of death, and, amid the vast roarings of a superhuman joy, he led his Fifth Symphony to its conclusion. But the goblins were there. They could return. He had said so bravely, and that is why one can trust Beethoven when he says other things.

And that also is why I write rarely about Beethoven. I think that the weakening hold of Beethoven is the result of the misapprehension corrected in that passage; Beethoven's supreme optimism and faith in man is easily mistaken, at any rate in the symphonies (even Muller has no reservations about the quartets), for the limited *human* optimism of "men like the Wilcoxes, or President Roosevelt". In fact, it is far wider and deeper, and that "healthy human impulse", though real and necessary, is only a speck of dust floating in the vast cosmos of Beethoven's understanding. That is obvious in Bach; but the "vast roarings of a superhuman joy" in Beethoven are so overwhelming (they account, after all, for his unassailable position as the most popular of all composers) that one kind of certainty appears to be another. That is worth saying, but it has been said, and does *not* lend itself to saying repeatedly.

Whereas in Mozart.... But I came here this morning to write about Beethoven, and write about Beethoven I will. For there is one aspect of his genius that is, most strangely, rarely discussed. True, it involves a hypothetical argument, and no doubt that puts off many to whom the point has occurred; but I have long felt that Occam's Razor can cut you badly if you play about with it once too often, so here goes: *hypotheses fingo*.

> Only of Beethoven can we say, in this absolutely crucial sense, 'Others abide our question, thou art free'

Many artists have died too young. In music, three, perhaps four, have done so after demonstrating that they are among the most profound explorers of the spirit ever to flit briefly through mortality. With the fourth—Purcell—I am too little acquainted to speak with any confidence; the other three are, of course, Mozart, who died at 36, Schubert, who died at 32, and Beethoven, who died at 57. And there is a profoundly important difference between the first two and the third, which has nothing to do with the fact that Beethoven lived for more than two decades longer than Mozart and Schubert did. The difference can be seen if we put it like this. Suppose Mozart had lived to be 65, and gone on to the end in the full creative flow of his genius: it is possible to say, without making ourselves ridiculous, that we know what his 73rd symphony would sound like. We cannot think of the music it would have been made of, or the way in which he would have presented it; if we could, we would be Mozart ourselves, an unlikely supposition. But we can be fairly sure that it would arouse in us feelings similar to those aroused by the 41 symphonies we know about. Those feelings would no doubt be more intense, perhaps almost unbearably so; but they would not be qualitatively different from the ones with which we are already familiar.

The same is true of Schubert. If he had written another 600 songs (and if he had, I may say, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Gerald Moore would certainly have recorded the lot) there is no likelihood that the fecundity of his genius would have been any less great at the end than it was when he actually stopped; but again, our hearts would be torn or mended (or, of course and most probably, both at once) in the same way as they are now, with the songs we already know.

But with Beethoven we realize, if we stop and think for a moment, that we have no idea at all of what his 14th symphony would sound like, or his 49th piano sonata, or—perhaps above all—his 27th string quartet. If you doubt that, listen to the Ninth Symphony, the Hammerklavier Sonata, the C sharp minor quartet; listen to them with new ears, if you can, leaving their familiarity behind, so that they strike you as they must have struck their first listeners, who knew where they were with Beethoven, knowing as they did the Pastoral Symphony, the Moonlight Sonata and the Rasoumovsky Quartets. If you can really manage that exercise, you will find your hair standing on end, so far as Beethoven moved from the point at which he was last observed. And if, before your hair has resumed its usual position, you extrapolate from that point to a point a dozen years on, when his piano music would have been to the Hammerklavier as the Hammerklavier is to the Pathétique, his latest quartet to the Grosse Fuge as the Grosse Fuge to the Op 18 set, his 14th Symphony to the Ninth as the Ninth to the Second—if you can make that effort of the imagination, you will probably find that your hair will never lie flat again.

A pointless game, to be sure; the might-have-beens of artistic history are even more fruitless, as a subject for exploration, as those of politics or war. And yet in the case of Beethoven—*and of him alone*—they are irresistible. Bach, Wagner, Bruckner, Haydn: their work was done when they died. Mozart and Schubert had hundreds of masterpieces still to give the world, but we can, and should, be thankful for those we have, and need not spend time on vain regrets that we do not have even more. Only of Beethoven can we say, in this absolutely crucial sense, "Others abide our question, thou art free". For Beethoven, and none but he, would, had he lived, have remade music again, and perhaps in a fashion that would have taken music so far into the future that we would not have caught up with him yet.

I have read, or possibly dreamed, that Beethoven once contemplated writing a *King Lear* opera. Just stop for a moment and imagine the March of the Knights, the Curse on Goneril and Regan, the Storm, the music for "O you are men of stone". You will, I think, need to buy a very tall hat.

LONDON DIARY

The party's just beginning

I hear that the transmutation of the Council for Social Democracy into a pukka political party of substance is only a matter of weeks away, and the show could be on the road about a month after the last of the recruits to the ranks of the fledgling party of the centre has formally severed his existing political links.

The Limehouse lefties, or Tories, or traitors, or true Brits, depending on your point of view, led by Messrs Jenkins, Rodgers and Owen, recently moved into temporary headquarters in a soon-to-be-demolished building in Victoria, and have been greatly encouraged by the offers of help—and more importantly, cash—which have been pouring in.

For those who regard the emergence of a British political centre as at best a nine-day wonder, I have to report that detailed and long-term plans have been laid for financing the new movement.

The party will eschew the now decidedly lean bank balances of big business, the traditional source of Tory funds, nor will it expect much from the coffers of the trade union movement. While any contribution from either source is unlikely to be returned, the Social Democrats are planning to rely heavily for their cash flow on annual subscriptions from members.

A final decision has not yet been taken on the size of the annual subscription, but figures of between £5 and £10 a head are circulating. With an expectation of 100,000 paid-up members by the spring, rising to 250,000 a year later, the centrists would enjoy a substantial cash flow from a £10 membership fee, and could even survive comfortably on a fiver.

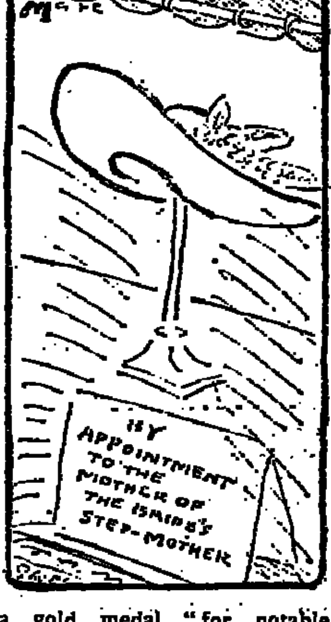
Once the party has been established, and the subscriptions are flowing in, the constituency parties which will undoubtedly mushroom around the country will be expected to be largely self-financing. Contributions from headquarters will be kept to a minimum, with only the most deserving cases qualifying for central assistance.

But all that lies in the future, as does the name of the new party, for which suggestions will be solicited. (Anyone with a brilliant name can send it to me and I will give it an airing.) Discussions in Limehouse and Victoria have so far proved inconclusive; some favour the Social Democratic Party, others wish to remain as the Council for Social Democracy, while still others have offered the New Labour Party.

Meanwhile, some of the defecting Labour MPs have been experiencing some difficulty in making their intended switch of allegiance to the new council. In more than one case, I understand, members of management comittees of constituency Labour parties have found it "inconvenient" to hold meetings to hear the MP's regulation valedictory message, and as a result are delaying departures.

Ferrous medal

Ian MacGregor, the American Scot brought in by the Government at enormous expense to tackle the apparently impossible task of saving the British Steel Corporation from total bankruptcy and collapse, flew to Chicago yesterday to collect



a gold medal "for notable scientific and industrial achievement".

Previous winners of the John Fritz Medal, given by a group of five American engineering societies, have included such notable fathers of invention as Alexander Graham Bell, Orville Wright, Edison and Marconi. The award has been made regularly since 1902.

Few would consider MacGregor's plan ruthlessly to strip British Steel of all but its few profitable components, a plan which is by no means certain to succeed, as a candidate for a prize, unless it was an Oscar for talking the rigidly monetarist ideologue Sir Keith Joseph into parting with so much cash for what is not so much a lame duck as an endangered species.

I gather, however, that the award refers to MacGregor's previous incarnation as an outstanding figure in the American mining industry.

Chile reception

The other day Eldon Griffiths, Tory MP for Bury St Edmunds, entertained the Chilean ambassador and Señor Jaime Guzman, an adviser to General Pinochet, to tea at the House of Commons.

Guzman, a lawyer, academic and sometime excommunicate, was using the opportunity to explain the finer points of the new Chilean constitution which he helped draft. He is a small, single-minded man with precise bird-like mannerisms, and he was sedulously demonstrating why Chile could not allow political rights to those who advocated violence or class struggle, and how the new constitution would restore stability and democracy, making Chile just like Britain.

At this moment the tea party was joined by Julian Amery, the Member for Brighton who, adopting his most Churchillian manner, declared that Britain had no democracy, and never had had.

The bewildered Guzman was treated to a lecture on parliament, "the voice of the people", and ministers, who were "simply the liaison officers between parliament and the Queen, the armed forces and the civil service, who really run the country". Amery went on: "A good minister can change policy 10 per cent, most ministers one per cent, some not at all."

The architect of Chile's future looked like a little boy who had just had his pile of bricks kicked over. "It would be difficult to have that in Chile," he conceded.

"Chile's problems are difficult for us to understand," soothed Griffiths. Not half as difficult as Britain's problems to a Chilean.

Whine bars

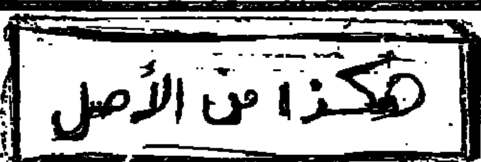
An architect who has spent almost all his working life in the employ of one of the country's biggest brewing groups is not the sort of man you might expect to find defending the traditional British drinking ambience. But Ben Davis, whose book *The Traditional English Pub* is published today, has not allowed his years with Allied Breweries to diminish his conviction that attempts to transform the old-fashioned pub into a cross between a motorway café and an amusement arcade are misguided and destructive.

The book is packed with much good sense. Davis comes across as an arch-conservative, who deplores not only plastic table tops and "the infestation of juke-boxes, one-armed bandits, pin tables and amusement machines which now buzz, click, bleep, chatter and caterwaul in almost every bar of the land", but also proposals to alter or extend the present licensing hours. Not only that, he objects to pubs which allow children and, horror of horrors, believes that sexually segregated bars should be allowed to continue.

The Architectural Press, which is responsible for this handsomely produced volume, has decided to mark its publication with a competition for ideas on what the ideal pub should be like in the 1980s. The prizes consist of various quantities of wine, which is not inappropriate in the light of Davis's comment that many wine bars, with their wooden furniture, linoleum and sawdust floors, and subdued decor, nowadays look more like pubs than the real thing.

Today's joke was flown fresh from Warsaw last night. There are two possible ways to solve the Polish crisis: the normal and the miraculous. The normal way would be for the Archangel Gabriel and four attendant archangels to descend from Heaven in a mighty whirlwind and dispel the nation's troubles in a flash of lightning. The miraculous way would be for the Poles to solve it themselves.

Alan Hamilto



هكذا من الأصل

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

A review to mark the centenary of the Society of Chemical Industry

Chemicals continue to play an ever more important role in our everyday lives—in the food we eat and the clothes we wear, in the drugs we take and the furnishings we use to decorate our homes.

The range of products—dhesives, fertilizers, deterents, vaccines, insecticides, extiles, plastic goods—made y the industry from natural ubstances like oil, gas, coal, alt, sulphur and vegetable natter is constantly growing. o it is not surprising that ver recent decades the hemicals industry has arned a deserved reputation or innovation and rapid rowth.

Between 1960 and 1973, for xample, the petrochemicals ndustry, which accounts for bout 80 per cent of total hemicals demand, grew in Vestern Europe at the rate f more than 15 per cent a ear.

In part, this was due to eneral economic growth, hich in turn stimulated deand from industry and ociety for chemicals. qually, it was due to the bility of chemicals, freuently as new formulations, win new markets by subituting for traditional naterials like glass, steel, ood and china. A recent reort by Shell suggests that nore markets remain to be on and that fears that the hemicals industry may have ached maturity are preature.

In the United Kingdom, a ggard by European Comunity standards of growth, e chemicals industry has en a star performer, outripping total manufacturg growth rates by a ratio five to one over the 1970s. 1979, its output was worth 6,770m. The 1980 figure ill be higher, although out it itself will be found to ve declined.

The industry is a massive ivestor, accounting for out 18 per cent of investent in the United Kingdom. Spending on plant in the first half of 1980 alone was £675m. The industry accounts for about 19 per cent of United Kingdom spending on research and development.

Although it is capital, and increasingly energy, intensive, the industry employs about 425,000 workers. Through the 1970s, the number remained about constant, although it is an indication of the industry's success in boosting productivity that production volume grew by a third over the same period.

By international standards, too, the British chemicals industry is both big and successful. In 1979, it exported goods worth £1,500m more than those imported, thus accounting for almost all the trade surplus earned by the manufacturing sector. Last year, the surplus grew to a record £2,000m and the industry enjoyed a surplus with its Community partners for the first time.

There are more than 2,500 chemical companies in the United Kingdom, although more than 50 per cent of sales are accounted for by fewer than a dozen large, multi-national groups.

They include Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), Britain's largest industrial company with annual sales of more than £4,500m, a bellwether of the stock market and a company whose decision to miss a dividend would be regarded with the same concern as the desertion of the Tower of London by the ravens. Other leading producers in the United Kingdom are the chemical affiliates of the oil companies, BP, Shell, and Esso.

All are part of an industry which, probably more than most, has become highly international. The main American companies, such as Dow, Du Pont and Monsanto, have sizable investments in the United Kingdom, as do their large West German competitors such as BASF and Hoechst. By the same token, United Kingdom companies are selling and investing in increasing amounts overseas, especially elsewhere in Europe and in the United States. ICI, for example, had only 41 per cent of its sales in Britain last year. About half of its planned investment will also be overseas.

Even for companies like ICI the past has not been one of wholly uninterrupted success. The dislocation of oil supplies and the subsequent steep price rises from 1973 onwards sent shock waves through an industry based largely on oil and gas. Nevertheless, the industry can regard the past with satisfaction.

The future, however, is being viewed with trepidation. Of the present, it can be said only that it must be endured. By any standards, 1980 was a terrible year, during which nearly all of the large oil companies, both in the United Kingdom and overseas, slipped into the red.

The difficulties first appeared about March when business suddenly dropped. As one ICI executive later described it: "We all fell over the cliff". As Western Europe slid into recession, chemical companies experienced falls in demand of as much as 35 per cent.

Market difficulties were aggravated by serious overcapacity for the production of many bulk products, like ethylene, the so-called "building block" of the chemicals industry, and the challenge of American producers enjoying substantially cheaper energy and feedstock costs.

Prices slumped as some producers broke ranks and sought to maintain market share by selling cheap. Margins were squeezed and soon most companies were admitting mounting losses, in the third or fourth quarter, on many products. Dow, for example, made an unprecedented loss on its plastics business. By the third quarter, Bayer, Hoechst and BASF were reporting a slump in profits.

In Britain which had entered the recession earlier, things have been even worse. ICI slipped into the red, announcing a £10m loss for the third quarter. Final profits for the year are expected to be about £220m, against £560m last year. BP chemicals admitted operating losses in the United Kingdom for the nine months to September of £84m.

Even the record trading surplus was described as a "bitter, sugar-coated pill" by Mr Martin Trowbridge, director general of the Chemical Industries Association. He explained that much of the overseas business had been bought at minimal or no profit.

Few companies escaped having to slim down their operations. Not only was capacity (in some cases only 60 per cent used) being under-used because of falling demand, but some businesses were suffering from long-term, structural changes in the supply-demand equation. ICI Fibres shed almost 4,000 jobs. BP Chemicals made more than 1,000 redundant in South Wales and gave a warning that a further "substantial" loss of jobs would be necessary. Shell told of plans to reduce its workforce by several hundred.

Undoubtedly, the recession has been more ferocious in its impact on the chemicals industry in the United Kingdom than elsewhere. Moreover, the industry's ability to cope successfully with its effects have been weakened by the high cost of borrowing and the relative strength of the pound. For companies like ICI, which last year had exports worth about £1,100m, the buoyancy of sterling has been crucial. For every 1 cent improvement in the value of the pound, ICI lost about £5m on sales and gained about £2.5m on import costs, a Commons Select Committee on trade was told.

Some of these problems are probably likely to be of only short-term importance. Although the Chemical Industry Association forecast a 9 per cent decline in output in 1980 and a further fall this year, most longer-term estimates are more optimistic. The Shell report expected petrochemicals to grow at 4 per cent a year, outstripping industrial growth. Last summer industry experts meeting in Birmingham were encouraged to hear forecasts by Cambridge Econometrics of 3.6 per cent between now and 1990.

Nevertheless, British producers have voiced their concern about longer-term problems which could inhibit growth when economies climb out of recession. Some of these problems are essentially external; they focus on the likely threat to markets posed by competition from elsewhere, such as the Middle East, the state-trading nations of Eastern Europe, and even the United States. The justification for fears over each of these is examined elsewhere in this report.

Of more immediate concern to British chemicals makers is the apparent destruction of their customer base. Chemical-user industries are among the foremost casualties in the present recession. More than 100 textile and clothing mills closed in Britain last year. Each of them was a customer for fibres or dyes sold by ICI or one of its rivals.

Similarly, car production slumped, partly because of imports. Again this means lost sales for domestic manufacturers of fibres (for seat upholstery), paint (for body work), plastics (for hoses and other components) and soda (for the glass). ICI estimated last year that each car sold in Britain incorporated about £54 of its products.

Little wonder, then, that British companies expect to be selling and making more of their product outside the United Kingdom and that means more jobs and investments going overseas.

John Huxley

Bricks, pottery, glass, cement £4746.6m
Coal and petroleum products £8812.6m
Metal manufacture £10666.5m
Chemicals and allied industries £14612.4m
Food, drink and tobacco £26549.8m
Other manufacturing industries £64139.3m
This shows the place of the chemical industry in relation to other sectors of UK economy. But much more of industry relies on chemistry as its basic technology.
Textiles £7029m
Paper, printing and publishing £10263.6m
Leather, leather goods and fur £666.5m
BASIC CHEMICALS 38.4%
INTERMEDIATE OR SPECIALITY PRODUCTS
Synthetic rubber, resins, plastics etc 14.1%
Pharmaceuticals 12.0%
Miscellaneous 12.0%
Paint 5.6%
Soap and detergents 5.5%
Fertilizers 4.7%
Toilet preparations 4.7%
Dyestuffs and pigments 3.0%
Total: £14612.4m

Is there enough control of pesticides?

More than one third of the world's potential harvest is destroyed by pests, plant diseases and weeds at a cost estimated at more than £30,000m a year.

With about 4,000 million human mouths constantly opening for food, agricultural chemicals designed to maximize crops have become as much a part of man's diet as his daily bread. Synthetic pesticides have been increasingly used over the past 60 years, but it is only in the past 20 or so that evidence of their side effects has emerged. With that unpleasant discovery has risen a cry of anguish from environmental groups throughout the world, exerting powerful influences on governments whose own concern is reflected in the enormous growth of regulatory control.

If agriculture survived for thousands of years without the use of pesticides, do we need them now? And, if we do need them, are the controls sufficient or are they, as some scientists fear, so ill-considered and superfluous that they are damaging the chemical industry?

Mr Martin Trowbridge, director general of the United Kingdom's Chemical Industries Association, believes that EEC attempts to harmonize regulations threaten to bury the industry under a mountain of paper.

Mr Tom Burke, vice-chairman of Friends of the Earth, fears we may be heading for an ecological disaster because of the failure to control the industry.

Dr Alan Robertson, a main board member of ICI, and an expert on the impact of environmental legislation, believes that with the best of intentions some environmentalists have become "enemies of the people".

Mr Burke said: "What frightens me is that some toxicological problems may have a latency of a quarter of a century. When we finally identify a problem that may have been building up unknown to us for that length of time there may be nothing we can do to solve it. We may be leaving an inheritance for our children that will be totally destructive. We have practically no idea of the eco-toxicological effects of the chemicals we use.

"Controls on the chemicals industry do not go far enough. It is an enormous industry which devotes the minutest fraction of its resources to anticipating the consequences of its activities.

"I have no sympathy with the view that the chemical industry is being regulated out of existence. Controls may be crude but governments legislate only when they have tried every other

continued on next page

Energy

Clash of views over best use of marine riches

Decisions on how to use the oil and gas riches of the North Sea will have a crucial bearing on the development of the British chemical industry over the next few years.

First, offshore resources present a unique opportunity to create a new phase of petrochemical investment in plant which would use materials made available by the gas-gathering pipeline. Second, the use of oil and gas is at the heart of the continuing debate over what industry leaders see as Britain's "energy paradox". This is the view—which is contested—that despite its considerable offshore wealth, industry in the United Kingdom pays significantly more for the energy it uses than do its principal European competitors.

The Government accepts much of what the chemical industry has to say on the first of these two points, and last year accepted in principle plans for a pipeline system in the North Sea which would gather and carry to a landfall in the north-east of Scotland gas *that is being wastefully* flared on production platforms. Natural gas worth up to £380m a year is being squandered in this way.

Ministers are still confident that the pipeline system can be completed within five years, despite delays in formation of a pipeline company, which the Government insists will have a high proportion of private equity.

The cost of the scheme, which envisages a line to the Statfjord field in the north and the Fulmar field in the south, has already climbed from an estimated £1,100m to £2,000m, making it the largest single investment in Britain during the 1980s.

What interests the chemicals industry is who will obtain the natural gas liquids (NGLs) to be made available. These are valued as a raw material for petrochemicals. British Gas will take the methane, but there has been fierce, and often acrimonious competition over allocation of ethane (a much-prized alternative feedstock to naptha in the production of ethylene), propane, butane and the other higher condensates.

The debate has almost *resolved itself into a battle* between the "establishment" chemicals companies and the "newcomers". The former comprises ICI, BP, Shell and Esso. They want the NGLs piped south from landfall at St Fergus, north of Aberdeen, to feed ethylene crackers already built at Grangemouth and Wilton or under construction at Mossmorran, in Fife.

The newcomers are Dow Chemical, which plans £400m investment in a new cracker *and downstream development* at Nigg, on the Cromarty Firth, and Highland Hydrocarbons. The latter, with a projected investment of about £845m, is the most ambitious. It, too, envisages a new cracker at Nigg to operate on a "common user" basis. West German chemical companies have indicated interest in investing *in downstream plant to* produce plastics from the ethylene. Occidental and Conoco have also declared an interest in using ethane in new crackers.

The pay-off in terms of jobs and contracts for orders-starved industry is not certain. Dow and Highland claim to offer most, if only because their schemes represent new investment. *However, the establishment* companies, disparagingly dubbed the Gang of Four, say that the demand and supply of ethylene is such that should the northern schemes go ahead they would have to close existing plants, making large numbers of workers redundant.

They are supported in this view of the market by recent estimates by CEFIC, the *European chemicals federation*, which suggest that ethylene capacity in Western Europe in 1984 will total 17,600,000 tonnes. Consumption will be only 13,900,000 tonnes.

The Government is mindful of these factors, although it is trying hard not to become arbiter of the various proposals. The companies have been told to start dis*cussing terms for the gases* with the British National Oil Corporation, which has been confirmed in the role of wholesaler. In an obscurely worded statement last December, the Government let it be known that all options were still on, and that commercial criteria would decide who gets the gases.

Whatever the destination *of the ethane—and it looks* more likely to go south in the early years of pipeline operation—the other gases will almost certainly go north. The Government is confident that they will lay the foundation for petrochemical development and several hundred new jobs on the Cromarty Firth.

On the subject of energy pricing, the Government shifted only slightly from the position it took more than 18 months ago. This is that, broadly speaking, energy prices paid by industry in the United Kingdom are in line with those paid elsewhere. Moreover, ministers have emphasized repeatedly that economic prices must be paid for energy. Oil and gas wealth would not be used to subsidize industry.

The chemicals industry has been campaigning on energy prices and supply for some time. The supply fear —relating to the inability of industry to obtain gas supplies, largely because of the flight from oil to gas by domestic consumers—has receded during the present recession. But it is likely to reappear if and when the industry begins to grow again.

The campaign on prices has been taken up not merely by other energy-intensive *industries but by the Con*federation of British Industry. The "paradox" is, explained by Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury and chairman of the all-party group for the chemical industry. "Notwithstanding our self-sufficiency in oil and gas, energy prices to industry users in Britain are at least 20 to 25 per cent *higher than on the Continent.*

"This is an anomaly which must be corrected for British industry as a whole, and it is right that industry should speak strongly to the Government on this point".

Government, the industry and the energy supply industries have been unable to agree on comparative figures. The facts and policy considerations of the matter are still being raked over, not least by an energy task force, set up through the National Economic Development Office; and by a Commons select committee.

Most parties to the debate accept that such differentials as existed have probably narrowed in recent months. The Government is adamant in its determination not to shift ground on energy pricing, although it has taken some small initiatives. British Gas, for example, is reexamining the case for introducing new types of "interruptible supply" contracts. There is evidence that the scale of some gas price rises for industrial consumers may have been scaled down, partly as a result of pressure exerted by industry.

Otherwise, the chemicals industry, having virtually initiated the debate and informed it with a wealth of detailed, if contested, evidence, can expect to gain little more.

A simple and quick way to achieve this would be to abolish or reduce the present £8 a tonne duty paid on heavy fuel oils. ICI is understood to be one of a number of leading companies that have urged this move on the Government in recent weeks.

The company contends that the duty is partly responsible for the differ*ence in energy costs between* British and overseas producers of chemicals.

John Huxley

Is there enough control of pesticides?

continued from previous page
way of getting the industry to foresee the repercussions. *Legislation is not a first* response.

"There is a whole series of ways of improving crop yields by understanding botany better. We are using high yield crop strains produced by the same companies that produce the chemicals. The kind of agriculture we have is heavily promoted by the chemical industry."

Dr Robertson said "I think we can state without fear of contradiction, that the use of pesticides has conferred and continues to confer great benefits on mankind and it is difficult to see how without them and the other contributors to good agricultural practice food production can be sustained at a rate which can match population growth.

"Frequent value judgments made from the ease and comfort of Western society, for example those on DDT, are not appropriately or sensibly capable of extrapolation to less developed societies with differing needs, and sometimes I wonder whether some people who claim to be friends of the earth, with the best of intentions, occasionally as the result of their actions *would be better described as* enemies of the people."

In a recent address to the National Agricultural Aviation Association in Las Vegas Dr Robertson said that well before the advent of voluntary legislation in Britain industry had accepted its responsibility when developing pesticides to protect the interests of the consumer and the environment.

Controls have historically been most concerned with the potential effect of pesticides on the consumer (because knowledge of mammalian toxicology was more advanced than that of *ecology) and vary little from* country to country.

Environmental regulations reflect a relative scarcity of knowledge, and they are being developed in many countries without consultation with industry. This has seriously increased the differences between guidelines in different countries. For purely bureaucratic reasons rigid national test controls have made the transfer of data between countries highly improbable.

"The result of such inflexibility is that industry has to carry out more and more testing, not to elucidate the environmental impact but to satisfy the letter of the law", Dr Robertson said. "There is every chance that this trend will continue and that *more and more countries in* stipulating environmental regulations will in effect reinvent the wheel as a result of not consulting with industry and other countries who have the expertise."

The proliferation of incompatible test guidelines is greater in field testing than in laboratory testing. "On current evidence there appears to be little chance that field tests on environmental impact carried out in one country will be accepted in another, even when a valid scientific case can be made for the applicability of the test and its result in the country in question", Dr Robertson said.

There are indications that the case for the international harmonization of regulations and guidelines for the registration of products is slowly being accepted, and this would go a long way to reducing the onerous load placed on industry. But "harmonization itself is not sufficient", Dr Robertson said. "If, for example, harmonization was simply to accept the most rigorous conditions, then we could be harmonized out of existence. What matters is the quality of decision making."

Mr Trowbridge said that unless the European chemical industry could balance growing international bureaucracy it faced danger from "those who would *seem to want to restrain,* regulate and control" the industry "by eroding its economic strength, destroying innovative enthusiasm, and burying it under a mountain of forms and related paperwork.

"I am not an anti-European", Mr Trowbridge said. "We are talking of individual cultures. The EEC is inevitably a multi-cultural entity and that is what people are struggling with in Brussels. We have an attempt to put together this multi-cultural entity and make some sensible judgments. But the EEC is not well developed at the moment *for making judgments.*

"We must be careful with these well-meaning Eurocrats that in their enthusiasm for harmonization they do not go around adding up all the most onerous requirements from each different country in the Community, and all the ones they can think of outside, and just take the highest common factor of everything. It is no good having the most exacting regulations, either, if you have no ability to enforce them."

Mr Ray Grainger, industry affairs director of the Chemical Industries Association, said: "There is a danger that a *proper concern* for wellbeing will become a neurosis and that is what we have to be sure we do not institutionalize. We must not believe that everything is going to turn us into little green blobs."

Michael Horsnell

Trade

Race for markets

Britain has the fourth largest chemicals industry in the world, only the United States, West Germany and Japan having a larger output.

Its ability to keep pace with this leading group, in what has become a highly competitive international race is creditable. After all, consistently poor growth rates in the United Kingdom have meant that the industry must look largely overseas to expand sales.

However, as the runaway growth rates of the 1960s and 1970s have slowed almost to a standstill, leaders of industry have taken the opportunity to cast a backward glance at potential *challengers. These may be* expected to attack not only the domestic markets of European producers, including the United Kingdom's, but also those of other markets into which they sell.

For more than a decade three main sources have posed a long-term threat to established producers. These are the Middle East countries, who are expected to move downstream from their oil interests eventually; the state-trading nations of East Europe, who are feared on account of their ability to make and sell chemicals unsubjected to normal, Western financial disciplines; and, more remotely, emerging Third World producers.

It was ironic, then, that during 1979 and to a greater extent last year, it was American producers who mounted *a* determined, aggressive and successful campaign to sell their goods in Europe. They did so from a position of considerable strength. In terms of most European currencies, the dollar was weak, and the Americans also enjoyed what European producers allege to be an unfair trading advantage: cheap feedstocks, because of the Washington *administration's policy of* holding prices below world levels.

The future impact of American imports is difficult to assess. There are already signs that volumes are dropping and will continue to do so as the American economy gains momentum and begins to absorb more sales. The Reagan administration has moved to lift controls on oil, but gas prices will not be decontrolled under present plans until 1985. It seems likely, then, that European producers, with the British in the lead and the firmly free trade-minded West Germans in the rear, will try to press the Americans for voluntary restraint.

Meanwhile the threats from elsewhere have receded, at least for the time being. Barter and compensation deals with the Comecon countries — whereby Western technology is paid for with low-cost chemicals —are still regarded with grave suspicion. Not only *do they create long-term* competitors, but they can lead to delicately balanced markets being flooded with disruptively large shipments of cheap products.

Nevertheless, ICI signed a trade deal with the Soviet Union last November, which is expected to boost sales from the United Kingdom by as much as £30m a year.

Earlier in 1980 the group conducted an internal *study* which concluded that the fear of East European producers had been exaggerated. Back in 1978, ICI was predicting that the West would have a deficit in chemicals with the East of £700m by 1985. Instead, it looks more likely that the West will enjoy a surplus of about £400m—an estimate broadly supported by a similar study by CEFIC, the European federation of chemical producers.

A recent survey by *Chemical Age* showed that chemical developments were being pruned in the Eastern block, and there appears to have been a similar rationalization in the plans of Middle East countries.

In recent months, Saudi Arabia, appears to have scaled down its ambitions to realistic levels. So, despite their apprehension over the unpredictability of events in the Middle East, most European producers are willing to accept that chemicals from the area, could be coming on to the market by the early 1990s.

Talks within the Commission over changes to the generalized system of preferences for developing countries last October disclosed, too, that European producers were becoming nervous about chemicals from these sources. The Chemical Industries Association at the time called for more than 100 products to be placed on a "sensitive" list.

It is difficult for the industry to work out a consistent strategy to meet the various threats, real and imagined. Broadly, however, it is clear that producers must progressively abandon cheap, bulk commodities and concentrate on those "specialities", which incorporate advanced technology and high-added value.

J.H.

Agriculture

Farm costs rise faster than food prices

Manufactured fertilizers are the oldest chemical additives used in British agriculture. Nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous were applied to the soil in the form of fertilizer in Victorian times. Such compounds are now among the least controversial and most extensively-used agricultural chemicals. Their most important feature from the point of view of farmers in 1981 is their price.

Fertilizers have led the inflationary race in British agriculture since the mid-1970s. In the past six years food prices have risen more slowly than the cost of farming, and farmers have complained regularly about the extra costs demanded of them by the multinational suppliers of agrochemicals.

The use of chemical fertilizers in Britain has risen throughout the twentieth century, with a sharp acceleration in consumption since the Second World War. The immense increases in crop and livestock yields secured in the past 35 years would have been inconceivable without lavish use of fertilizer.

There is a direct relationship between increases in fertilizer application and in crop yields. There is a less direct, but close link with output of milk and meat as well, because the quantity and quality of those products depend on the quality of animal feed. Grass, used fresh in grazing and as conserved feed in the form of hay and silage, is the most important farm animal feedingstuff in the country.

As yields rise, there is a steady acceleration in the required rate of increase in fertilizer use. In plain language, when yields have become high, it takes large and costly applications of fertilizer to push them higher. Wheat output has doubled in Britain since the Second World War, but the use of nitrogen fertilizer has increased fivefold.

Increases in the amount of fertilizer used on each field were once the farmer's principal means of raising his crop yields. Now it pays him to seek other means of increasing them further, perhaps by using more modern plant varieties or by more effective pest control.

There are two important crops for which scientists believe that there is still great scope for realizing better yields through heavier doses of fertilizer, timber and grass. Foresters are keen *to shorten the long waiting* time between planting seedling trees and harvesting the first marketable timber. Chemical fertilizers could make a notable contribution to that if the cost could be justified.

For years government advisers have urged farmers to improve grass yields in order to increase the national supply of animal feeds. There are large areas of rough grazing land in the United Kingdom in which the grass is treated as if it is an extractable natural resource, like coal or salt.

The use of chemical fertilizers on arable farms has helped to give the countryside the image of a food factory. No longer is the flowery meadow bounded by a thick hedge with a gnarled wooden gate set in the middle of it. Today's rural scene in the arable counties is one of metal barriers, concrete fence posts and taut barbed wire with empty plastic fertilizer bags flung into ditches.

Fertilizers are less controversial chemicals than pesticides, because although blamed for making the countryside less attractive, they are not held responsible for poisoning it as well. Nevertheless there are growing worries about the impact of chemicals on water supplies, through repeated heavy doses of fertilizer which seep through the soil.

Chemical fertilizer is used so much on British farms that a reaction has set in. There is limited but growing interest in organic farming, the practitioners of which avoid using chemicals in crop production.

Although sometimes dubbed the "muck and mystery school" by conventional farmers, the organic movement is gradually widening its circle of adherents from academics and enthusiastic gardeners to the owners of conventional commercial farms.

More farmers worry about their dependence on chemical fertilizers than did a few years ago. In fashionable parlance, they wonder if they are trapped on a "high-input / high-output spiral". Costs in agriculture are rising so much faster than food prices that farmers need to increase output in order to raise the revenue needed to improve their estates and to cover existing overheads.

A series of reports comparing British dairy farms with those in some other EEC countries has been published in the past 18 months by the Milk Marketing Board for England and Wales. They show that some European farmers can make comfortable livings on smaller yields and lower inputs than their British counterparts.

Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Plant

Growing hazard of deciding on investment

In recent years, investment decisions in the chemicals industry have become increasingly hazardous. Planners have always had a difficult time in chemicals because the lead times are so protracted: several years may elapse between conception and completion of a plant.

By the time the plant is ready to produce, the demand for its output may either have evaporated or been met from elsewhere. The chances of this happening have increased since the mid-1970s because of growing uncertainty over the supply and price of energy and feedstocks, which account for a large proportion of the industry's costs.

Rollercoaster changes in the cost of, say, naphtha, a basic raw material, can upset supply-demand projections.

For these reasons, managers contemplating new investment in plant in the United Kingdom will probably have two thoughts uppermost in their minds: the scope for introducing energy-saving processes, sometimes involving the use of different raw materials, and the overriding need to ensure that new plant comes on stream on time and on cost.

The industry has been more successful in pursuing the former, than achieving the latter.

Nevertheless, the savings for an industry which had a bill for energy and feedstocks of about £1,600m in 1979 are obviously considerable. The scope for further cost-cutting exists. Indeed, Mr Robert Malpas, president of Halcon International, said recently that process technology offered the silver lining among the industry's gathering clouds. This year, he said, was primarily that in which managements would give top priority to energy management.

A survey by the Chemical Industries Association of its members disclosed the high savings targets set by producers. Leading companies in the petrochemicals sector, for example, were hopeful that savings of 15 per cent or more could be achieved over the next 10 years.

During the 1970s, the industry's energy pattern changed markedly. Solid fuels consumption fell by 85 per cent.

A variety of initiatives have been taken by the industry, frequently in cooperation with the process plant suppliers. There has been a switch to less energy intensive processes; for example, the replacement of acetylene by ethylene as a basic feedstock. Engineering of boilers, compressors, heat exchangers and pumps has also been improved.

Savings have been achieved through large increases in plant size. The size of ammonia plants, for example, has grown tenfold. Modern plants incorporate a highly integrated energy generation and heat recovery system. Overall, these enable producers to reduce specific energy consumption by about half.

The CIA says there is little prospect of a radical *substitution of energy-intensive* processes for some years, but points to gains which can be made as a result of improved catalysts, engineering design of equip*ment, instrumentation and* monitoring, including the use of microprocessors. Above all, the CIA says, there is scope for waste heat recovery.

It adds that at least one large company is making use of thermo-dynamic (entropy) analysis to suggest process improvements.

Further possible ways forward were outlined in a report, *Technology Prospects in the Process Industries*, published for the National Economic Development Organization in November, 1979. It points to the likely move to coal-fired from oil-fired boilers, followed later by a switch to coal-based feedstocks. It forecast, too, more widespread adoption of biological processes for high-grade products, like pharmaceuticals and detergents from sugar.

The report also looked to microprocessor control of individual items of plant, such as centrifuges, filters or size-reduction equipment.

The gains to be made from the introduction of new plant and process will be mitigated, however, if Britain does not improve its *record for construction and* erection.

The BP Chemicals-ICI joint ethylene cracker at Wilton, on Teesside, for example, was completed some two years behind schedule and at more than twice its original cost estimate. Other companies have similar tales to tell, and most *will say that identical plants* can be built more cheaply and quickly overseas.

The chemicals industry, its contractors and its process plant suppliers have *spent considerable time* analysing why things go wrong, and how they may be put right. There are indications that some of the labour difficulties which dog large sites everywhere in the United Kingdom are closer to being solved. The industry is still edging towards a national agreement covering all large sites, while strides are being *made in prefabrication to* reduce on-site work, for example.

But doubts remain, and planners embark on large-scale investment in the United Kingdom with trepidation. Work will start soon on Esso's new ethane-based ethylene cracker at Mossmorran, in Fife. The main contract is worth about £300m and could lead *to downstream investment* running into billions of pounds.

The scramble to supply plant and to put it in place began several months ago. British companies, after some heavy lobbying, are confident that they can win a large share of the work to be let. But none of them is in any doubt that Mossmorran will be a crucial test of the home industry's ability to deliver on time and to cost.

J.H.

The way ahead

A brave man points to opportunities

It takes a brave man to point to opportunities for the chemical industry when all the economic indicators signify a continuing recession. Yet Mr William Duncan, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, has some clear ideas of the way ahead, and, perhaps more importantly, of directions to be avoided.

Mr Duncan is also deputy chairman of ICI; thus his view of the development of the industry is derived from the broad history recorded by the files of the society, which celebrates its centenary this year, and from experience in an organization that is the pace-setter for a vast sector of industry. After graduating he became a plant engineer in 1950 at the huge ICI Billingham works (now the agricultural division) and in 1966 was appointed the first president of the ambitious ICI America operation. But what contribution has a body such as the Society of Chemical Industry to make to escaping from the present difficulties?


Mr William Duncan, president of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Mr Duncan says the society is a window on the evolution of the chemical industry. It is a forum for scientists, engineers, industrialists, economists, academics and politicians, and they form a dynamic force. Hence the society is an agency for change, and more than just a group which records how chemical technology and the industry originated and where they have reached.

Over the past 100 years there have been immense changes in the raw materials and in the products of the chemical industry. The production plants operate on a vast scale and use processes undreamt of by the founders.

And now the industry is again at the threshold of a fundamental change in its raw materials and its range of products, with a move imminent from oil-based to coal-based produced feedstock and to materials and commodities made according to completely new bioscientific formulae.

In Mr Duncan's view, specific types of laboratory work, developments in production engineering, and economic and political attitudes are already moulding the future.

He accepts that nobody can be cheerful about short-term prospects. Most chemical concerns have just emerged from a dreadful year and an upturn in trading is not yet apparent. Two crucial difficulties afflict the industry in addition to the diminished volume of business caused by recession. They are prices which are too low to recover costs and the disruptive effect of United States chemicals made with low-cost energy and feedstock. Nevertheless he maintains that the industry has grown up by confronting difficulties with innovation.

He is anxious to discourage the sort of economic nationalism that was rampant in the 1930s, when it was fed by recession. He believes that this is not only politically disturbing but that it also suppresses innovation. Although the Society of Chemical Industry is British in origin, it provides one of the channels through which international cooperation is nurtured.

The growth experienced in the 1950s and 1960s, built on important discoveries of the 1930s and 1940s, gave rise to expectations of a permanent annual expansion of about 7 per cent. The present forecasts of a growth of about 4 per cent over the next few years therefore look meagre. But this figure is consistent with the average rate of expansion for the first three quarters of this century, when there were several bouts of intensive development.

As Mr Duncan observes, the forecast of growth represents a doubling of capacity by the turn of the century. However that does not mean that existing processes, products and services should be doubled. He says: "Since the price of oil will increase inexorably, we shall have to produce more elegant solutions, using discoveries in the newer areas of science to make novel products, and we shall have to develop an alternative source of carbon from which to produce feedstock. It is a formidable challenge, but it is not the first time this has been done."

Mr Duncan was working at Billingham when the basic ammonia production lines were converted to heavy fuel-oil and then to steam-reforming of naphtha, a commodity that in the 1950s cost £6 a ton, compared with today's price of £175 a ton. Fundamental changes of this nature, he points out, are charted by the names of previous presidents of the society, who form a virtual roll-call of the industry's founding fathers.

The work of the first president, Professor W. H. Perkin, with aniline was the basis for the materials of the dyes, drugs and plastics industry. And that of Sir Harry McGowan, who was president at the society's jubilee anniversary, laid much of the foundation for the later development of nylon and polyester fibre.

First, engineers joined the chemists to turn discovery into technology; then microbiologists and, more recently genetic engineers, became involved in an industry that is spreading into almost every part of the community.

New routes to generate petrochemical feedstock are very much in the forefront of Mr Duncan's mind. He foresees several sources developing, and cites the example of Brazil's production of supplies from biomass (through fermentation of crops) and the production from coal in progress in South Africa.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Fibres

Success that turned sour then bitter

The recent experiences of Europe's man-made fibre manufacturers illustrate many of the difficulties and opportunities facing the chemicals industry as a whole.

Their story is one of success turning, first, gradually sour, then bitter; and although industry leaders are putting a brave face on present problems, there are few who will confidently predict a happy ending.

According to estimates by the Dutch company Akzo, European producers of synthetic fibres lost more than £450m last year. This figure may yet prove to have been conservative, for the Italian group Montefibre is thought to have lost £150m alone, while Britain's ICI admitted half-year losses of £38m. Supply and demand is still so far out of balance that Akzo recently suggested that even by 1985 there will be 25 per cent overcapacity within the industry.

Nevertheless, during 1980 and the first few weeks of 1981 much production capacity was removed, certainly painfully and arguably belatedly.

Last October ICI announced that it was to end large-scale production of polyester fibre after more than 40 years in which it had been in the forefront of development. Some 3,600 people will lose their jobs in the United Kingdom as a result of the decision.

Many of these will be lost in areas of already high unemployment, such as Kilroot, Northern Ireland; Ardeer, Scotland; and Pontypool, in south Wales. ICI Fibres' total Western European workforce will be cut to about 8,500 compared with more than 20,000 as reecntly as 1975.

Nowhere has the massive contraction in the synthetic fibres industry been felt more severely than in Northern Ireland. During the 1960s six large employers were attracted to the provinces, largely by generous financial incentives: ICI, Monsanto, Du Pont, Hoechst, British Enkalon (part of the Akzo group) and Courtaulds, which had earlier established a viscose fibre plant. Some have closed plants entirely, others merely shed jobs. Only last month it was learnt that Azko was considering the long-term future of its Antrim plant, which makes nylon, polyester filament and tyre cord. Akzo and its competitors throughout Europe must face similarly painful decisions elsewhere.

The origins of the present difficulties lay in the rapid expansion of the synthetic fibres industry in the 1960s and early 1970s. In retrospect the industry can be seen to have grown too far too fast, and invested too heavily in the bulk commodity products in which it has subsequently proved so vulnerable from market attack by cheaper producers outside Europe. Attempts to coordinate cuts in capacity, supported by the industry arm of the European Commission, were largely unsuccessful.

The immediate crisis has been brought about by a crushing combination of factors, which no doubt brought forward the time when producers would have to face the consequences of strategic mistakes made some years ago. Each of these factors has probably been felt most severely in the United Kingdom, and may help to explain why ICI came to bale out of the bulk fibres business first.

Demand for the products made from synthetic fibres—knitted and woven garments, bedding, carpets and a variety of industrial goods—has declined as the general recession deepened. Over the past 12 months ICI, for example, has seen much of its immediate customer base in the textile and clothing industry disappear. Altogether, more than 100 mills closed last year.

High interest rates and the relative strength of sterling have also caused difficulties for British manufacturers. But these have been of minor importance when set against the damage done to the industry by cheap imports from the United States.

American producers were slow to exploit the substantial advantages they enjoyed from cheap energy feedstocks (the petrochemicals from which synthetic fibres are made) but mounted a highly successful export drive from 1978 onwards. Sales into the European Community, and particularly into Britain, whose market was geographically and linguistically attractive, soared. United States companies seized about a third of the British polyester filament market, against only 7 per cent at the start of 1979.

European producers, led by the British, shouted "foul", and urged the Commission to curb exports which they claimed were supported by an unfair trading advantage. The Commission has been reluctant to jeopardize trade relations with the United States by taking firm action, but eventually agreed to impose quotas on some products coming into Britain, and impose anti-dumping duties on others entering the Community.

This action was condemned as inadequate by producers, who could justifiably argue that their difficulties were being aggravated by circumstances outside their control.

The Commission is still talking to the United States about energy pricing, but meanwhile the industry has been forced into extensive bloodletting. How much more will be needed is not yet clear. Even if the American threat retreats, there will still be severe over-capacity within Europe and the likelihood of a market challenge from Far East producers.

ICI is convinced that it still has a future in the man-made fibres business: not in the low-price, high-volume lines which it has now abandoned to others, but in those products carrying higher added value, bigger margins and incorporating technological skill.

This move up-market has become conventional wisdom for the chemicals and textiles industries in Western Europe, and there are signs that fibre is a sector in which there is scope for technological advance.

Observers point, for example, to the enhanced sales potential for polyester-mix products should their water-absorbency problems be overcome.

ICI, which has a share in an expanding fibres business in the United States, believes it is now in the right shape to exploit the up-market opportunities. Despite poor sales, it has invested more than £100m in its fibres business over the past five years.

John Huxley

Pharmaceuticals

High risk of financial loss

The risk of financial loss involved in pharmaceutical research can be judged from the fact that fewer than one in 5,000 compounds found in the laboratory will ever reach the market. Moreover the time between the discovery of a new substance and its manufacture on a commercial scale is between six and 10 years.

Most of the political groups, consumer organizations or industrial companies seeking changes in the regulations controlling drugs recognize those basic facts—whether they are the section of the Labour Party urging nationalization, members of the Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs pressing for uniform pricing of medicines throughout the European Community, or the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry lobbying for an easing of safety measures.

The pharmaceutical industry has an outstanding record of exports and is a superb example of the results to be achieved by encouraging science-based industries and technological innovation. That view may appear to have been somewhat tarnished by the disastrous experience of Fisons, which has just abandoned a new anti-allergy drug, Proxicromil, on which £12m has been spent. It was to have been the successor to Intal, the company's profitable asthma treatment, on which the patents will begin to run out next year.

The aspect of the industry that tends to get most attention is the system by which prices for medicines are fixed. The latest furore is over the British National Formulary, a guide to encourage doctors to prescribe more cheaply and effectively.

But profound changes are coming with the development of genetic engineering. Celltech, a new enterprise in Britain, backed by public and private capital, announced this month the commercial development of its first product, an anti-interferon compound. The substance combines specifically with interferon, and can therefore be used in the purification and assay of interferon itself, which is still the subject of an extensive study concerning its therapeutic properties.

Insulin and interferon are front runners among the range of potential pharmaceuticals, proteins and industrial and agricultural chemicals which may be manufactured by genetic manipulation. Most of the big drug firms are forming research programmes and the chemical companies are following suit.

Shell Oil gave £1m to clinical research on interferon last year and is collaborating with specialist groups in this subject. E.I. du Pont in the United States, and Bayer, in Europe, are only two of the multinational companies involved in a broad range of genetic studies of new products and manufacturing processes.

There is no technical reason why genetic engineering lends itself more immediately to development to the pharmaceutical industry; the explanation lies in that sector's approach to the risk-business of harnessing science to commerce.

P.W.

Paints

Makers' world turns a grey matt

Prehistoric man took a giant step forward for the paint-making industry when he found he could decorate his cave with the images of the world by dipping his finger in a pasty mix of animal fats and coloured earth. Throughout the ages coloured powder and a fluid carrier, whether oil or water, remained the essential ingredients of paint.

Then came my grandfather, Henry Horsnell and thousands of his generation showed the 400 British paint manufacturers, producing £8.5m of products at the turn of the century, what a revolutionary job he could do with distemper in turning the kitchen (and his flat cap) into a bright snowy wilderness.

The decorative paint industry, whose only important advance since then was the introduction of emulsion in the late 1950s, needs another revolution. The paintmakers' world turned a sort of grey matt last year from the effects of the recession. The 1980 sales volume was down 8.1 per cent on 1979 while sales value increased only by 7.8 per cent, well below the inflation rate. The largest volume reductions occurred in the automotive and general industrial markets, by 11 per cent and 16.9 per cent respectively.

Home decoration sales fell by 5.7 per cent while exports were unable to maintain the growth shown early in the year and were down 1.3 per cent for 1980 as a whole.

The year's sales value of £850m for paints and allied products reflected the cut in industry and the reduction in private and public building. As demand fell, most manufacturers were forced to invest less in new technology.

Even so, the paintmakers—headed by ICI paints division, Berger and Crown—spent an estimated £20m on laboratory research and that figures does not include investment by the chemicals industry as a whole.

Mr Lionel Bilefield, secretary of the Paintmakers Association of Great Britain, says: "Most people think of paint as something which comes out of a tin and that the paint in the tin this year is much the same as the paint in the tin five or 50 years ago. But the research investment figures indicate the real truth. There is non-stop development, usually evolution rather than revolution.

"The fortunes of the paint industry tend to follow fairly closely the national economy, so when that is depressed so are paints, particularly on the industrial costings side.

"The decorative market sometimes shows a different pattern, as at the beginning of a recession when people are first laid off and decide to fill the time by doing up the living room. "We hope the recession will end. The recovery in paints would get under way in double quick time. But there's no sign yet of it happening."

In the past 20 years the booming do-it-yourself section of the market has witnessed improvements in paints for the home: non-drip paints, drying speed, opacity, colour stability, safety, and the introduction of brilliant white—the most popular colour. But the next big advance in the DIY sector, a full gloss emulsion, is still being worked on.

There have however been several important developments in recent times in the industrial and marine sectors.

The industrial sector has announced electropaints, powder or slurry paints, self polishing copolymer, and special thin coatings for the aviation industry. Demand last year for powder coatings, which are sprayed electrostatically on to an item, rose by 34 per cent. No solvent is needed.

Self-polishing copolymer (SPC) is used in the marine industry for smoother hulls and extended repainting intervals. The passage of a vessel through water, which normally leaves various deposits on the hull and reduces performance, actually produces a polishing effect when SPC is used, and this means a smoother hull.

Advances may have been greater in the marine and industrial sectors but the do-it-yourself field has had its own less spectacular benefits in recent years. Not least of these is the cheapness of paint today. While a gallon of paint in 1938 cost £1.05, the same amount today costs a decorator £7.80 a sevenfold increase only, which scarcely compares with the soaring increase in wages in the past 42 years.

Happily, the fierce competition in the industry, especially in the DIY market, means that manufacturers have not passed on to the consumer the hugely rising costs in materials.

Michael Horsnell

New products

Era of profligate exploitation of discovery is over

The chemical industry's future product range is not difficult to predict in broad outline. The plants and processes which will make the bulk of chemical products in the year 2000 are already being planned, being built, or producing. The same products will dominate the market, because demands for fertilizers, plastics and other basic industrial materials will not disappear.

In many cases, known products will continue either because no alternative is likely to be invented or because it is not worth anyone's while to invent an alternative. Half a dozen polymers account for most of the plastics market. Their properties are well known, they are made in huge quantities, and they are cheap. If an alternative to any of them were invented tomorrow, it would stand little chance of competing—the cost of entering the market would be just too high for it to show a profit.

Does this mean that the great period of chemical innovation is over? Will there be no really new products? The answer to both questions is "yes and no".

For the past quarter century, the chemical industry has been profligate in its exploitation of discovery. With high growth rates and profitability there has been no real incentive to get the most out of new products and processes. In the past few years, the emphasis has changed. Much more time is spent now on going back over old ground and seeing how it can be developed better.

To the outside world this approach may not seem innovative but, at a time when the industry is being squeezed, money spent on developmental research which may mean a few per cent saving of energy or raw materials in the manufacture of a product with a known market is a safer bet than money spent on developing new and perhaps unwanted products.

Nevertheless, there is a growing realization in the industry that, if it is to survive in the long term, it must remain innovative. In many large companies, research budgets have escaped the cost cutting which has otherwise applied across the board.

As time passes, increasing quantities of bulk chemicals will be produced in those countries, such as Saudi Arabia, which have their own raw materials. The major producers now in the United States and Western Europe will have to live more on their wits and ingenuity. Consequently, many research teams are looking for new products which will be more valuable weight for weight than today's bulk chemicals.

This quest for "higher added value" means looking for materials which have very specific effects, for which customers are prepared to pay a price unrelated to the cost of production. This has been the basis of the pharmaceuticals sector for many years, but is now spreading throughout the industry.

For centuries, humanity has profited from naturally occurring chemical substances in plants and animals. The heart drug digitalis, discovered in foxgloves in the late eighteenth century, is a good example. Now there is renewed interest in natural products, with particular attention being paid to those which come from hitherto unexplored environments.

The University of Southern California, for example, has recently started a marine bio-active substances research programme. The aim is to find valuable new substances from marine organisms. Already some substances have been found with antibiotic, anti-inflammatory or antiviral properties. More interesting, perhaps, are studies on neurotoxins, produced as part of the marine organisms' defence mechanisms, which could be valuable in the treatment of mental disorder.

Some marine defence substances might also be of use for their original purpose. Last month the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Toronto, was told about the isolation of a small protein from the Moses sole which makes this fish unattractive to sharks. It might pave the way to an effective shark repellent for human use.

American scientists have also been looking at the natural defence mechanisms of desert plants. Several new chemical structures with insecticidal properties have been found. In India, an evaluation of plants used in folk medicine in remote areas has led to the identification of a variety of anti-fertility materials.

Often, the discovery of a natural product with a striking effect is only the starting point for the industrial chemist. Using modern synthetic techniques, a modified material can be produced which is as effective as the natural product but lacks undesirable side effects and—more important—can be manufactured economically.

According to the research director of one large chemical group, the chemical industry will stay much the same during the next two or three decades because it is now an appendage of the energy industry—taking its small share of the oil as its basic raw material. However, as the energy supply changes, it will change the chemical industry at the same time.

There is already a huge research effort related to the conversion of coal into liquid and gaseous fuels. However, some alternative forms of energy supply will become practicable only through chemical innovation. The potential of solar energy has already led to intensive research on new materials to capture that form of energy effectively.

An important endeavour is to find rugged chemical systems which mimic the photosynthetic activity of plants. The natural photosystem can be divided into two parts, and each has been imitated with fair success. The problem is to couple the two. Nevertheless, Sir George Porter, whose research group at the Royal Institution in London is one of the leaders, believes that photochemical systems for trapping solar energy could be mass-produced economically within a decade.

Promising research results are emerging, too, in energy storage. A chemical heat pump system has been devised recently in the United States which can store solar energy and use it for both heating and air conditioning. And conventional batteries could be replaced by lightweight, rechargeable batteries made from specially treated polymer films, thus reducing demands for limited metal resources.

The continued pressure on society to adapt to rising energy costs could also lead to different types of innovatory demand on the chemical industry. As the cost of transport goes up, there may be a tendency for people to move around less and to keep in contact with the outside world more through electronic technology.

The potential for new chemical substances in microelectronics applications is enormous. Whether it is realized, however, depends on the extent to which such technology generates consumer demand.

What of "real" chemistry? Are there new molecules to come, with unexpected properties? Several years ago, a chance observation made while supervising an undergraduate research project led Dr C. A. McAuliffe of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology to develop some new compounds which easily and reversibly absorb oxygen. Although some scientists have cast doubts on Dr McAuliffe's results, BOC—one of the United Kingdom's most important producers of oxygen, a chemical used on a vast scale—is following them up in the hope of developing a new and much less energy-intensive ogygen production process.

Martin Sherwood
editor,
Chemistry and Industry

Biotechnology

'Genetic engineering' creates a new industrial revolution

Biotechnology, or the industrial use of the living organisms, is the basis for a major development which will affect a number of industries by the end of the century. A glimpse of the potential benefits from this latest technology to be spawned from science is seen in the early work on synthesizing interferon, the anti-viral compound with possible anti-cancer properties, and insulin on an industrial scale.

But the possibilities go far wider in offering innovation in the production of energy and basic industrial materials, in food supply and in a variety of other aspects of health care. Products like interferon and insulin have attracted commercial attention because they are products with high added values.

Against this background, it is not surprising that several hundred eminent scientists from a wide range of disciplines will converge on Eastbourne in April to examine the latest scientific discoveries on which some of these new industrial enterprises will undoubtedly be built. But a wealth of knowledge exists in subjects like fermentation microbiology, in which the brewers, firms such as Tate & Lyle, and the pharmaceutical industry have enormous expert knowledge.

The new biotechnology depends on discoveries in enzyme technology and genetic manipulation of organisms; and between them they are transforming conditions.

If that sounds dramatic, consider one item—insulin. Since it was discovered in the 1920s, the market has been dominated by a single firm, the Eli Lilly company of Indianapolis. No competitor has challenged its position for six decades, or its control over a market worth about £75m a year.

But that position is about to be challenged with advances in genetically engineered insulin, insulin pumps and, more long term, the transplantation of pancreatic cells. The coming changes promise fewer side effects and easier treatment. But the techniques being opened by genetic engineering procedures also open the way to a range of solutions to this sort of problem.

The "gene goldrush", as some American stockbrokers describe the haste by punters to take up the equity offered in the new biotechnology companies, is therefore perhaps a matter of over-enthusiasm. But it is fascinating to ask the question; how are the spectacular techniques of genetic engineering in the laboratory going to be converted into industrial practice, or institutionalized?

The most likely short-term beneficiaries of biotechnology, the pharmaceutical firms, are greatly exercised over the problems of patentability; for this is where they protect their profits. And the methods of exploiting living organisms raise issues which are central to commercial law, and the first cases have been brought before the American courts to test the waters.

The universities continue to be the source of most of the fundamental research into recombinant DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), methods, or those techniques which make it possible to insert genetic information into a microorganism or into the early embryo of a plant or animal so that a missing component or a desired characteristic can be added. In the United Kingdom the prestige unit is that at Cambridge, financed by the Medical Research Council, which forms the backbone to the venture in biotechnology backed by the National Enterprise Board.

But the entrepreneurial business began with enterprises like the Cetus Corporation in Berkeley, California, supported by two oil companies, Standard Oil of California and the American Oil Company, and the National Distillers & Chemical Corporation. Initial efforts were on enzyme systems for the conversion of ethylene to ethylene glycol.

Pearce Wright

Coal

Money being poured into liquid fuel

Plans for refineries to convert coal into petrol, feedstock for the chemical industry, and the fuel for power stations have been prepared by many of the multinational oil companies and organizations like the National Coal Board. The designs follow a large number of experiments with different processes for using coal as an alternative.

The chemical routes for processing coal fall into two broad categories. One of them enriches coal with hydrogen in an operation that yields a liquid, and thus makes a direct substitute for the natural oil barrel, which is then separated and refined into the usual range of products. The other approach is to break the complex hydrocarbon molecule down to simple combustible gases like carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane.

INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE COAL TRADE
100 million tonnes moved

Year	Coal trade
1979	155
1985	294
1990	384
1995	545
2000	700

Products obtained from refining, such as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, petrol, distillates and diesel oils can then be synthesized from the simple molecules, which in effect recreates the oil barrel. Techniques for liquefaction and gasification of coal are well established for accomplishing either of these schemes.

The money being poured into research and development in Europe and North America, estimated at more than £1,000m, is to perfect particular technologies which will be commercially comparable with those devised for refining oil. There seems to be little doubt among the international oil companies about the technical side of the development; the main questions centre on how rapidly the industrial conversion should be pushed over the next 20 to 25 years and how much it is going to cost.

An overall plan based on coal that perpetuates the life of the multinational energy corporations has been conceived. There are outlines for the coal-head and coal refinery to replace the well-head and oil refinery; and as the accompanying chart from a study by Shell on international seaborne coal trade indicates, the basic installations of the coal-based industry are indeed a close copy of the oil-based one.

Coal conversion processes were first developed and commercially operated in Germany more than 50 years ago. A process for liquefying coal via hydrogenation at high temperatures and pressures was producing four million tons of oil and aviation spirit a year from 18 plants in 1944. As the industrialized countries became addicted to cheap oil after the Second World War, the technology was abandoned.

The exception was in South Africa. As that country became increasingly isolated from supplies of oil, the South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation adopted a variant of the Fischer-Tropsch process used in Germany.

Small quantities of petrol have been produced in pilot plants in Europe and America. But that is not the immediate goal. The first target is to use coal conversion to replace the heavy distillates which form the bottom 10 to 20 per cent of the oil barrel and that are used for fuel oils. With the increasing price of oil, it is becoming economic to process those natural oil distillates into higher-premium products like petrol and chemical feedstock instead of using them for fuel.

P.W.

Gas

Business in the air

Air is big business for the chemical industry. Both oxygen and nitrogen, which make up most of the atmosphere, rank in the top 10 industrial chemicals in tonnage terms. Although the industrial gases business has been affected by the recession, new processes and uses seem to offer this sector a brighter future than many others.

Industrial gases began to assume their present importance early this century, when processes were developed for liquefying air and separating it into its component parts: oxygen, nitrogen and argon. Interest in large-scale use of oxygen developed during the 1920s and 1930s in Germany, in connexion with processes for converting coal to oil.

Production of synfuels could again become an enormous outlet for oxygen and it is no coincidence that at least one large producer is involved in a joint coal conversion demonstration project with the United States government.

The availability of oxygen in large quantities, as a result of the German work, led to the development of oxygen-based steelmaking after the Second World War.

The advantage of using oxygen rather than air, is that it speeds chemical processes, so that higher output can be achieved in plant of a particular size. A recent development is the use of oxygen in sewage treatment for this reason.

Because the purity of the oxygen is not critical, a newer type of production method, called pressure swing adsorption, can be used. This separates oxygen from the other components of air by differential absorption on beds of special material. It is less energy-intensive than liquefaction, but produces oxygen of only about 90 per cent purity.

Liquid nitrogen is a valuable source of cold. One of its important uses is in freezing food and keeping it frozen, particularly during transportation. Trucks with liquid-nitrogen based refrigeration systems are now a common sight on British roads.

Nitrogen is also used to provide an inert blanket of gas for processes that can not be carried out satisfactorily in the presence of oxygen. Storage tanks containing flammable chemicals at the rebuilt Nypro plant at Flixborough have nitrogen blankets, to prevent oxidative deterioration of the material.

As industrial processes increase in complexity, the need for inert blankets also increases. Although nitrogen does not react easily, it is too reactive for some processes. Argon, which is even more inert, is used for example to blanket the liquid sodium pool in which fuel elements are immersed in the fast breeder reactor at Dounreay, Scotland.

If nuclear power plants were the only outlet for argon, its future might seem doubtful; but other uses are growing. For example, in some applications, argon-oxygen mixtures for welding give better performance than oxygen mixed with other gases. And one staple use ensures a continuing demand for this gas: to fill light bulbs, where its inertness helps to prolong filament life.

Two other gases used industrially in tonnage quantities are hydrogen and carbon dioxide. The former is produced mainly by reforming of natural gas, while the latter is the by-product of a variety of chemical processes and also of alcoholic fermentation.

In addition to its well-known use in putting the fizz in soft drinks, carbon dioxide—like nitrogen—is widely used in food refrigeration. The two gases also compete in the oil industry, where they are used to maintain pressure in oil reservoirs.

Nitrogen is the cheaper of the two, but if the United States develops a large-scale gasohol programme, the associated increase in carbon dioxide production could alter the relative prices and balance of use in North America. Europe might be similarly affected by programmes such as that recently announced by the French for producing power alcohol from plant materials.

Hydrogen use depends, like that of oxygen, on its chemical reactions. Its market in chemical and metallurgical processing has grown steadily in the past decade and it might conceivably soar to new heights. This possibility, like prospects for oxygen and carbon dioxide, is linked to future energy supplies. Hydrogen burns in air to release energy and produce a non-pollutant combustion product, water. It has been suggested that it could become an important energy transfer and storage medium when oil runs out.

The "hydrogen economy", if it ever comes, will not come quickly. Even without it, those companies which are involved in producing and marketing industrial gases probably already have sufficiently diverse outlets for their products to assure them of reasonable prosperity even in today's adverse climate.

M.S.



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NEW TASKS FOR THE ALLIANCE

Analysing the woes of the western alliance has become a growth industry. Reports descend from all sides listing the daunting dangers which now face us. Some even have useful ideas on what we should do. It is, however, an event of some significance when the heads of the principal foreign affairs institutes of Britain, France, West Germany and the United States get together for the first time to produce a joint report. They are plugged into the best sources, so their thinking represents something more than their own private meditations. And the fact that they felt it necessary to get together is in itself an indication of the seriousness with which the problems are now taken by those most concerned with them. Perhaps there is also a hopeful aspect. If experts can struggle through disagreements to common ground, then why not politicians too?

Not that their report is particularly rich in answers, but it gives conventional wisdom some thoughts to chew on. It sees three linked threats: the rise of Soviet military power combined with the deterioration of East-West relations; the vulnerability of the industrial West to interruptions in the supply of oil and raw materials from increasingly unstable parts of the world; and the world economic crisis which exacerbates tensions and weakens the ability of the West to cope with new challenges. On top of all this there are the increasingly severe divisions within the western alliance on how to meet these threats.

The report will probably be celebrated by the political right as showing that the wind is blowing in their favour. It urges a more vigorous defence effort by the West, joint preparations for the possible use of force in the Gulf area, and aid to Afghan liberation movements. However, it is unequivocal in supporting a continuation of arms control talks with the Soviet Union, both on strategic weapons and theatre nuclear weapons in Europe. And although it says that "a substantial improvement in the United States' capacity to act worldwide is necessary" it adds that it would be unfortunate if this ruled out "a serious dialogue between the two superpowers". It might have added that a properly conducted policy of détente has never been tested by the West largely because the instability of American politics made a consistent application of sticks and carrots impossible. This does not mean it can be revived but it should discourage dogmatic assertions that any hope of introducing some degree of restraint and regulation into East-West rivalry is necessarily doomed.

For the moment, however, the rise in East-West tensions must be faced, and the danger of its exacerbating instability in the Third World must be guarded against. The industrial West is now extremely vulnerable, and if parts of the world on which it depends for raw materials begin to unravel too quickly it could face disasters of incalculable proportions. This is the central challenge facing the alliance.

The four wise men of our foreign affairs institutes are right to put the issue in strong terms. They are right that Europe must now take very seriously the threat to its security from outside the Nato area, that it must share with the United States the burden of meeting this threat, that the United States must reciprocate with genuine consultations, and that Japan, being both a world power and very dependent on oil imports, must be involved. A new alliance relationship must be built, as the report rightly says.

But what then? The most controversial part of the report is that which discusses the possible use of force in the Gulf area. Here too the authors are right in principle. Diplomacy not backed by some capacity to use force is seldom effective. There are however, two main problems. One is that the presence of western forces could actually provoke instability which suggests that they should, as far as possible, be just over the horizon. The other problem is to distinguish the situations in which they might be usefully sent into action from those in which they might do more harm than good.

Threats could come from so many different directions: direct Soviet aggression; guerrilla movements with or without Soviet help; popular revolutions with or without Soviet help; coups d'état from inside political establishments; or simply a change in policy by major oil states deciding to keep more of their oil in the ground.

Western force could certainly be useful in discouraging direct or indirect intervention by the Soviet Union. Although geography makes the military position of the Soviet Union stronger than that of the West in the Gulf region, the proximity of western forces could raise the risks for the Soviet Union. Western force might also be used to quell minor rebellions at the request of a government.

There is, however, little that western armies could do to stop a genuine popular revolution or a change of policy by a legitimate government. Nor could western armies secure and run the oil fields in a hostile environment, in spite of what some people in Washington appear to think. The possible uses of force are therefore limited, and the western position could become even weaker if too much reliance is placed on them, or if they are used against the pressures for political and social change which are on the move in the Gulf area. In the long run western security must rest in cooperation with stable and representative governments, combined with as much reinsurance as possible through diversification of sources and lower consumption.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY AT WORK

As Spain returns to normal, and he plotters of Monday's abortive oup are arrested, it is easy to ee the attempted seizure of ower as theatre, an opera of the three-cornered hat. Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, in his traditional *ricornio pointing his pistol* in he Cortes chamber, presented a omic rather than menacing igure—at any rate at the safe listance of a television screen. ome of the two hundred Civil Guardsmen who followed his lead ad apparently been told that heir invasion of the Parliament uilding was an exercise, others hat they were to disarm and verpower a leader of the Basque errorist organization ETA. As he imprisoned deputies became ore confident, and the insurents more demoralized, support or Colonel Tejero trickled away.

At the same time there are ome signs that Colonel Tejero's utsch was not perhaps as isolaed as it seemed, and that it vould have enjoyed wider upport had it been better rganized. The military comnander of the Valencia district, Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans lel Bosch, declared a state of mergency just as Colonel Tejero nd his men were bursting into he Cortes, and other senior fficers may also be implicated. In any case, the mere fact that n assault of this kind can be nade on Spain's still nascent lemocracy is alarming. It is lmost incredible that Colonel Tejero, who had been convicted n November, 1978, of plotting to verthrow democracy in Spain, hould have subsequently been given responsibility for security in Parliament.

As for General Milans, he, like many other senior military officers, was a product of the Franco era, and indeed fought in the infamous Blue Division alongside Nazi German forces. It is less than five years since Franco's death and Spain's return to democratic forms of government, and it would be surprising if some hankering after the ways of dictatorship had not lingered on. But the Government's response to manifestations of diehard Francoist sentiment in military and police circles has been cautious, and its handling of rebellion has been lax.

It may be that the purges now under way in the armed forces and police as a result of Monday's coup attempt will correct this. Both General Milans and Colonel Tejero are under arrest. So too is the deputy joint chief of staff, Major General Alfonso Armada Comyn. General Armada was involved in negotiations with the insurgents inside the Cortes during the uprising, and was said to be close to King Juan Carlos. But there are now suggestions that he might have had sympathies with the aims of the rebels. Other senior officers in detention include Colonel Ricardom Garchitorena Zalba, who tried to arrest the military governor of Madrid during the attempted coup.

If residual military leanings toward dictatorship are effectively neutralized, Monday's events may yet turn out to be the last gasp of Francoism rather than a symptom of the failure of democracy to take root. In a sense the calm reaction of the Spanish people, and the reluctance of the majority of Spain's troops and police to move in support of the rebels, have already demonstrated that democracy is not a frail flower. Much of the credit for this must go to the King, Juan Carlos, who by acting in a resolute and level-headed fashion gave a forthright lead at a critical moment. He had already won respect in the country at large. He showed courage and astuteness during his recent visit to the Basque region, and has been widely praised—even on the left—for his commitment to pluralism and the defence of liberty. His influence in the armed forces, his swift convening of a parallel Government during the siege of the Cortes, and his firm address to the nation on television have all enhanced this impression, and are impressive testimony of the assurance of Spain's constitutional monarchy.

There are those in Western Europe, watching the events in Madrid from afar, who will conclude that Spain is not yet fit to enter the European Community. Spain first applied for membership in 1977, and is hoping to join by 1984. Much will depend on how, under the guidance of King Juan Carlos, Spain is now able to tackle its numerous problems—including economic difficulties, and continuing unrest among the Basques—within a democratic framework. But the EEC should take heart from Spain's swift recovery, and should bear in mind that democracy is much more likely to flourish if Spain is inside than if it is outside the European Community.

Arts sponsorship

From Mr Stephen Reiss

Sir, A year or two ago, an angry correspondence waged between industry and the Arts Council ended in an armed truce called by Lord Goodman.

As everyone connected with the arts has been only too aware, there has since been no drawing together of the two points of view, although—to its credit—industry has so far refused to be discouraged and the movement towards greater commercial sponsorship of the arts continues to gain momentum.

However, in a recently published statement (Arts Council Information Bulletin, January, 1981), the Secretary General of the Arts Council again throws down the gauntlet. The nub of his argument, the only sentence he has printed in italics, is as follows: "*The Arts Council is spending taxpayers' money, and has as much a duty to ensure that taxpayers know what is being done with their money, as business sponsors need to show their shareholders that due publicity results from sponsorship*".

A more misleading statement would be hard to imagine. It totally ignores the factor of delegation. As taxpayers we are only too anxious that the Arts Council should get on with its proper job of supporting the arts without bothering to tell us on every possible occasion what a tremendous job it is doing. It will be judged by results and not by the size of the credit it demands of its clients. Similarly, as shareholders, we have no wish to become involved in the precise way in which the company spends its money; it is only the end product which concerns us.

The council appears currently to be suffering from a large chip which distorts its sense of priority. Business will support the arts if it gets value for money. But if it is warned too often not to be "too hungry for acknowledgement at the expense of the Arts Council", it will soon grow weary of the exercise. These are the simple facts which the council still has the choice to accept or reject.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN REISS,
Managing Director,
Business Art Galleries,
Royal Academy of Arts,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W1.
February 23.

Housing revival

From Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford East (Labour)

Sir, Following the climb down by Mrs Thatcher and her Government over pit closures, may I suggest that the time has come for them to reverse their cuts in an even bigger industry—construction.

Last year's housing starts were the lowest since 1914 with only one exception. This year the number started will be even lower. Opposition to this has come from almost every quarter: the National Federation of Building Employers, the unions, Shelter, the Association of Municipal Authorities, other local authorities, the EDC, the National Association of Tenants' Organisations, the Royal Institute of British Architects and, of course, the Labour Party.

The Cabinet is nearly alone in persisting in its cut-backs. It will have to back down.

A visitor from Mars would be astounded at seeing 1,200,000 families on the housing waiting lists on the one hand and, at the same time, 300,000 unemployed building operatives on the other. Surely the commonsense course is to kill two birds with one stone—homlessness and unemployment—by setting the builders to work.

That is what West Germany and Italy did as soon as the signs of the slump appeared. It would also follow the examle of President Roosevelt's New Deal. With 13 million unemployed in the States in the thirties he gave the go-ahead for vast housing estates and imaginative projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority. That is what Britain should be doing today.

To take 100,000 building workers off the dole would save £600 millions a year in benefit and loss of income tax. In addition, of course, they would be adding an equal or even greater sum to the country's production.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK ALLAUN,
House of Commons.

Man or beast

From Mr Lewis Massey

Sir, A propos of Bernard Levin's column on unusual surnames (February 19), it may interest him (and, more appositely, Mr Philip Howard!) to know that the Victorians referred to bed-bugs as Norfolk Howards. The origin of this goes back to the illustrious columns of your own paper. My *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (second edition, reprinted 1939) has the following entry: "Norfolk Howard, 1865. (In *The Times* of 26 June, 1862, one Joshua Bug declared in due form that he had assumed the name of Norfolk Howard.) A bed-bug *Slang*."

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS MASSEY,
20 Orchard Rise,
Groombridge,
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why Russia should leave Afghanistan

From Mr Muhammad Aziz Naim

Sir, As an Afghan who had connections with the pre-April 1978 regime and knew Babrak Karmal personally, may I be permitted to comment on the remarks made by the latter at a press conference in Moscow after his arrival there for the communist party congress, as reported (February 21) in *The Times*?

Mr Karmal's insistence on the "absolute legitimacy" of his regime, established in his view "according to the people's will" and "in accordance with democratic procedures" is ridiculous. The naked truth is that never in the course of modern Afghan history at least has any puppet installed by a foreign power been accepted by the "will" of the Afghan people. On the contrary, the pressure of this "will" has either destroyed such puppets or forced their foreign masters to abandon them and recognise the patriotic leadership.

The "will" of the Afghan people has already manifested its rejection of the present Karmal regime and those of his two communist predecessors, Taraki and Amin. It was this manifestation which forced the Soviets to "usher in the second phase of the glorious April revolution", as Karmal put it in another speech, by intervening directly and installing him and his associates.

Karmal also claims that the Soviet invasion is "fraternal assistance" against an "undeclared war" started by the "Peking-Islamabad-Washington triangle"! In fact, this so-called undeclared war represents the Afghans' declared opposition to a regime installed by a superpower whose imperialistic record is similar to or even worse than that of its western rivals. Karmal's remarks are reminiscent of the nineteenth century imperialists who used alleged Russian influence in 1839 and 1879 in Kabul as a pretext for their Afghan invasions.

Karmal insults the Afghan people when he says that "the 1917 October Revolution in Russia opened the way to freedom". In fact, the Afghan War of Independence in 1919 was the conclusion of a long struggle against foreign domination and was inspired not by the October Revolution but by Afghan patriotism and the teachings of Islam. The 1921 Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union to which Karmal refers was only the first of a series of treaties with friendly countries.

Afghanistan has always had friendly relations with the USSR, but until 1978 this friendship was based on good neighbourliness and mutual respect for territorial integrity. As an underdeveloped country Afghanistan has no other desire or design than peace, security and stability, the prerequisites for social and economic development. Our ultimate aim must be good relations with the USSR, but the present state of affairs makes this impossible and is creating deep-rooted hostility towards it among the Afghan people.

It is to be hoped that the Russians will realise this before it is too late and leave Afghanistan to the Afghans, and thus seek the good will of the Afghan masses, if any of them remain.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. NAIM,
Flat D,
103 Greencroft Gardens, NW6.
February 24.

Heritage in danger

From Dr Bernard M. Feilden

Sir, The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM for short) was sudden (letter, February 17). No warning was given of the Government's intentions, no reason being provided at the time to justify its actions on December 22. Since then I have met the Minister for Overseas Development who assured me that there were no complaints about the work of ICCROM, but explained that it was the Government's policy to cut back on multilateral aid. As Britons receive $170,000 back from participating in the activities of ICCROM in return for $65,000 subscribed it is hard to see why ICCROM's work is classified as aid. One might say aid to whom? Unfortunately the immediate sufferers from the withdrawal are British candidates for places at ICCROM, who probably lose grants of the order of $30,000.

The work of ICCROM in conserving our heritage, be it in museums or in historic buildings and towns, is multidisciplinary, bringing together archaeologists, architects, art historians, engineers, museologists, curators/conservators and scientists. Distinguished members of each of these disciplines have written to support ICCROM and protest in astonishment, amazement and disgust at the Government's clumsy action. Unfortunately, because it is broadly based on humanistic, scientific and artistic skills, conservation has no one sponsor in governmental circles, so when financial cuts were made no one wanted to speak for ICCROM. Unfortunately for Britain these cuts will have long term repercussions far beyond those envisaged.

ICCROM has been an agent for spreading British culture skills and technology in a field where quality counts. British teachers have helped and British experts have been recommended for many interesting and difficult jobs. As Director, I have been proud to be a Briton and an ambassador for our country to the four corners of the world. This act of the Ministry of Overseas Development will reduce our prestige and influence; however, if the $65,000 can be raised privately the Ministry may be persuaded to rejoin ICCROM. I am dedicated to this object.

Yours faithfully,
B. M. FEILDEN,
The International Centre for Conservation,
Via di San Michele 13
(Trastevere),
Rome 00153.
February 23.

Right to know

From Mr Ian Harvey

Sir, During the Suez crisis the officers and committee of the 1922 Committee, of which I was then joint-secretary, exercised their right to request Sir Anthony Eden to meet them and explain the position. Admittedly it was not a very stimulating occasion.

In view of the obvious disquiet of many Conservative backbenchers, and their supporters in the country, it would seem that this is an appropriate moment for the present incumbents to do the same with Mrs Thatcher. It is to be hoped that the results would be more encouraging.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HARVEY, Chairman,
Paddington Conservative Association
92 Bishop's Bridge Road, W2.
February 23.

Pragmatic policies

From Dr N. E. Saul

Sir, Your argument (leader, February 16) that the British do not like radical, doctrinaire governments may or may not be true. What is certain is that that is not necessarily an argument for a return to the pragmatic policies ("fine-tuning" it used to be called) with which we have been familiar in the past.

This Government was elected on a policy which *The Times* supported of reducing the share of public expenditure in total GNP, because the burden of supporting state administration and enterprise was threatening to engulf the profit-making sector of the economy. Mrs Thatcher's attainments so far have fallen below expectations because of the need to trim in the face of the world recession.

Some measure of pragmatism to soften the blow may well in the short term be justifiable. But that is not to say that the long-term strategy is wrong. Indeed, a return to those very centrist Butskellite policies of the fifties and sixties which have brought us to the very pass in which we now find ourselves is surely something *The Times* would never have countenanced 18 months ago.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL SAUL,
Department of History,
Royal Holloway College,
Egham Hill,
Egham,
Surrey.
February 16.

Rates and taxes

From Mr Peter M. Reed

Sir, We must be grateful to Mr Heddle (February 23) for bringing the "great rate debate" to the attention of your columns, and it is to be hoped that this difficult subject will receive some careful consideration upon which politicians are able to make reasonable decisions.

Before the debate goes too far however, we urgently need some ground rules, and Mr Heddle's final paragraph does not seem to help *here*.

Local government finance is raised (as to approximately 60 per cent) by central government grant, which put another way means by national taxation: it is therefore quite wrong to suggest that the "retired pensioner" is contributing anything like the same proportion to local government expenditure as the "working family neighbour".

Mr Heddle further seems to suggest that liability to taxes and rates should be related to services received: this would be a remarkable and novel amendment to the taxation system in this country (should the sick, the old and the student pay the most?).

In the event of a drastic amendment to the structure of the finance of local government a better start might be made by financing major items such as education, police and the fire services directly from central government, leaving local government to raise money locally to pay for local matters. This would be more truthful and would make local and national governments directly accountable to their respective electors.

Yours faithfully,
PETER M. REED,
1 Snow Hill, EC1.
February 23.

The Liberal vote

From Mr Bryan Jenner

Sir, Geoffrey Smith (February 13) asserts that "there is no prospect of the Liberals breaking through to power on their own". In so claiming he overlooks the fact that in the last three general elections the Liberal Party has fielded more than 500 candidates, and in October 1974 put forward 619. Could a social democrat group, with no organization on the ground, achieve that by 1984?

Secondly, he overlooks a question in your ORAC survey of February 9, which showed that, given the traditional party line-up 21 per cent would vote Liberal—more than at any comparable stage in the lifetime of a parliament since the war and already within sight of the Tories.

Most importantly, he overlooks the result of a question asked in your ORC poll of January 17, 1980, (not, alas repeated in your more recent poll) when 42 per cent of the sample said they would vote Liberal if they thought that the Liberal Party had a reasonable chance of winning the next election. This included, incidentally, 36 per cent of Labour voters.

I would point out that if such a percentage did vote Liberal—and they are likely, on the basis of recent electoral history, at least to have the opportunity—then not only would the Liberals emerge as the largest parliamentary group, they would also—given the present electoral system—have a huge overall majority.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN JENNER,
4 Parsonage Oast,
Monkton,
Ramsgate,
Kent.
February 14.

Anomalies in the Nationality Bill

From the General Secretary of the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice

Sir, If Ronald Butt (article, February 19) wishes to carry on a public debate with Church leaders over the position they have taken towards the new Nationality Bill, he might at least take pains to understand what those churchmen are saying.

Mr Butt argues that, in redefining nationality, "for social stability we need to draw a line across the page of recent immigration". Leaving aside for the moment the continuing right of 200 million EEC nationals to come to this country, Mr Butt surely does not wish to "draw a line across the page of recent immigration" *irrespective of any and all past obligations*.

Far from taking a purist "theological" position or advocating an "open door" policy towards immigration, the Roman Catholic Bishops have tried to indicate which of our past obligations cannot be jettisoned. In a carefully worded statement, they say that: "all individuals who are at present citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and of no other state must be admitted into a citizenship with clearly defined rights and duties, including the right to enter, reside and work in the United Kingdom or a named colony". This principle confines itself to those British nationals who have no other citizenship. It does not say that such people must be admitted to Britain, but that they must be given *either* British nationality or that of a particular colony. The bishops, therefore, are not opposed to citizenship of the dependent territories; but they insist that such a citizenship must carry with it the right of entry to a named territory (eg Hongkong).

The bishops are more fundamentally opposed to British overseas citizenship. Such "citizens" will have no right of entry anywhere and in some cases will have no other nationality. British overseas citizenship is a very questionable concept, based as it is on the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968. The 1968 Act was rushed through Parliament in eight days in the aftermath of a racial scare, and was later condemned by the European Commission for Human Rights for discriminating against East African Asians "on grounds of colour or race". The 1968 Act represented a refusal to acknowledge obligations to certain groups of people; and that refusal is perpetuated in the present Nationality Bill.

The people in question, to whom we have an obligation that goes unrecognised in the present Bill, are perhaps forty thousand East African Asians and twice as many people of Chinese descent living in Malaysia. They would become British overseas citizens, although they hold United Kingdom and Colonies passports and have no other nationality. If they cannot be given or do not want the citizenship of the places where they are living, they should receive British citizenship. Compared with 200 million EEC nationals their numbers are quite small and they are no more likely than Europeans to come here in large numbers. In any case they represent a limited number of people to whom, in the eyes of the bishops, we have a clear obligation.

Surely, the bishops are not to be faulted for this attempt to define obligations which cannot be abrogated. Their position, far from being purist, outlines our minimal responsibilities.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD ZIPFEL,
General Secretary,
Catholic Commission for Racial Justice,
Church Hall,
1 Amwell Street EC1.
February 19

From Lord Lytton

Sir, In the "Butting" of Bishops (feature, February 19) I find it difficult not to "Butt" with Mr Butt and the Government.

It is less than a generation since *1,000 million* people had the right to settle in the UK. That all should try to exercise that right was always impossible to allow. When only a handful tried there was a benevolent *laissez passer*.

With the dissolution of our Empire too many of our former subjects overseas tried to continue *in enjoyment of our rule in the only* way possible, by coming to settle in the UK. Tens of millions of people have been on the move since 1947, most of them displaced by black imperialism, the rule of terror, muddle and starvation.

I do not turn away my face. Through the BBC monitoring service I am in daily touch with the bleak outlines of most of it. I am stirred to the depths—often to tears. Was it for this that we who served on the imperial frontiers endured heat, hardship, isolation and malaria?

They are black. They are beautiful. I have served them. I have loved them. I now put my hand in my pocket hoping to bring a cup of clean water to the thirsty. But I do not think we can solve their life and death problem by bringing *them all to the UK. If we keep them* out on the score of numbers of course there are "racial implications", because they are all black—but that's a damn silly thing to say in this context for there are overwhelming reasons based on numbers even if we preferred them all black.

As for the margins, my father was born in Calcutta. *Jus soli* would have made him an Indian with a frantic zeal to substitute *jus sanguinis* for *jus soli*. Had he failed *in this the three of his children* born in the UK would have been staunch upholders of *jus soli*, whilst the fourth born in Paris might have preferred I know not what—the *Code Napoléon* perhaps!

Yours faithfully,
LYTTON,
House of Lords.
February 18.

Alcohol fire hazard

From Mrs Susanna Hall

Sir, Jack Pizzey presented an excellent programme last week concerning airline disasters. In 20 years the survival rates do not appear to have improved, and a proportion of passengers appear to die in disasters quite needlessly.

Among the many hazards mentioned—ie, seats filled with foam that burns easily and gives off toxic fumes, blocked escape exits, incorrect diagrams on life saving instruction cards—are the added fire risks of carrying duty free alcohol, something which has been causing great concern to pilots, we were told, who are urging a ban on all sales.

In Singapore one buys duty free goods *on arrival*. If all airports *adopted this policy, and planes only* carried sufficient alcohol for inflight consumption, no loss of revenue would be incurred to the airports, and at least one of the fire hazards could be easily reduced.

Yours sincerely,
SUSANNA HALL,
Old Parks Cottage,
Woodlands Lane,
Stoke D'Abernon,
Cobham,
Surrey.
February 22.

In his own country

From Mrs Pamela Gilonis

Sir, Bernard Levin, in his column (February 24), discusses a letter *from a young honours graduate* who rashly said that he would be willing to have Mr Benn as Prime Minister, or even become part of the Eastern block, if he could get a *job*.

He devotes a whole article to the reasons why this is a mistaken view—which a lot of us, and probably the young graduate, know already. Would it not be more valuable to examine the circumstances in this country which have led a clever young man to be so desperate?

Can Mr Levin imagine what it is like to come down from university full of hope and end up in the dole office being treated like a scrounger; to have a thick file of letters regretfully declining your services; to be one of 1,000 graduates applying for a job requiring O-levels?

Does he really think that it is only for "material prosperity" and "letting his belt out a notch" that a man wants some sign that his own country needs him?

Yours faithfully,
PAMELA GILONIS,
77 Vineyard Hill Road, SW19.
February 24.

Gaelic in danger

From Mr Angus Nicol

Sir, Donald Stewart's Gaelic (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill was a moderate and reasonable measure, *designed to give a little official* recognition and support to a language and its culture which are of great age and value. It would involve some expenditure of public funds.

On February 13 the second reading was talked out and the matter adjourned to the 27th after some five and a half hours of so-called debate, consisting of long and irrelevant speeches by those opposing the Bill, making clever little debating points based on out-of-date and suspect figures. The report in Hansard leaves one amazed that this can really be the purpose of Parliament.

For the Government it was said that the Bill and its proposed expenditure were unnecessary, and the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland pointed proudly at funds totalling £178,000 or so which he implied were for the support of Gaelic. Of that, £102,000 is the grant to the Scottish Arts Council and *other organisations, of which by no* means all support Gaelic.

At a time when large sums of public money are being spent to preserve immigrants' ways of life, when the Government is spending more than ten times the above amount in support of Welsh, when necessary cuts in local expenditure *are likely to lead to the extinction* of Fir Chlis and Cinema Sgire (the Gaelic drama and film groups, both deserving of support), and after the Conservative Party pledged increased support for Gaelic, these reasons for opposing the Bill ring very hollow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANGUS NICOL,
5 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
February 20.

Care of ancient buildings

From Mr Trevor Jukes

Sir, Lord Mersey (February 19) says "Vegetation on a building is a parasite feeding on that building. *Ivy, for instance, destroys mortar.*" It would be interesting to know on what evidence he bases this statement.

In the standard work *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, W. J. Beau says "On houses ivy is rather beneficial than otherwise, keeping them dry and warm", while the *Royal Horticultural* Society's *Dictionary of Gardening* says "For covering unsightly walls or buildings no evergreen is so good".

Having lived many years in ivy-clad houses, I have never seen any damage caused by the ivy.

Yours faithfully,
TREVOR JUKES,
Winyatts,
Leecroft Road,
Barnet,
Hertfordshire.
February 19.

Ins and outs

From Mr John Phillips

Sir, Mr Cazalet's "outvite" is neat (letter, February 24). I think Professor Higgins might also have approved of the Sudanese government's English bulletin on the occasion of an attempted coup in 1974 when "some inmates of the Central *Prison were released by their out*mates", though not perhaps of a later paragraph which called on "Sudanese expatriates to return home and contribute to the national strife".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Southwood,
Gordon Road,
Horsham,
West Sussex.
February 24.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 25: His Excellency Dr Young Hoon Kang was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Korea to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following Members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Dr Chong-Ha Yoo (Minister), Colonel Song Kyu Kim (Defence Attaché), Mr Taewan Yu (Senior Press and Cultural Attaché), Mr Joun Yung Sun (Counsellor), Mr Hak Sung Lee (Counsellor), Commander Ho Tae Chi (Defence Science Attaché), Mr Chang Yuel Lim (Financial Attaché) and Mr Nake Chun Choi (First Secretary).

Madame Kang had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Antony Acland (Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr D. W. Evans was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Australia at Moscow.

Mrs Evans had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Kenneth Stowe (Permanent Secretary, Northern Ireland Office) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen, Patron, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Association of Lancastrians in London at the Middle Temple.

Her Majesty was received by the Treasurer of Middle Temple (the Hon Mr Justice Cantley) and the President of the Association (Sir John Tilney).

Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this morning chaired the Selection committee for The Duke of Edinburgh's Designer's Prize at the Design Centre, Haymarket, SW1.

His Royal Highness, as an Honorary Member of the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers, was present at luncheon with Members of the Society at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, SW1.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron, this evening at Buckingham Palace gave a Reception for Members of the Conference on Human Value.

His Royal Highness, as President of the Naval and Military Club, attended the annual President's Dinner at the Club, at 54, Piccadilly, W1.

Major John Cargin was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, this evening dined with the Officers of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Church Crookham, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major John Winter, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 25: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this afternoon visited Frank Coles House, the Urban Studies Centre of the College of St Mark and St John Foundation, Bethnal Green.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, will attend the society's council meeting at the showground, Shepton Mallet, on March 5.

The Duke of Kent will visit Westland Aircraft Ltd at Yeovil, Somerset, on April 30.

The Duchess of Kent, as president, will visit the Royal Northern College of Music and in the evening attend the first performance of *The Trumpet Major* by Alun Hoddinott, in Manchester on April 1.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a charity performance of *Superman II* in aid of Special Olympics UK, at the Warner Cinema, Leicester Square, on April 8

Birthdays today

Mr B. J. Greenhill, 61; Major Sir Derrick Gunston, 90; Professor Sir Eric Turner, 70.

Today's engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend premier of film *The Mirror Crack'd* in aid of Mountbatten Memorial Trust, ABC One and Two, Shaftesbury Avenue, 8.10.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of City and Guilds Institute, presents 1981 Prince Philip Medal, Buckingham Palace, 12; lunches with members of Institute, Connaught Hotel, Carlos Place, 12.45.

The Prince of Wales, Honorary Commodore, HM Coastguard Service, visits Coastguard Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre, Greenock, Renfrewshire, 9.50; presents awards of Scottish Council Development and Industry "Enterprise Scotland" Business Competition, City Chambers, Glasgow, 11.30; as patron, International Year of Disabled People, visits Quarries Home, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, 3.15.

Talks and lectures: Medieval enamels, Geoffrey House, British Museum, 11.30; The age of photography, Colin Ford, British Museum, 1.15; Vallin and Delacroix, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; Fuseku and the sublime, Sarah O'Brien-Twohy, Tate Gallery, 1;

Lunchtime music: Richard Deakin, violin, and Catherine Dubois, piano, play Bach and Chausson, St John's, Smith Square, 1.15; Celia Pond, cello, Alexander Ingram, piano, St George's, Hanover Square, 1.10; Pro-Art Trio, New Hall, City University, 1.10; Tadeusz Kasati, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Vivien Banfield, piano, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10

Memorial service: General Sir Rhoderick McLeod, Royal Memorial Chapel, RMA Sandhurst, noon.



Battle scenes for sale: Two marine paintings which will come up for sale next month should intrigue art historians (Huon Mallalieu writes). They show the Battle of the Saints, fought in 1782, and one is signed by John Martin Hilhouse (c 1750-1822), a member of the family which originally owned the Albion Dockyard, Bristol, which dates from 1704, making it the oldest surviving shipyard in the world.

The paintings, part of the collection of Mr J. C. G. Hill, the present joint managing director of the dockyard, are apparently original compositions rather than copies of prints and are of such high quality that it seems strange that no other evidence of Hilhouse's artistic activity appears to exist. However, it is known that he was a close friend of Philip James de Loutherbourg, and so perhaps he may have had professional help. The paintings will be included in a contents sale at Chew Magna, Avon, on March 5, by the auctioneers Osmond, Tricks.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. R. Coulman and Mrs P. M. Fyfe-Jamieson
The marriage will take place shortly between Michael Coulman, of Bainden Farmhouse, Horsmonden, Kent, and Patricia, daughter of the Hon Edward and Mrs Carson, of Sevenoaks.

Major B. W. F. Holt and Miss L. C. Pickering
The engagement is announced between Brian Holt, Irish Guards, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs A. E. Holt, of Netheravon, Wiltshire, and Louise, daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Pickering, of Wonersh, Surrey.

Mr M. H. C. Binney and Miss A. C. Hills
The engagement is announced between Marcus, only son of Lady Binney, of St Lawrence, Jersey, and stepson of the late Sir George Binney, DSO, and Anne, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs T. H. Hills, of Church Hill House, Merstham, Surrey.

Mr R. J. Charlton and Miss J. E. C. de Pass
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Charlton, of Culworth Fields, Banbury, Oxfordshire, and Clare, daughter of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs Robert de Pass, of New Grove, Petworth, Sussex.

Mr J. H. Davies and Miss J. E. Brown
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Dr and Mrs J. G. Davies, of 4 Brizay Park, Singapore, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. H. Brown, of 198 Turf Club, Singapore.

Mr C. Hume and Miss S. M. Nolan
The engagement is announced between Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Donald Hume, of Hove, Sussex, and Sheila, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Nolan, of Brasted, Kent.

Mr N. P. Packer and Miss E. M. Dickie
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Peter Packer, FRCS, elder son of the late Dr and Mrs F. H. Packer, Swanley, Kent, and Elizabeth Marcella, only daughter of Dr and Mrs A. W. Dickie, Shamley Green, Tandragee, Northern Ireland.

Mr G. H. Rushing and Miss S. E. Verdon
The engagement is announced between Gary, eldest son of Mr Clint Rushing and the late Mrs Rushing, of Fresno, California, United States, and Sara, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Verdon, of Hutton Mount, Essex.

Mr N. A. Selmes and Miss J. A. Macpherson
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Ashton, only son of the late Mr and Mrs C. H. A. Selmes, and Jennifer Adela, elder daughter of the late Mr D. R. de L. Macpherson and Mrs Macpherson, of 44 Exeter House, Putney Heath, London, SW15.

Marriage

Count de Moller and Mrs M. Bovell
The marriage took place in London on Tuesday, February 24, between Count André de Moller and Mrs Marien Bovell.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr A. S. Papadopoulos to be British High Commissioner to the Bahamas.
Lord Caldecote, Sir Kenneth Corfield, and Mr C. S. King to be members of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development.

Luncheons

Parliamentary and Scientific Committee
The Prime Minister was the guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Parliamentary and Scientific Committee at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Earl Jellicoe, president of the committee, presided. The other guests included:
The Earl of Halsbury, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Caldecote, Lord Shackleton, Lord Zuckerman, OM, Lord Sherfield, Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Lord Todd, OM, Lord Peart, Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Mr F. T. Willey, MP, Mr Bruce Millan, MP, Professor Sir Herman Bondi, Professor Sir Ronald Mason, Sir David Price, MP, Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, Sir Neville Leigh, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir John Mason, Sir Denis Rooke, Professor Sir George Porter, Professor Sir Ewart Jones, Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, Mr Neil Macfarlane, MP, Dr Gerard Vaughan, MP, Dr D. S. Davies, Dr Ralph Riley, Mr J. L. Cowans, Dr J. M. Ashworth, Dr A. A. L. Challis, Dr O. Simpson, Dr Edward Parkes and Mr Tam Dalyell, MP.

Anglo-Venezuelan Society
Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by members of the Anglo-Venezuelan Society at the Institute of Directors yesterday. The Venezuelan Ambassador, president; and Sir Anthony Royle, MP, chairman, received the guests.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Mr J. N. C. James, President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and members of the general council, were hosts at a luncheon held at 12 Great George Street yesterday. The guests were:
The High Commissioner for Nigeria, Earl Cadogan, Mr C. D. Townsend, MP, the Very Rev Dr Edward Carpenter, Mr J. P. R. Glyn, Mr N. P. Goodison, Mr W. R. J. Pullen and Mr E. W. Wright.

Junior Chamber of Commerce for London
The Lord Mayor, Mr Reginald Watts and the Vice-Chairman of the GLC, were entertained by Miss Stephanie Molyneux, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce for London, at the annual luncheon held yesterday at the Mansion House. The Ambassador of South Africa, the Agent-General for South Australia and the National President of the British Junior Chamber were also present.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers
The Duke of Edinburgh, senior honorary member, dined with the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers at the Institution of Civil Engineers yesterday. He was received by Professor A. W. Skempton, president, and Mr J. G. Wiltshire, hon treasurer. Members present included:
Mr G. M. Binnie, Mr J. E. G. Palmer, Sir Victor Shepheard, Mr R. le G. Hetherington, Sir Henry Jones, Mr C. R. C. Turner, Sir Angus Paton, Mr D. C. Coode, Mr R. Glossop, Sir Eric Yarrow, Mr A. H. Cantrell, Mr J. W. Baxter, Dr O. A. Kerensky, Rear-Admiral J. G. Watson, Professor Sir Alan Harris, Lord McAlpine of Moffat, Professor Sir Alfred Pugsley, Mr F. D. Penny, Sir Norman Rowntree, Mr T. M. Campbell, Mr J. V. Bartlett, Mr N. N. B. Ordman, Mr J. T. Calvert, Mr D. A. Barrett, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Mr J. McCallum, Sir Ove Arup, Mr W. G. N. Geddes, Professor Sir Hugh Ford and Major-General P. J. M. Pellereau.

Dinners

Royal Television Society
Sir Huw Wheldon, President of the Royal Television Society, presided at the journalism awards dinner held at the Dorchester hotel last night. Other speakers were Lord Thomson of Monifieth, Mr Phil Sidey, chairman of council, and Mr John Freeman, chairman of the panel of judges.

Receptions

Association of Lancastrians in London
The Queen, as patron, attended a reception at Middle Temple Hall last night for members of the Association of Lancastrians in London. She was received by Sir John Tilney, president, and Sir Joseph Cantley, Treasurer of Middle Temple, a past president. Among those present were:
Lord Robens of Woldingham, Lord Clitheroe, Lord Hacking, Sir Eric Cheadle, Sir Geoffrey Jackson, Sir Douglas Glover, the Hon Donald Kershaw and Mr Herbert Butler (past presidents): Mr Derrick Jameson, Mr Leslie Caldwell, Mr Jim Rigby, Mr Ron Young, Mr Jim Schofield, Mr J. E. Price, Miss Thora Hird, Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme and Canon Young.

Lady Mayoress of Westminster
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster were hosts at a civic reception at City Hall yesterday evening. The guests included the Minister of State for Local Government, Members of Parliament for Westminster, members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives in Westminster of the armed forces, the arts, church, education, law, medicine and trade unions and members and chief officers of the city council and their ladies.

Westminster School
The Head Master of Westminster School held a reception in Ashburnham House on Tuesday after the Henry Tizard Memorial Lecture given by Professor Sir Hans Kornberg. Professor C. A. Pasternak was in the chair.

Ball

English-Speaking Union
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, was the guest of honour at the George Washington Ball, arranged by the English-Speaking Union, at Grosvenor House last night. Sir Patrick Dean, Chairman of the English-Speaking Union, and Lady Dean and Mrs Wallace Burgis, chairman of the ball committee, welcomed the guests.

Service breakfast

School of Ordnance
Colonel G. B. Hopkinson and officers of the School of Ordnance were hosts at a breakfast given for Brigadier M. J. Short on his relinquishing command of the RAOC Training Centre.

Service luncheon

RAF Benson
Heads of departments of RAF Support Command Signals Headquarters held a luncheon at RAF Benson yesterday to dine out Air Commodore D. A. Saunders, Air Commodore Signals. Group-Captain H. Baxter presided.

Service dinners

2nd KEO Goorkhas
The Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief of the Regiment, was the guest of honour at a dinner given by officers of the 2nd KEO Goorkhas (The Sirmoor Rifles) in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Church Crookham, yesterday evening. General Sir Edwin Bramall, Colonel of the Regiment, presided and Mr John Nott, MP, was among the 80 serving and retired officers who were present.

Oxford University RN Officer Undergraduates:
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff, and Sir Richard Southern, President of St John's College, Oxford, were the guests of honour at the annual mess dinner of the Royal Naval Officer Undergraduates at Oxford University held at Trinity College yesterday. Sub-Lieutenant N. I. Bourne presided. The guests included:
Mr Anthony Quinton, President of Trinity College, Professor Michael Howard, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Grafton, Rear-Admiral I. W. Jamieson, Rear-Admiral G. C. Leslie, Mr C. H. Christie, Commander R. D. Hunter, Commander P. J. Simmonds, Commander C. C. Walker, Commander K. Cook, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. H. Curtis and Squadron Leader H. G. Harvey.

Bristol University Air Squadron
Bristol University Air Squadron held an anniversary dinner in the Officers' Mess RAF Locking yesterday. The Commanding Officer, Squadron Leader A. W. Garroch, presided. Mr E. B. Trubshaw was the guest of honour and other principal guests included:
Sir Alec Merrison vice-chancellor, Bristol University, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe, Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Defence, Mr F. C. Ponsford, Chief Fire Officer Avon and Somerset, and Air Vice-Marshal B. Brownlow, Air Officer Commanding and Commandant RAF College Cranwell.

£3,100 for Neilsen oak table

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Two oak tables estimated by Sotheby's Belgravia to fetch about £120 to £180 each, were bought by Jeremy Cooper, the London dealer, for £2,500 and £3,100 yesterday. With the pressure of cataloguing 136 separate lots in time for the sale of English furniture and works of art, the cataloguer had missed the importance of these two pieces.

Cooper was not alone in noticing what they had missed. Haslam and Whiteway, specialist dealers in the Arts and Crafts period, were the underbidders; a determined private collector, Gerald Larner, was also in the bidding.

The tables bear a clue to their identity, the label of F. G. Nielsen. In the early years of this century Nielsen was the main cabinetmaker used by the modernist designer Charles Annesley Voysey to interpret his designs. Although he was a pioneer, very few pieces of Voysey furniture survive. The design for these tables, however, survives in the Royal Institute of British Architects' library. Scribbled across the drawing in Voysey's hand are the words "no nails or screws to be used in construction".

Most of the standard works on Arts and Crafts furniture include photographs of newly decorated interiors featuring tables of this design: Holly Mount in Beaconsfield, which was built in 1905-6, and Garden Corner, Chelsea Embankment, which was refurbished in 1906-7. The latter interior was only recently dismantled and could be the source of Sotheby's tables.

The coup was something of a reassurance to Cooper's *amour propre* as a dealer in turn-of-the-century artifacts; he had sold a documented silver cast of Alfred Gilbert's sculpture "Icarus" for only £14,000 on Monday, the very day when Christie's recorded a bid of £29,000 for a much inferior bronze cast of the same sculpture.

The Sotheby Belgravia sale totalled £70,260, with 16 per cent unsold. The top price was £9,000 for a 10-piece ornate satinwood and lacquer drawing room suite of about 1920.

In Christie's sale of arms and armour a wheel-lock holster pistol made by Elias Gessler of Strasbourg about 1600 sold for £32,000; no estimate had been published but Christie's had been suggesting a price of about £25,000. The most distinguished feature of the pistol is a full stock entirely veneered in horn engraved with figures, scrolls and scenes of the chase. It is art work of superb quality. The pistol was bought for stock by the London dealers R. A. Lee; they point out that a pistol with similar engraving though in finer condition sold for £110,000 at Christie's last July. That had been a world auction record price for a single pistol, encouraged by the monogrammed signatures of the best craftsmen of the period.

Wartski's, London dealers who normally specialize in works of art rather than arms, paid the second highest price in the sale at £20,000 (unpublished estimate £15,000 to £20,000) for a pair of percussion rifled target pistols of about 1860; they are eye-catching pieces, still contained in their presentation case lined in tooled gilt and red velvet.

Competition to link art and environment

By a Staff Reporter

A plan linking the improvement of the environment in the North-west and increased access to modern art has been launched with a competition for ideas and designs for works of art to suit selected sites throughout the region.

In the Arts Into The Open competition, organized by North West Arts, 11 sites have been chosen, ranging from the outside walls of a hospital at Crewe to a public park and reservoirs at Orrell, near Wigan. Other places include a housing action area in Manchester, a community garden in Bolton and a riverside site at Macclesfield.

Prizes totalling £2,500 are being offered, to artists resident in Britain, for ideas and designs which could include murals and sculptures as well as more wide-ranging proposals.

While North West Arts is unable to guarantee that funds will be available to commission all the winning entries, it said that it would make every effort to ensure that as much suitable work as possible was completed.

Science report

Nutrition: Brown fat queried

By the Staff of *Nature*

Two scientists writing in this week's *Nature* issue a warning against premature interpretation of recent attractive ideas linking obesity to the body's inherent ability to dissipate energy in the form of heat.

Professor G. R. Hervey and Dr G. Tobin, of Leeds University, believe that until some basic experiments are more convincingly demonstrated, it is unsafe to conclude that the excess energy consumed during overeating has any fate other than to be laid down for storage.

That issue has come to the fore in the past 18 months, as several old and new lines of evidence have been brought together in a temptingly satisfying way. The issue centres on brown fat, which is found in various parts of the body, such as between the shoulder blades and around the kidneys.

Those deposits have long been thought of as a ready source of heat, especially in animals waking from hibernation and in newborn babies, although it was only two years ago that Canadian work showed that definitely to be so.

Brown fat responds very rapidly by generating heat when stimulated by the hormone noradrenaline, and thus contrasts with those stores of fat which provide reserve energy to drive the body's chemical processes.

Clues linking brown fat with obesity have emerged during the past 18 months. There were already indications from studies of human subjects that some individuals could generate heat as a response to overfeeding without becoming obese. But a detailed study had not been possible because laboratory animals could not be induced to overeat in the same way.

Then Dr M. J. Stock and Dr N. J. Rothwell, of St George's Hospital, London, found that they could use the "cafeteria" method to induce rats to supplement their normal laboratory diet with delicacies such as bananas, biscuits and popcorn, increasing their voluntary intake of energy by up to 80 per cent. Like the human subjects, those rats did not all become obese.

Dr Stock and Dr Rothwell measured the energy consumed by the rats, and the amount stored, and they calculated the amount dissipated. Their results indicated to them that heat was being generated in response to overeating.

They identified the site of that so-called diet-induced thermogenesis as the brown fat. Another clue to the role of the brown fat had come from work with mice that have an inherited tendency to become obese; apparently their brown fat is less efficient than that of normally lean mice.

It was immediately tempting to see in those results a significance for people who become obese as a result of overeating. Could it be that they have a defect in their brown fat and cannot dissipate the excess energy consumed?

There is still no direct evidence that brown fat produces heat in adult humans, as Dr P. Trayhurn and Dr W. P. T. James, of Cambridge University, point out in the current issue of *Nutrition Bulletin*.

While discussing the evidence pointing towards a role for thermogenesis in the control of obesity, they caution that there is a long way to go before the possibility is proven.

Professor Hervey and Dr Tobin believe that better evidence is required that diet-induced thermogenesis occurs at all before it is worth considering its association with brown fat and human obesity.

In their contribution to *Nature* they express concern at some of the procedures used by Dr Stock and Dr Rothwell in their key experiments, and at the young age of some of the animals used, whose energy balance, they consider, may differ from that of adults.

Professor Hervey and Dr Tobin believe that measurements of the sort made by Dr Stock and Dr Rothwell are fraught with difficulties and pitfalls.

They consider that energy expenditure cannot be measured satisfactorily from the difference between energy consumed and energy stored because errors will build up unchecked. Until energy expenditure is actually measured, they believe, a true picture will not be obtained.

Last October, Professor Hervey and Dr Tobin announced at a meeting on Capri that they had measured energy expenditure in two situations in which rats were induced to overeat; in one case they were fed by tube and in the other by the cafeteria method. In neither have the two scientists found any significant increase in energy expenditure as a result of the overfeeding.

Dr Stock and Dr Rothwell defend their own, different results and their procedures, as well as their animals, which they say were all mature, ranging in age from "young adult" to almost "middle aged". They point out that diet-induced thermogenesis was first observed long before their own work began, and that they claim only to have linked it with brown fat.

Prfofessor Hervey and Dr Tobin were unhappy at the speed with which the latest ideas about brown fat were translated into popular terms and applied to human obesity. Their discussion with Dr Stock and Dr Rothwell this week may set some people thinking again.

Source: *Nature*, 19 February (volume 289, page 699) 1981; *Nutrition Bulletin*, January (volume 6, no 1, page 15) 1981.

Memorial services

Sir James Martin
A memorial service for Sir James Martin was held at St Clement Danes, Strand, yesterday. The Rev D. H. G. Clark, RAF, officiated. Air Commodore P. Howard and the Rev P. Crick read the lessons and Mr A. W. Bedford gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Martin (widow), Mr and Mrs James Martin and Mr and Mrs John Martin (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs D. Hess and Mr and Mrs D. Livesey (sons-in-law and daughters), Mrs Jean Burrell (sister), Mr and Mrs D. J. Burrell, Mr and Mrs B. Holt, Mr R. Hold, Miss S. Holt.

The Ambassador of Indonesia, the Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Kings Norton, Marshal of the RAF Sir Dermot and Lady Boyle, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham (Chief of the Air Staff), and Lady Beetham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas and Lady Lowe, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Ness, Air Chief Marshal Sir Rex Roe, Air Marshal Sir David and Lady Craig, Air Marshal Sir Denis and Lady Crowley-Milling, Air Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Pringle, Sir George Edwards, OM, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs P. J. O'Connor, Rear-Admiral E. Anson (Flag Officer, Naval Air Command), Air Commodore D. Leech, Mr and Mrs E. P. Stevens, Mr and Mrs V. Mower, Canon Rowland Taylor, Captain P. Gibber, USN, Mrs D. L. Heisinger, Commander J. A. Burt, USN (representing United States Naval Air Systems Command), Group Captain A. Barwood, Général Pierre Juillard (French Embassy), Brigadier-General G. Degli Innocenti (Italian Embassy), Wing Commander J. Jewell, Squadron Leader J. S. Fifield, Mr and Mrs J. E. D. Scott, Dr and Mrs Michael Brown, Dr and Mrs M. S. Snaith, Mr and Mrs John Francis, Mr and Mrs T. W. Brooke Smith, Mr C. Gaskell, Mr B. Blackwell (Society of British Aerospace Companies), Mr P. A. Hearn (Royal Aeronautical Society) and Mr Hugh Field (Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators), and Mrs Field.

Mr A. L. Haskell
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Arnold Haskell was held yesterday at St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev Roger Thacker officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister. Mr Stephen Haskell (son) read "Do no go gentle into that good night", by Dylan Thomas, and addresses were given by Dame Alicia Markova (sister-in-law), Mr James Monahan, Director of the Royal Ballet School, and Dame Ninette de Valois. Among those present were:

Mrs Haskell (widow), Mrs Stephen Haskell (daughter-in-law), Miss Doris Barry (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs Victor Kempner (brother-in-law and sister-in-law), Mr Nigel Kempner.

Lord and Lady Hastings, Sir Anton Dolin, Sir Trenchard Cox, Lady Scott-Moncrieff, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Sir Anthony Lousada, Sir John Tooley (Royal Opera House), Dame Marie Rambert, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Miss B. Fewster (Principal of the Royal Ballet School) and pupils: Miss Beryl Grey, Miss Phyllis Bedells, Miss Jean Bedells, Miss Wendy Toye, Mr Donald Sinden, Mr Ivor Guest, Mr John Field (London Festival Ballet), Miss Anna Northcote, Miss Valerie Adams, Mr Clement Crisp, Mrs Bridget Espinosa, Mr Richard Buckle, Mr Gordon Anthony, Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr Tom Burns ("The Tablet"), Miss Julia Farron, Sir J. H. Lazzini, Mr John Percival, Mr Richard Glasstone, Mme Ana Racarda, Miss Felicity Gray (Elmhurst Ballet School, Camberley), Miss Michal Hambourg, Mr Peter Wilson (secretary, representing the Royal Ballet Benevolent Fund), Mrs Tamara Finch, Miss Joyce Carr (chairman, London Ballet Circle) with Mr T. R. Newman (also representing Friends of Sadler's Wells) and Mr Michael Broderick.

Mr John Saunders (Royal Academy of Dancing), Miss C. Blellock (Royal Academy of Dancing, Essex region), Mrs N. Hughes-Smith (Catholic Stage Guild), Mr Peter Pearson (Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing), Mrs F. Moomouri (Pavlova Society) with Mr Peter Kinnison; Mr James Penstone (Vic-Wells Association), Miss E. A. Silber (Birmingham City Art Gallery), Mr Frederick Lloyd (chairman, Garrick Club) and Mrs Lloyd, Mr Peter Hood (Bath Preservation Trust), Dr Peter Konish, Mr Neil Tilley and Mrs D. Hinton.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, February 25, 1956

Washington, Feb 24.—Mr Dulles, the Secretary of State, said today that President Eisenhower was willing that the United States should join in guaranteeing agreed boundaries between Israel and her Arab neighbours. Mr Dulles was appearing before the Senate foreign relations committee to explain the administration's policies for dealing with the critical situation in the Middle East. He said that the President has also authorized him to say that he would recommend that the United States contribute to irrigation and water development projects in the area. On guaranteeing borders, Mr Dulles said: Given a solution to other related problems, the President has further indicated his willingness to recommend that the United States join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbours.

Latest wills

War service pay returned

Mr George William Holderness, of Braunton, Devon, newspaper editor and proprietor, left estate valued at £58,845 net. He left to the Chancellor of the Exchequer £750 representing his pay as a private soldier and an officer during the First World War and £2,763 received as an officer during the Second World War, "it being my desire not to receive any financial benefit for the little service I was privileged to render my beloved country." He left £500 to his old school, King Edward VI Grammar School, Spilsby, for pupils to visit Germany to promote friendship with the people of that country.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid):

Hall, Mr William Stirling, of Thornton House, Kenilworth, South Africa, estate in England and Wales £144,110
Kaufmann, Mrs Erna, of Golders Green, London £159,708
McLaughlin, Mrs Florence Lilian, of Guernsey, estate in England and Wales £147,360
Mudd, Mr Arthur William, of North Mymms, Hertfordshire £131,976
Richards, Mr Tom Lewis, of Stanford Bishop, Hereford and Worcester £133,645
Seward, Mr Albert John, of Brockley, London, intestate £153,321
Symons, Mr John Harris, of Eldoret, Kenya .. £278,107
Tait, Miss Agnes Jane, of Taunton, Somerset .. £133,221
Tunbridge, Mr Alan Frank Howard, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent £222,630
Walton, Mr Albert Leslie, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire £280,763
Washington, Irene Frederica Edgcumbe, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire £228,798
Wellings, Mr John Ralph, of Tettenhall, West Midlands, company director £161,092
Whitby, Mr Kurt, of Wimbledon, London, former chairman of the Parker Timber Group .. £826,928
Williams, Mr John Edmund, of Roydon, Essex £177,739

OBITUARY

SIGNOR MARIO CAMERINI

Doyen of Italian film directors

Signor Mario Camerini, who died on February 6, his 86th birthday, was the doyen of Italian film directors, famed largely as the virtual creator and the most successful exponent of the so-called "white telephone" school of Italian film-making during the 1930s.

Camerini was born in Rome in 1895, and was intended for the law, but service in the First World War interrupted his studies and in 1920 he took up an invitation from his cousin, the leading silent film-maker Augusto Genina, to work as his assistant. He learnt quickly, and could turn his hand to almost anything. Within three years he was directing (and usually writing) his own films, starting with *Jolly—Clown da Circo*. The 1920s were a period of artistic decline for the Italian cinema, and though Camerini was quite prolific, his films did not travel far until things took on a new lease of life with the advent of sound. He then directed one of the first big hits of the Italian sound cinema, *Gli Uomini che Mascalzoni! (Men Are Such Rascals*, 1932), which united him for the first time with the up and coming actor Vittorio de Sica, a handsome fellow who revealed in this film a keen sense of stylish comedy and became instantly Italy's number one film star.

The success of the film proved to be no fluke, for de Sica, Camerini or the whole genre of films it helped to define: glossy, romantic comedies and emotional dramas set among the prosperous upper middle classes and taking as their hallmark the deco white telephone, a sine qua non of fashionable life—at any rate in the cinema. Camerini went on to turn these out at the rate of two or three a year, and was reunited with de Sica as star in two of their biggest hits, *Il Signor Max* (1937) and *I Grandi Magazzini* (1939); indeed, de Sica's own first important film as a director, *I Bambini Guardano* (1943), owed a lot to Camerini and the style he had pioneered, while de Sica's regular script collaborator and theoretician of Neo-Realism, Cesare Zavattini, began in the cinema as Camerini's assistant, as did the director Renato Castellani.

With the 1940s Camerini moved on to more obviously ambitious projects, like his screen version of the classic novel *I Promessi Sposi* (1941), as well as continuing to make lightweight comedies and dramas. The vogue for Neo-Realism and shooting on real streets with non-professional actors influenced him only very superficially, and he remained after the war the director par excellence of the big stars in big vehicles, by Italian standards, that is. For though he had his brushes with international spectacle, directing *Ulysses* in 1954 and helping to script *War and Peace* in 1956, most of his films were designed primarily for home audiences and rarely got much farther.

His last film was the last Don Camillo film to date, *Don Camillo e i Giovani d'Oggi* (1972), but he seems to have had little actual sympathy with *i giovani d'oggi*, and lived his last few years in comfortable retirement, honoured as a grand old man of Italian cinema.

PROFESSOR H. B. HALL

Mr N. J. Lamb, Senior Lecturer in Portuguese and Spanish, writes:

The death on February 16, at the age of 60, of Professor H. B. Hall, after an all too brief tenure of the Gilmour Chair of Spanish in the University of Liverpool, is a grievous loss to Hispanic Studies and a source of deep sorrow to a wide circle of friends.

From Alsop High School he went to Liverpool University where he graduated, under the late Professor Allison Peers, in 1941. After war service in the Intelligence Corps he was appointed assistant lecturer in Spanish (to which he soon added Portuguese) in the University of Leeds. In 1949 he returned to Liverpool as Lecturer in Spanish, was subsequently promoted to senior lecturer and in 1978 was appointed to the Chair, an appointment which gave lively satisfaction to colleagues throughout the country. As a teacher and as a wise, friendly and trustworthy counsellor, he will be remembered with affection by generations of students. He was an active and enthusiastic founder-member of the Association of Hispanists.

His outstanding contribution to Hispanic Studies, in addition to his original researches in the field of Spanish romanticism as well as the novels of Perez Galdos, was his work over the past twenty-five years for the quarterly *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies*, first as assistant editor and then as editor. His wide knowledge not only of things Spanish but of the whole range of Hispanic cultures, particularly those of Catalonia and Portugal, made him ideally suited to the editorship. His unfailing conscientiousness, his advice and proverbial kindness to contributors to the journal ensured the maintenance of the highest standards.

A man of an endearing modesty, he found it hard to believe that he was so highly regarded both on academic and personal grounds by so many people both at home and abroad. It was impossible for him to put himself or his own interests before the welfare and happiness of others; and it is not surprising that he ran a department which could have few rivals for harmony, friendliness and willing cooperation.

By his life and work Harold Hall gained the esteem, devotion and gratitude of all who had the good fortune to know him.

He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth (nee Colquhoun), and two sons.

MR DENIS BETHELL

Mr Denis Bethell, Statutory Lecturer in medieval history at University College, Dublin, died on February 15 at the age of 46.

Educated at Sherborne and at Lincoln College, Oxford (where he took first-class honours), he had taught first at Stonyhurst, and then at Reading University before his appointment to Dublin in 1966. A man of exceptionally wide sympathies, who had become a Roman Catholic in the course of studying church history, and who was a devoted teacher of undergraduates, he had a special contribution to make in modern Ireland's national university.

His professor, F.-X. Martin, soon spotted his quality and gave him the support he needed when he became the moving spirit behind plans for an interdisciplinary graduate school in medieval studies. As an established ecclesiastical historian he had a very wide acquaintance among scholars in British universities, and he made the seminars which he organized in Dublin, and his reading parties at Hawarden and elsewhere, into a major channel of communication between scholars working in his field in the United Kingdom and in the Republic of Ireland.

In Dublin his visiting speakers were entertained in the decaying magnificence of his flat in Monkstown, looking out over Dublin Bay, and his hospitality there was in the Irish tradition, unstinted. Inevitably, given such an unusually busy life, he knew much more than he wrote; nevertheless, he found time to translate Y. Renouard's *Avignon Papacy*, to compose a number of lucid and elegant articles on twelfth-century church history, and to launch as editor Macmillans' highly-successful series, "New Studies in Medieval History".

A deeply modest man, he was loved on both sides of St George's Channel by all who knew him for his forthrightness and generosity, and an unlimited fund of kindly humour.

MR GERALD DALY

Mr Gerald Daly, Engineer-in-Charge, BBC West Region from 1934 to 1960, has died at the age of 83.

He joined the BBC in 1925 and after two years at Savoy Hill became Engineer-in-Charge at Gloucester where there was a relay station. When it was decided to move to Bristol he was asked to find a suitable site. While getting petrol at a garage in Whiteladies Road on a Sunday, he saw a To Let sign on a building opposite. As the agent was not to be found he made an entry in through a coal cellar, and the BBC West Region was born.

During the war he was closely involved with the movement out of London of several BBC departments—Schools, Children's Hour, Variety and Music, including the entire BBC Symphony Orchestra. He helped to form the BBC's own Home Guard with Sir Adrian Boult, Paul Beard, the violinist, and Stuart Hibberd, the chief announcer, among those in the ranks.

After the war Daly played a leading role in the development and expansion of radio and television in the BBC in Bristol. He was responsible for the first live radio transmission from a submarine on the sea bed and the first live television commentary from a helicopter in flight.

MR E. G. E. GRIFFITH

Mr E. G. E. (Eddie) Griffith, of Plasnewydd, Trefnant, Clwyd, who died in Denbigh on February 21, after a long illness, was a noted agriculturalist and breeder of Friesian cattle who was president of the British Friesian Society and Ministry liaison officer for North Wales.

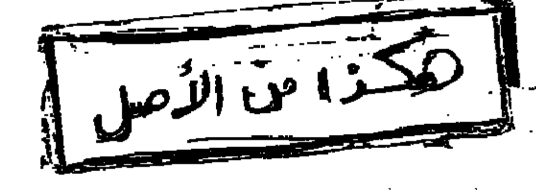
He took a great interest in politics and spoke for the Conservative candidate. He was an honorary vice-president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where he had judged both the Burke (beef) and the Bledisoe (dairy) Trophies—a rare distinction.

He was born at Plasnewydd in 1900 and lived there throughout his life. In his younger days he hunted with the Heythrop and he always took an immense interest in horses and ponies, and was a noted judge of both, having officiated at every major show for the last 50 years—indeed, once when the goat judge failed to turn up he judged them too! He was president of the Hunters' Improvement Society in 1967 and twice president of the National Pony Society.

He and his late wife had no children.

Rachel Lady Clay, widow of Sir Felix Clay, fifth baronet, died on February 24. She was 98. She was the daughter of the Rt Hon Henry Hobhouse, sometime MP for East Somerset, and she was married in 1904. Her husband died in 1941.

Lady Ainley, wife of Sir John Ainley, MC, died on February 22. She was Mona Sybil Wood, and her marriage took place in 1935.



SPORT

Football

Dazed Dalglish lifts confused Scots

Israel 0 Scotland 1

Kenny Dalglish, Scotland's most capped player, removed the threat of another World Cup failure by scoring the crucial second half goal which beat Israel in Tel Aviv yesterday. As the memory of the humiliating 1—1 draw with Iran in Argentina two years ago loomed over the Scots, Dalglish squeezed in Robertson's corner after 54 minutes to spare the blushes of his colleagues.

The Liverpool striker, making his 75th appearance for Scotland, crowned a remarkable second half transformation after the Scots had been turned and twisted throughout the first half by Israel's effective use of the through ball. If Tabak and Damti, Israel's strikers, had shown any shooting accuracy, Scotland would not now be sharing top position in group six with Portugal.

Had Dalglish had his way, though, he might not have gone out for the second half. He came into the dressing room at the interval complaining of dizziness. Jock Stein, Scotland's manager, said: "I decided to give him 10 minutes after the interval to see how he managed. In that time he scored the goal, although he could hardly see at the time. That's why I took him off later."

It was not Mr Stein's only problem at half-time. He decided to bring on Willie Miller to play alongside his Aberdonian partner, Alex McLeish, and moved Kenny Burns to bolster the sagging midfield. The new formula was an instant success.

Miller and McLeish may not have managed to give the Scottish defence the stability it desperately required but Burns's ball-winning prowess increased the frequency of the Scottish raids, so few and far between in the first half. Dalglish, showing a renewed appetite for his work and twice made telling runs, only to be caught offside, but Scotland's pressure paid off after 54 minutes.

Robertson, who had moved from the left to the right wing and was earlier booked for dissent by the Romanian referee, sent over a looping corner kick which was knocked down by McLeish into the path of Dalglish, who scored from close range. Dalglish soon made way for Andy Gray, having carried out the job Mr Stein had asked of him.

The star of the Scottish side was Alan Rough, Partick Thistle's goalkeeper, whose series of excellent saves in the first half kept the game alive long enough for Scotland to make their revival. Time and again the often criticized Rough risked life and limb to save at the feet of the quicksilver Israeli attackers, whose only failing was their inability to apply the finishing touch.

Burns, too, revelled in his midfield role after the break and Dalglish showed flashes of the form he regularly displays in a Liverpool shirt. Until Burns's arrival in midfield, the Scottish captain, Archie Gemmill, had been unusually out of touch and Steve Archibald, of Tottenham Hotspur, made an insignificant contribution.

Mr Stein later admitted: "The first half was a shambles but we took our chance when it came, whereas Israel didn't. In a way, I'm sorry for Israel, who played well but got nothing in return. However, I'm hoping they'll do us a turn when Portugal come to play here next."

ISRAEL: Mizrahi; Bar, Machness, Cohen, A. Cohen, N. Cohen, Ekhaus, Shum, Tabak, Damti, Sinai.

SCOTLAND: A. Rough (Partick Thistle); D. McGrain (Celtic), F. Gray (Nottingham Forest), G. Souness (Liverpool), A. McLeish (Aberdeen), K. Burns (Nottingham Forest), J. Wark (Ipswich Town) (sub, W. Miller (Aberdeen)), K. Dalglish (Liverpool) (sub. A. Gray (Wolverhampton Wanderers)), S. Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur), A. Gemmill (Birmingham City), J. Robertson (Nottingham Forest).

Referee: O. Anderco (Romania).

Group six

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Portugal	3	2	1	0	4	0	5
Scotland	3	2	1	0	2	0	5
N Ireland	3	1	1	1	3	1	3
Israel	5	0	3	2	1	5	3
Sweden	4	0	2	2	1	5	2



Outnumbered and outplayed: Archibald (left) is tackled by Nissim Cohen (2) and Machness during Scotland's muddled first half in the Ramat Gan Stadium.

Leicester's hopes of Cruyff fade

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Leicester City's hopes of obtaining the celebrated Dutch international Johan Cruyff last night appeared to have faded in much the same way as the aspirations of previous prospective purchasers in England and abroad. Cruyff had said he would give his reply to the Leicester manager, Jock Wallace, but announced on Radio Hilversum that he had signed to play for a Spanish team, Levante.

The offer from Leicester was said to have been worth up to £5,000 a match until the end of the season. Mr Wallace said on Tuesday that everything had been arranged apart from the "formality" of some business affairs. It had been upon such formalities that negotiations between Cruyff and Arsenal, Chelsea, and other clubs had foundered. Levante's offer was more than half of their receipts from home games but earlier in the season Cruyff said he would not return to Spain because of tax problems.

Leicester's secretary, Alan Bennett, although expressing confidence that Cruyff would join them, had made it clear that they did not want him appearing in friendly or testimonial games in The Netherlands. This may have been the root of the problem. Cruyff who is 33, is obviously interested in making capital out of his fading career. However, he probably took Leicester's offer seriously because he knew that if he was to return to the Dutch national team, which is an ambition, he had to prove his value and fitness to the new coach, Kees Rijvers.

The former captain of the Dutch team returned to The Netherlands after Washington Diplomats lost their franchise. He acts as assistant on the coaching staff of Ajax while playing second division football for DS 79, who earlier this season appeared at Chelsea, where speculation began that he wanted to play in England. Even if he does play in Spain, he is expected to return to the United States for the summer.

Another transfer slow to be resolved reached fulfilment last night when the Nottingham Forest midfield player Martin O'Neill joined Norwich City for a club record fee of £350,000. Norwich raised the money by selling a full back, Bond, to Seattle Sounders

Cricket

Eye defect puts Rose out of England tour

From John Woodcock
Georgetown, Feb 25

As if the loss of Bob Willis and countless hours of cricket were not enough, the English team is now to lose Brian Rose, who will leave for home on the first convenient flight with a "visual defect" in his right eye. There is also a delicate situation developing regarding Robin Jackman's cricketing connexions with South Africa.

Rose visited a specialist here yesterday who was sufficiently concerned by what he found to call for a second opinion. This confirmed that Rose's sight is not what it should be—especially when he needs it to locate a hard ball in bright light travelling at 90 mph—and there was no option but to recommend his return. Both specialists believe that the condition will be quite easily corrected by spectacles or contact lenses.

It was at St Vincent when Rose had trouble reading the scoreboard from the pavilion that suspicions were first aroused. He has not been batting well—but he put that down to a lack of form. He has also been less than his usual reliable self in the field, but that too could have been due to the loss of confidence which comes from not making runs.

In Australia last winter, while playing club cricket in Perth, Rose received a hairline fracture of the right cheek. Whether this started off the trouble is a matter of conjecture. It is rotten luck for him—and for his wife, too. She was due to join him in Barbados in 10 days' time, when Mrs Willis was also to join her husband.

Rose's replacement—and there will definitely be one—may be announced tomorrow. The chances are that it will be Bill Athey, of Yorkshire, with Richard Williams, of Northamptonshire as a less likely possibility. Athey, like Williams, would have to fly from Sydney where he is fulfilling a club contract. He is 23 and played in the Centenary Test match at Lord's last season. If he does come it will be into a burning fiery furnace.

It was probably inevitable that at some time or other on the tour that the question of South Africa would crop up, with Guyana and Jamaica as the likeliest flash points. Someone somewhere has drawn the attention of the Guyanese government to the fact that in the seventies Jackman spent several winters playing cricket in South Africa. If it comes to that, Ken Barrington, the team's assistant manager, as well as Gower, Downton and Bairstow have also played here, as of course has Boycott, who had a holiday in Johannesburg shortly before coming to the West Indies.

At the moment the Guyanese Government are merely asking questions. Should they demand an undertaking that Jackman will not be chosen to play in Saturday's Test match they will not get one. The tour would be ended rather than any such guarantee be given. Anyway, if Jackman, why not the others in the team who have played in South Africa?

I doubt whether Guyana will so court the unpopularity of Barbados and Antigua as to risk endangering the remainder of the tour—but these are political waters of many currents. Alan Smith, manager of the England team, has spent some time today in consultation with Philip Mallet, the British High Commissioner in Guyana. In government circles Smith has yet to encounter anyone more senior than Roy Fredericks, the former West Indian Test player and now the Minister of Sport.

To add to England's woes the Bourda Oval is still unfit, so that rather than meeting Guyana in the intended one-day game they have been driven for the second day running to practising among themselves on the Police ground. What prevented Bourda from being used was something like half an acre of mud at one end, behind the bowler's arm but not enough for the fast bowlers to have had to run through it.

It is nearly three days now since there was any measurable rain in Georgetown, which will give an idea of the extraordinary problems of draining the Bourda ground.

The match at the Police oval was a 40-over affair, properly organized and watched by several thousand people, with each side made up of seven England players plus four locals.

Squash rackets

British title still lies in Australian hands

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

For the fifth time in seven years there will be an all-Australian final in the British women's open championship, sponsored by Pretty Polly, at Hove. It follows that the title will go to Australia for the 20th consecutive year. In the semi-final round Vicki Hoffman, from Adelaide and the defending champion, beat Rae Sanderson, from Melbourne, by 9—3, 9—1, 6—9, 9—4, and Margaret Zachariah, also from Melbourne, beat Lisa Opie of Guernsey, by 9—6, 10—8, 9—6. Both matches lasted 54 minutes.

Miss Zachariah is old enough to be Miss Opie's mother, so her achievement in reaching the final for the first time is extraordinary. She beat the seventh, third and sixth seeds in consecutive matches at the cost of only two games.

This performance by a part-time diagnostic radiographer is some compensation for patriotic disappointment in the defeat of Miss Opie, aged 17, whose talent and temperament could not make up for a deficiency in experience. The match was won and lost on the backhand, where Miss Zachariah's versatile skills in burying the ball to a length or playing short with an angle or a drop were often more telling because of her intimidating swing.

In the second game she cracked Miss Opie in the face and was warned that her swing was "occasionally excessive". The simple answer was for Miss Opie to concentrate on the forehand, but this she could not do. Miss Zachariah was slightly beter at hitting winners when she needed them, as is evident from the fact that Miss Opie led 6—5 in the first and third games and was in hand at 8—8 in the second.

Miss Zachariah kept the ball low and was consistently severe and tidy, especially down the backhand wall. Tactically, her game was immaculate. Miss Opie was fluently versatile and often deceptive in her shot-making but she tended to hit down when she could least afford to. It was much to her credit that, after taking the blow in the face, she hit two angled winners and saved five game balls. Miss Opie also saved three match points before conceding a penalty stroke.

Miss Hoffmann, hitting hard and low to a superb length (most profitably to Miss Anderson's backhand), pinned her opponent to the back of the court for two games. But Miss Hoffmann had set a pace she could not maintain and, in the third game, Miss Anderson seized the chance to sort out her own length and display her technical and tactical craft.

Then Miss Hoffmann bounced back with a modified version of her earlier authority, mixing the long and short games irresistibly well. In the three games she won, Miss Hoffmann made a total of only five errors, maintaining fierce pressure without loss of control. Chris Lloyd, even Bjorn Borg, would have been proud of her.

Too many players and too few supporters

By Gerald Richmond

England U-21 1 Rep of Ireland U-21 0

An instant goal by Gary Shaw gave England victory over the Republic of Ireland in last night's international at Anfield. The England manager, Ron Greenwood, was present, along with his bevy of coaches, but it was not an evening on which too many conclusions could be drawn, except, perhaps, that these fixtures should be played behind closed doors.

England brought on all five of their substitutes, and Ireland used two of their three. Only Henderson of the 30 names on the team sheet was not given a run and he must have wondered what he had done to blot his copybook. This was surely carrying experiment to excess and it is little wonder that the match was so disjointed, with neither side able to construct anything very meaningful and few players doing anything to improve their chances of promotion to the senior teams.

Shaw, who has scored 17 goals for Aston Villa this season, provided flashes of genuine skill but, sadly, was one of those to be replaced. Liverpool's ground had a ghostly air, with fewer than 6,000 present, and there was little to make them forget the bitter cold.

The opening was auspicious for England, Shaw scoring within a couple of minutes. A move begun by Dyson was built up down the left by Hodgson and Fenwick and, when the centre came in low, Bonnar was up and down twice to block shots from McMahon and Chapman before Shaw beat him. The Irish defence was reopened several times, but that early promise of riches proved to be totally illusory.

Ireland had a word or two for themselves, Donovan and Ron Whelan shooting over and Atkinson extending Lukic to his considerable length with a fine long shot. England needed somebody in midfield to calm the game, although, in the first half at any rate, there was always a hint that more goals might come. Anton Whelan cleared off the line when Smith, the impressive Sheffield Wednesday defender, headed in a corner from Moses and Shaw, with his delicate touch on the ball, began to assert his authority. He was wide with a couple of shots and headed on a centre for Chapman to hit the side netting.

The best chance of the first half fell to Hodgson when, after a mistake by McDonagh, Shaw and McMahon combined to give him a chance on the right. Once again the Irish defence was caught short, but Hodgson hit the bar. England were finding it hard to take advantage of Hodgson's pace, which his club, Middlesbrough, have used to effectively.

England brought on three of their substitutes immediately after the interval and Hesford, whose brother plays Rugby Union, was soon in action, showing safe hands to clutch a lo w centre from Anton Whelan and then making a fine close-range save from Donovan. With the remaining replacements appearing within another 20 minutes, England's cohesion was scarcely improved, although Proctor began to provide more incisive vision in midfield.

Bonnar managed to scramble one of his centres away from Hodgson and Proctor then put Fashanu away with a superb through pass. There should have been a better outcome than a shot into the crowd. It became steadily harder to discern any pattern to the game, but at least the Irish continued to battle away

ENGLAND UNDER 21: J. Lukic (Leeds United) (sub. I. Hesford, Blackpool); D. Thomas (Coventry City), T. Fenwick (Queens Park Rangers), R. Moses (West Bromwich Albion) (sub. M. Proctor, Middlesbrough), P. Dyson (Coventry City) (sub. M. Duxbury, Manchester United), M. Smith (Sheffield Wednesday), G. Shaw (Aston Villa) (sub. P. Goddard, West Ham), C. Johnston (Middlesbrough), L. Chapman (Stoke City) (sub. J. Fashanu, Norwich City), S. McMahon (Everton), D. Hodgson (Middlesbrough).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND UNDER 21: P. Bonnar (Celtic), A. Whelan (Manchester United), H. Haughton (Orient), J. McDonagh (Bohemians), J. Anderson (Preston North End), K. Sheedy (Liverpool) (sub. A. Kinsella, Millwall), M. O'Connor (Athlone) (sub. L. Buckley, Shamrock Rovers), H. Atkinson (Wolverhampton Wanderers), T. Donovan (Aston Villa), R. Whelan (Liverpool), P. McGee (Preston North End).

Referee: R. Bridges (Deeside).

Woodcock finds the target

Italy XI 0 Rest of Europe 3

Tony Woodcock, the England striker now playing for FC Cologne, scored the third goal for a "Rest of Europe" team in the Olympic stadium in Rome last night. The match, watched by a crowd of 15,000 was played to raise funds for victims of the earthquake in southern Italy last November.

Simonsen, the Danish striker, opened the scoring in the 33rd minute, but the game was played at a slow pace for most of the first half. Both teams seemed to make more of an effort after the interval

Yesterday's results

WORLD CUP, GROUP 6: Israel (0) 0 Scotland (0) 1 Dalglish 40,000

UNDER-21 INTERNATIONAL: England (1) 1 Shaw Rep of Ireland (0) 0 5,882

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff (1) 1 Kitchen Newcastle (0) 0 4,236

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley 0, Altrincham 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Wellingborough 1, Barry Town 3. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 1, Canterbury 0; Folkestone 0, Crawley 0; Waterlooville 2, Salisbury 1.

RUGBY UNION: Cambridge University 8, Anti-Assassins 27; Newport 7, Pontypridd 12; Plymouth Albion 12, Exeter University 16.

HOCKEY: UAU Championship: Semi-final round replay: Loughborough 2, Exeter 2 (Loughborough won on penalty strokes after extra time.) London League: Guildford 6, London hallows 0, Taunton 3.

England go for experience

England have named an experienced party of 16 players for the European youth championship qualifying round match against Northern Ireland in Belfast on March 11.

Wales have also named a 16-strong party for their second leg match, against the Republic of Ireland at Tolka Park, Dublin, on March 10. The first leg at Swansea ended in a 2—2 draw after the Irish had scored twice in the first three minutes.

ENGLAND: Westwood (Ipswich), Kite (Bristol Rovers), Bennett (Bolton Wanderers), Caton (Manchester City), Corbett (Tottenham Hotspur), Hawker (Birmingham City), Phelan (Burnley), Brooks (Crystal Palace), Finnigan (Fulham), Handysides (Birmingham City), Snodin (Doncaster Rovers), Barnes (West Ham), Connor (Leeds United), Kinsey (Manchester City), Walsh (Charlton Athletic), Walters (Aston Villa).

WALES: Sander (Swansea City), Harrington (Chester), Evans (Arsenal), Lewis, Richards (Swansea City), John, Sanders (Cardiff City), Hughes (Manchester United), Phillips (Plymouth Argyle), Bowen (Tottenham Hotspur), Maddy (Cardiff City), Loveridge (Swansea City), S. Jones (Wrexham), S. Williams, Slatter (Bristol Rovers), Gale (Swansea City).

Indian batsmen lose chance

Wellington (New Zealand), Feb 25.—India's batsmen today scorned the chance of victory set up by their bowlers when they mustered only 190 in their second innings, to lose the first Test against New Zealand by 62 runs.

Needing 253 to win, India were all out 20 minutes before the close of the fourth day, having failed to cope with New Zealand's seam attack. Richard Hadlee made up for his failure to take a first innings wicket by capturing 4 for 64 and Gary Troup, Martin Snedden and Lance Cairns took two wickets each.

The poor Indian batting followed the spirited performance by the touring team's bowlers on Monday, when they shot New Zealand out for 100 in their second innings to set up an unexpected chance of a second successive Test victory. In Melbourne two weeks ago, India upset Australia by 59 runs to share the series.

India's innings was soon in disarray this morning, with Chauhan, Gavaskar and Viswanath all bowled as the score slumped to 50 for three. A fourth wicket fell at 74 but there followed the only spell of Indian ascendancy as Patil and Azad joined in an enterprising fifth wicket stand.

Hadlee broke the partnership at 111 when he produced a yorker to knock over Azad's middle stump and when Patil was out for 41, one of seven victims in the match for New Zealand's new wicketkeeper Ian Smith, India were nearly down and out.

Only some spirited tailend batting remained, with Binny and Shastri putting on 34 for the ninth wicket. Binny and last man, Yograj Singh, held out for one and three-quarter hours before the final wicket fell.

Binny finished with 26 not out; Shastri, who is 19, scored 19 to go with his seven wickets. Shastri was making his Test debut.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings, 375 (G. Howarth 137; R. Shastri 3-54) and 100 (Kapil Dev 4-34).

INDIA: First Innings, 223 (S. M. Patil 64; B. L. Cairns 5-33).

Second Innings
100 (Kapil Dev 4—34).

INDIA: Second Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, b Snedden	13
C. P. S. Chauhan, b Hadlee	1
G. R. Vishwanath, b Troup	9
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Smith, b Hadlee	26
K. Azad, b Hadlee	16
S. M. Patil, c Smith, b Cairns	42
Kapil Dev, c Hadlee, b Troup	9
†S. M. H. Kirmani, b Cairns	11
R. Binny, not out	26
R. Shastri, c Smith, b Snedden	19
Y. Singh, c Smith, b Hadlee	6
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, n-b 6)	13
Total	190

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—30, 3—[illegible], 4—74, 5—111, 6—117, 7—[illegible], 8—136, 9—170, 10—190.

[illegible]: Hadlee, 23.3—7—64—4, T[illegible] —31—2, Snedden, 17—5[illegible], Cairns, 1[illegible]—30—2, Coney [illegible]—0. — Reuter.

Olympic Games

Samaranch gives ultimatum to five countries

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Feb 25

Juan Antoni Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, said today that five countries may be banned from participating in the 1984 Olympics unless their governments stop interfering with their national Olympic committees. Mr Samaranch, from Spain, said the countries were Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Philippines and Madagasca.

Speaking at a press conference at the conclusion of several days of meetings with the Los Angeles organizing committee, he warned that the countries face suspension if they do not permit the free election of representatives on to their countries' committees. He said: "If this is not the case, then their governments can dictate to them what they consider pertinent. We will then have to suspend them if they do not fall within our rules."

He said the final decision on whether the countries would be allowed to compete in the Los Angeles Olympics will be taken in Lausanne, Switzerland, from April 9-10. He stressed the criteria for each of the five governments was to allow the committee members to be elected and not appointed.

Rugby Union

Multi-racial sides to play Irish tourists

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Feb 25

Ireland will play at least four multi-racial teams on their seven-match tour of South Africa this summer. The itinerary for the tour, to which the Republic of Ireland Government is opposed, was announced today by Alex Kellerman, secretary of the South African Rugby Board.

Two internationals will be played between Ireland and South Africa in Cape Town on May 30 and on June 6 in Durban. The tour opens in Pretoria on May 16 with a match against the South African national under-25 side. The other games will be against a South African mining team, a President's Trophy Team, a Country Districts "B" team and a Gold Cup team.

Mr Kellerman said the mining team would be selected from white, black and coloured players from leading gold mine company teams. The President's Trophy competition was started in 1935 by the Black South African Rugby Association, and in 1979 whites were invited to join it. Mr Kellerman said the team to play the tourists would be selected from white, coloured and black players for the first time in history.

He said the Country Districts "B" team and the Gold Cup team—a competition begun by the coloured South African Rugby Federation in 1959—would also be racially mixed.

This summer's tour is facing severe opposition in Ireland from both the Government and anti-apartheid groups. The Irish Rugby Football Union have said they will not change their minds although they insisted on playing a minimum of three racially mixed teams. Despite that stipulation, however, a handful of players, including Tony Ward and Donal Spring, have told the selectors they are unwilling to tour.

There have been fears in South Africa that the tour would be jeopardized by Pretoria City Council's decision to ban multi-racial soccer at a municipally-owned stadium, but so far the threats have failed to materialize.

However, a new row, which could have serious repercussions, is developing over the participation of coloured schoolboys in the annual Craven week trials. Several Afrikaans high schools on the East Rand have said they will forbid their boys to take part this year. Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, has attempted to defuse the situation by stating that boys taking part in the trials do so voluntarily as individuals

ITINERARY: May 16 v South African under-25 team, Pretoria; May 20 v South African mining team, Potchefstroom; May 23 v President's trophy team, East London; May 26 v Country Districts "B" team, Cradock; May 30 v South Africa, Cape Town; June 2 v Gold Cup team, Oudtshoorn; June 6 v South Africa, Durban.

Cowley schoolboys must handle rather than kick—and are undefeated to boot

French accent that is on the running game

When a young rugby player at Cowley School, St Helens, has the temerity to kick the ball instead of handling it, retribution is swift and terrible. He is sent off. He may be allowed to return but the point has been made. Rugby is a running game.

Such is Cowley's success that one might be forgiven for presuming that they had embraced a new and revolutionary educational system, whereby promising 12-year-olds were taken off academic studies and subjected to full-time rugby under the school's distinguished coach, Ray French, a former England lock and British Rugby League player.

Those who have read this excellent coaching book, newly published by Faber and Faber, will instantly diagnose the difference between his intelligent, dedicated approach and blind fanaticism. Mr French, is quick to affirm how infinitely Cowley rugby is indebted to a team of 12 keen and competent coaches. There is no trace of the one-man band.

Founded in 1712 as a private school, Cowley became a grammar school and, in 1968, went fully comprehensive. The school's enviable rugby tradition had grown and prospered since a Mr Varnish, the headmaster in 1912, had opted to change from football to rugby, a game "more suited to the young gentlemen of Cowley". Since that day only seven men have coached the first XV.

Six Cowleians have played for England and two for Britain's Rugby League side but the pinnacle of achievement was the proud day when the entire Lancashire three-quarter line — R. Guest, J. Heaton, W. Gornall and A. Laithwaite—were old boys of the school. Thirty-eight Cowleians have played at county level.

When Cowley went comprehensive, the question was whether the school's standard and status would be maintained. Those of us who have seen this season's side and their contribution to Lancashire and the North's 19-group can have little doubt as to the answer. The current side, which predictably contributes the missionary brand of running rugby, won all 22 of their games and did not concede a try.

Mr French finds this surprising. "The way we play at Cowley means that we are hardly ever unbeaten. If you are trying to attack through handling in all situations, you're almost bound to come unstuck occasionally." Mr French, an old boy, believes that the style has evolved over the years partly because of Rugby League influence but more crucially because the preponderance of mining stock in Cowley's catchment area has meant a lack of tall forwards. In the past 17 years, he can remember only one lock of over six feet.

However brilliantly the school may play, it is in the present educational climate, even more noteworthy that, in July, a party of 30 boys and several staff, will tour Australia. Mr French, who has previously helped to organize tours to South America, Canada and France is as dynamic and successful a fund-raiser, as he is a coach.

The school and its well-wishers have raised £80,000 since 1972 and, among the 32 activities listed in the Australian tour brochure are an international match, a sportsman's dinner and, captivatingly, a sale of conkers. When the boys fly to Australia on July 10, they will be carrying with them two and a half years of hard work, preparation and £32,000.

Mr French is a happy man, though that may not be immediately apparent if one observes the gaunt, apocalyptic figure, crowned with symbolic flat cap, stationed in brooding isolation behind the goalposts when his beloved side are playing. Has he ever thought seriously of throwing his hat (or his flat cap) into the ring for a headmastership and leaving the school? The answer is succinct and uncompromising. "Not on your life. I couldn't bear the thought of anyone else coaching Cowley."

Steve Elliott



Ray French: Rugby Union international.

Rugby League

Cup problems for Keighley as Fearnley resigns

By Keith Macklin

With five days to go before their cup visit to Featherstone Rovers, Keighley have lost their manager, Albert Fearnley, a former Halifax and Batley player, who has had a long career in management with various clubs. He has resigned for health reasons.

For the match at Featherstone on Sunday in the second round of the Challenge Cup, sponsored by Three Fives, the Keighley team will be managed by the coach, Bak Diabira, who, like Fearnley, joined Keighley from Blackpool Borough.

Fearnley, a vigorous second row forward in his playing career, was on the administrative staff at Bradford Northern for a time and has won acclaim for his work among youth players and teams. He was the architect of Blackpool Borough's achievement of promotion three seasons ago, although he left the club shortly before the team he had helped to build won its way into division one. Keighley, of the second division, have had mixed success since he joined them, and are not expected to beat Featherstone, a powerful first division side.

Wigan, ambitious to return to their former glories and currently lying second in the second division table, confirmed yesterday that they are in pursuit of a Scottish Rugby Union player. The player concerned has not yet played for Scotland, but has been named in their shadow squad. Although Wigan are not particularly optimistic about landing this catch, the club's general manager, Alan Fawcett, hinted that transfer news involving another incoming player could be announced today.

Beaumont to lead invitation side in South Africa

Johannesburg, Feb 25.—Billy Beaumont, who was captain of the British Lions team that toured South Africa last year, will lead a strong Old Collegians invitation side to play the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein on April 11, it was announced here today.

According to the South African Press Agency, the team will include Carleton, the England wing, Fenwick, the deposed Wales captain, and Bennett, the former Wales stand-off half. The other international players in the side are Loane, the former Australia captain, and Jansen, a former South Africa centre.

TEAM: G. Pienaar; J. Carleton, S. Fenwick, J. Jansen, A. Klopper; P. Bennett, S. Klopper; L. Mould, D. Spiers, J. Pienaar, M. Loane, W. Beaumont (captain), H. Hatting, J. Sonnekus, G. Sonnekus.—Agence France-Presse.

Wilson returns: Ron Wilson, who was on the Scotland replacements bench against England on Saturday, returns to captain London Scottish against Orrell in the fourth round of the John Player Cup. He replaces King at stand-off half.

French return to original Irish selection for Welsh

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The French team for their third international of the season, against Wales in Paris on Saturday week, will be that which was selected for their last game, in Dublin. On that occasion, the wing, Serge Blanco, and the centre, Didier Codorniou, were taken ill overnight and had to be replaced on the Saturday by Alain Caussade and Patrick Mesny.

In spite of an injury to Mesny in the final quarter at Lansdowne Road and his substitution by the reserve scrum half, Yves Lafarge—no other replacement for their back division being available—France got the result they wanted (19—13). That, together with a previous victory, 16—9, over Scotland, has put them level with Wales at the top of the Five Nations championship table, but with a game in hand. The last French match will be against England at Twickenham on March 21.

It was thought that the French selectors might contemplate a change at scrum half, where Pierre Berbizier, in his first full season in that position, still has something to prove. However, the French coach, Jacques Fouroux, is said to be confident that Berbizier will come up to scratch.

FRENCH TEAM: S. Gabernet (Toulouse); S. Blanco (Béziers), R. Bertranne (Bagnères), D. Codorniou (Narbonne), L. Pardo (Bayonne); G. Laporte (Graulhet), P. Berbizier (Lourdes); J. L. Joinel (Brive), M. Carpentier (Lourdes), J.-P. Rives (Toulouse, captain); J.-F. Imbernon (Perpignan), D. Revallier (Graulhet); P. Dospital (Bayonne), P. Dintrans (Tarbes), R. Paparemborde (Pau).

Replacements: D. Sagarzazu (Bayonne), J.-P. Wolff (Béziers), P. Lacans (Béziers), J. Gallion (Toulon), P. Mesny (Grenoble), A. Caussade (Lourdes).

The French B squad to meet Scotland on Saturday, March 7 at Ayr is:

Fullback: M. Sallefranque (Dax). Three quarters: M. Fabre (Béziers), J.-C. Castagnet (Pau), P. Mothe (Agen), C. Martinez (Béziers). Stand-off half: J.-P. Thiot (Brive). Scrum half: P. Vachier (Avignon, captain). Forwards: Y. Alleore (Perpignan), F. Pepelniak (Grenoble), J. Gratton (Agen), S. Michel (Nimes), A. Lorieux (Grenoble), J. M. Yanci (Le Boucau), J. Bortolucci (Auch), R. Stefanutti (Perpignan). Replacements: B. Selponi (Carcassonne), J. B. Bourrade (Nice), L. Rodriguez (Mont-de-Marsan), A. Mournet (Bagnères), G. Mangematin (Perigueux), J. P. Trille (Tarbes).—Agence France Presse.

Davies stages an action replay for Cambridge

Cambridge U 8 Anti-Assassins 27

Marcus Rose and Huw Davies, Cambridge's two England newcomers could do little to prevent Anti-Assassins, a Northern invitation team, scoring five tries yesterday, though they featured in both of the university's tries.

Rose, who makes his first appearance for England in Ireland on Saturday week, set up the first try, for Wheelhouse, and Davies scored the second with a similar move to his winning try for England against Scotland last Saturday. Rose missed both conversion attempts by a considerable margin and said after the match that he would spend much of the next week practising his kicking for the Ireland game.

O'Brien, a former Ireland full-back, and Metcalfe, a former Cambridge full-back, gave impressive performances for Anti-Assassins. O'Brien, playing on the left wing, scored two tries and a conversion; Metcalfe landed a penalty and a conversion and scored a try. Cardus, a former England centre, and Ballward scored the other tries.

Racing

Silver Buck should not be passed in final warm-up for Cheltenham

By Michael Seely

Silver Buck and Heighlin are having their first outings since Boxing Day at Wincanton this afternoon. Silver Buck's second consecutive victory in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park confirmed his status as the top three-mile steeplechaser in this country. Michael Dickinson's nine-year-old is having his last race before the Cheltenham Gold Cup in the Jim Ford Challenge Cup.

Despite Heighlin's defeat by Celtic Ryde and Birds Nest in the William Hill Christmas Hurdle at Kempton on the same afternoon, David Elsworth's tough stayer has remained a firm second choice in the ante-post betting on the Champion Hurdle. Heighlin faces some formidable rvals in the Kingwell Pattern Hurdle. Only heavy overnight frost or snow could put paid to this important fixture on the wel-run Somerset course.

The Kingwel Hurdle also sees the first appearance in this country of Martie's Anger. Tim Forster advised Jonathan Sheppard, the American trainer of the 1979 Colonial Cup winner, at midday yesterday that the prospects were favourable. So Sheppard is flying from the United tSates to watch Martie's Anger run.

Defeat for Silver Buck would be a great surprise. Master Smudge and Artifice are his only serious rivals. aMster Smudge was awarded last year's Gold Cup on the disqualification of Tied Cottage. However, Master Smudge was beaten eight lengths that afternoon and although the eight-year-old showed himself to be in good form when wearing down Tarbank at Newbury, he should have no answer to Silver Buck's finishing speed. Artifice on the other hand has plenty of pace, but lacks the favourite's stamina and resolution.

Judged on form alone, Heighlin should gain an equally decisive victor yin the Kingwell Hurdle. Heighlin improved beyond all knowledge on the flat last season, winning eight handicaps. The High Line gelding delighted his connestions when beatin Pollardstown at Ascot and his defeat can be attributed to the fact that this resolute stayer was unsuited by the sharp bends of Kempton in a slowly-run race.

Martie's Anger is too much of an unknown quantity and in any case his form when third in last year's Colonial Cup does not look good enough. Gay George is held by Heighlin judged on their running together at Kempton. However, the five-year-old's front-runnin tactics won him three races earlier in the season, and he should be suited by Wincanton. Bootlaces and Jugador were both strongly fancied to win the aabndoned Schweppes Gold Trophy and are not without a chance at the weights.

However, the only factors that create problems for Heighlin are either a lack of peak fitness or a falsely-run race. Elsworth said yesterday: "The snow and frost has caused difficulties with our all weather gallop, but I managed to get some good work into Heighlin this morning." Heighlin could find Bootlaces to be his main rival.

After Socks's two recent victories at Sandown Park and Huntington his Windsor conqueror, Money Talks appears to be reasonably treated in the Fonthill Handicap Steeplechase. The amazing 14-year-old, Casbah, and Reldis have also to be considered, but Money Talks cannot be opposed.

An interesting programme also awaits visitors to Lingfield Park, where there will be a precautionary inspection at 7.30 am. Prayukta gave an immaculate display of fencing when beating Palace Dan at Ascot. Fred Winter's Imperial Cup winner should prove too sharp for Sea Captain and Bold Argument, in the Surrey Novices Chase. Two other likely winners at Lingfield are Slippery Dick in the Felcourt Handicap Steeplechase and Intinto, who will be trying for his fourth success of the season in the second division of the Heddon Novices Hurdle.

It was announced yesterday that Venture To Cognac would miss the Gold Cup. Although the eight-year-old appeared to have responded well to the treatment to his neck and back, Olvier Sherwood has decided not to risk him. "It would not be fair on the horse", Winter's assistant trainer said.

Other Chiltenham news yesterday came from Michael O'Brien, the trainer of the long-time favourite for the Gold Cup, Bright Highway. The spearhead of O'Brien's six-horse raid on the National Hunt Festival is Tacroy. This promising young steeplechaser looked a sure winner at Leopardstown when he hit the last fench and unseated Gerry Newman.

"Tacroy is a good horse", the Curragh trainer said, "but he has spoilt his chances by falling a couple of times". At an earlier Leopardstown meeting he had shown his true ability when beating Royal Dipper by five lengths. The Arkle Challenge Trophy is Tacroy's objective at Cheltenham.

The meetings scheduled for Catterick Bridge and Warwick yesterday were both abandoned because of frost.

French success for Britain: Overtrick gave Britain their sixth success of the meeting at Cagnes-sur-Mer with a runaway triumph in the £3,241 Prix de la Californie over six and a half furlongs yesterday. Ridden by Henri Rossi, he was ideally suited by the soft ground produced by continuous rain which started to fall on Tuesday night.

Overtrick started slowly but came through to take it up one and a half furlongs out and shot clear to beat Sky Lawyer and Roger Bacon (John Reid) by six lengths and five and a half lengths. Mills Ahead (Geoff Baxter) was sixth and Bincleaves (Paul Bradwell) eighth.



Michael Dickinson: trainer of Silver Buck.



STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Park: Good to soft (inspection at 7.30 am). Wincanton: Good to soft. Tomorrow: Kempton Park: Good to firm. Stockton Soft.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Cornet Joyce, Hopeful Venture, Raging Torrent.

Cheltenham Gold Cup

ACCEPTORS: Aldaniti, Anaglogs Daughter, Approaching, Artifice, Border Incident, Bueche Giorod, Chinrullah, Counsel Cottage, Daletta, Diamond Edge, Fair View, Gay Spartan, Jack of Trumps, Kas, King or Country, Lesley Ann, Light the Wad, Little Owl, Mac's Chariot, Mac Vidi, Master Smudge, Midnight Court, Night Nurse, Oter Way, Ottery News, Raffi Nelson, Royal Bond, Royal Judgement, Secret Progress, Silent Valley, Silver Buck, Sir Gayle, So and So, Spartan Missile, Straight Jocelyn, Targestral, Tied Cottage, Traqus, Two Swallows. To be run over 3¼m, on Thursday, March 19.

Champion Hurdle

ACCEPTORS: Applalto, Badsworth Boy, Ballata, Bickleigh Bridge, Birds Nest, Bootlaces, Broadsword, Celtic Ryde, Connaught Ranger, Corrib Chieftain, Daring Run, Exalted, For Auction, Gay George, Ghazal, Going Straight, Heighlin, Ivan King, Jugador, Martie's Anger, Meladon, Mount Harvard, Pollardstown, Potato Merchant, Rathinree, Royal Gaye, Sea Pigeon, Sir Titus, Slaney Idol, Starfen, Vicomte, Walnut Wonder. To be run over 2m at Cheltenham on Tuesday, March 17.

Queen Mother Chase

ACCEPTORS: Anaglogs Daughter, Artifice, Beacon Light, Chinrullah, Corrib Chieftain, Dramatist, Drumgora, Gambling Prince, Hilly Way, Hot Tomato, Jack of Trumps, Light the Wad, Night Nurse, Prince Kumar VI, Rathgorman, Siberian Sun, Socks, Stopped, Tonedale. To be run over 2m at Cheltenham on Wednesday, March 18.

Wincanton programme

1.45 FONTHILL CHASE (Handicap: £1,357: 2m)

3	02-1422	Casbah (CD), T. Forster, 14-11-7	B. R. Davies
5	101112	Reldis (D), D. Gandolfo, 7-11-2	P. Hobbs
9	p02f41	Money Talks, L. Kennard, 8-10-9	R. Linley
13	p0-01pu	Triangle, S. Pattemore, 9-10-3	T. Carmody
15	332p-30	Current Chance (D), F. Smith, 10-10-0	—
16	1pu4fu	Philwin (D), F. King, 9-10-0	R. Floyd

Evens Reldis, 13-8 Casbah, 13-3 Money Talks, 12-1 Current Chance, 16-1 Philwin, 20-1 Triangle.

2.15 FAIRYLAND CHASE (Handicap: £1,455: 2m abt 5f)

3	3-1102f	Hot Tomato, J. Edwards, 9-11-5	P. Blacker
4	3d-1214	Tsuru (C), L. Kennard, 10-11-3	A. Webber
6	010104	Commandant (CD), G. Balding, 9-10-13	R. Linley
7	13p/030	Mr Snowman (C), T. Forster, 12-10-11	Mr C. Sample
8	112113	Tower Bridge (CD), G. Small, 10-10-10	P. Hobbs
10	001433	Acrow Lad, D. Elsworth, 7-10-4	C. Brown
11	-404100	Cassie's Boy, B. Palling, 9-10-2	M. Williams
13	42f401	Beacon Time (C), F. Walwyn, 7-10-1	K. Mooney
15	11f1-0p	Winterbourne Lad, J. Bosley, 8-10-1	E. Waite 4
17	0-00030	Lustful Lady, N. Mitchell, 9-10-0	Mr N. Mitchell
19	400340	Perambulate (B), D. Barons, 12-10-0	P. Leach
21	110/0f-2	Fixby Gold (B), T. Wardle, 11-10-0	J. Williams

9-4 Commandant, 3-1 Tsuru, 4-1 Tower Bridge, 11-2 Hot Tomato, 7-1 Beacon Time, 9-1 Fixby Gold, 12-1 Mr Snowman, 14-1 others.

2.45 KINGWELL HURDLE (£4,327: 2m)

2	1-11120	Gay George (D), F. Walwyn, 5-11-12	W. Smith
3	221-313	Heighlin (D, B), D. Elsworth, 5-11-12	S. Jober
5	2/001-00	Bootlaces (D), D. Barons, 7-11-7	P. Leach
6	1141-01	Jugador (CD), D. Kent, 6-11-7	P. Haynes
8	0-11213	Klive (D), J. Thorne, 6-11-3	R. Hoare
9	110120	Bickleigh Bridge (CD, B), R. Hodges, 7-11-2	S. G. Knight
10	00/0040	Killeen, D. Elsworth, 6-11-2	C. Brown
11	23	Martie's Anger, T. Forster, 6-11-2	B. R. Davies
13	00233-0	Yule Star (CD), N. Thomson, 8-11-3	Mr N. Thomson
14	11-0300	Atalaho (D, B), S. Pattemore, 5-11-0	T. Carmody
15	1100-00	Mr Juicy (CD), J. Vaughan, 5-11-0	John Williams

7-4 Heighlin, 5-2 Gay George, 5-1 Jugador, 7-1 Martie's Anger, 9-1 Bootlaces, 12-1 Klive, 16-1 Bickleigh Bridge, 20-1 others.

3.15 JIM FORD CHASE (£2,601: 3m abt 1f)

1	340102	Artifice (D), J. Thorne, 10-11-11	R. Hoare
3	402341	Master Smudge (D), A. Barrow, 9-11-11	R. Linley
4	1-11121	Silver Buck (CD), M. Dickinson, 9-11-11	T. Carmody
5	2-41fu3	Spider Man (CD), Mrs Kennard, 10-11-11	J. Guest
6	p40000	Tristram Shandy, G. House, 7-11-11	—
7	3-03000	Friendly Steve, G. Stickland, 9-11-6	Mr S. Stickland
8	03130-0	Pot Black, N. Thomson, 10-11-1	Mr N. Thomson
9	2p022f	Prestbury, T. Clay, 9-11-1	Mr T. Clay
10	4p3020	Star Member, R. Hawker, 6-11-1	E. Waite

4-9 Silver Buck, 4-1 Master Smudge, 8-1 Artifice, 16-1 Spider Man, 20-1 Prestbury, 25-1 Tristram Shandy, 33-1 others.

3.45 MERE HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o maidens: £600: 2m)

1	00	About Turn, G. Clay, 10-10	C. Jones
2	0	Alcos (B), J. Old, 10-10	Mr E. Whetham 4
3		Ballytop, I. Balding, 10-10	B. Reilly
4	00p	Biskeryl, A. Portman, 10-10	I. Gebbie 4
6	0	Cape Mandy, T. Smith, 10-10	Mr P. Hobbs 7
15	00	Danaabi, K. Nicholas, 10-10	R. Floyd
16	000	Emperor Napoleon, D. Barons, 10-10	P. Leach
20	00	Henry Green, B. Palling, 10-10	M. Williams
23	020	Lorenette, D. Gandolfo, 10-10	P. Barton
24	pp	Maksoufa (B), D. Turner, 10-10	S. May
25	000	Nine North Road, C. James, 10-10	G. McNally
26	0	Pharaoh's Own, A. Barrow, 10-10	K. Mooney
28	00f	Ravens Tower, M. Pipe, 10-10	R. Millman 7
29	30	Royal Manz, J. Vaughan, 10-10	J. Williams
31	4f2	Second Event (B), D. Kent, 10-10	P. Haynes
32		Sir Eamon, J. Edwards, 10-10	P. Blacker
33		Spoilt Wood, A. Andrews, 10-10	S. G. Knight
34		Studio Copy, K. Bailey, 10-10	A. Webber
36	rpp	Susies Minstrel, W. James, 10-10	M. Barrett 4
37	0000	The Hood, F. Yardley, 10-10	C. Smith
38	0	Thoft E. Will, R. York, 10-10	Miss L. York 7
39		Topically, J. Bradley, 10-10	G. Davies 7
42	0000	York Cottage, N. Gaselee, 10-10	R. Linley

9-4 Ballytop, 3-1 Second Event, 9-2 York Cottage, 5-1 Sir Eamon, 13-2 Alcos, 10-1 others.

4.15 MERE HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o maidens: £414: 2m)

1	20	Alanya, N. Mitchell, 10-10	Mr N. Mitchell
4	20	Baron Blakeney, M. Pipe, 10-10	P. Leach
7	430	Broken Flight, K. Bailey, 10-10	A. Webber
8	0p	Carlton Pride, R. Pincombe, 10-10	S. May
9	000	Clarendon, F. Yardley, 10-10	C. Smith
11	003	Corven, W. Wightman, 10-10	T. Carmody
12	0224	Fledge, D. Elsworth, 10-10	C. Brown
13	30	Fred Pilliner, M. Scudamore, 10-10	E. Waite 4
14	0	Fyghame, J. Edwards, 10-10	P. Blacker
15		General Sovinski, D. Tucker, 10-10	R. Millman 7
16	p0p	Giddy's Gamble (B), J. Thorne, 10-10	K. Page 4
17	00	Gold Racer, I. Dudgeon, 10-10	G. McCourt
20	0	Intake, G. Balding, 10-10	B. Reilly
21		Jim's Tricks, D. Laing, 10-10	K. Mooney
23	0	Josavy, G. Kindersley, 10-10	J. King
24	f00	Mountain Monarch, S. Woodman, 10-10	W. Smith
31		Rosy Gleam, D. Gandolfo, 10-10	P. Barton
32	200	Sariffe, A. Barrow, 10-10	R. Hoare
33	00	Saucy Laura, R. Brazington, 10-10	C. Jones
35	0	Skukuza, R. York, 10-10	Miss L. York 7
36	00	Sleepline Gold (B), P. Cundell, 10-10	P. Hobbs
39	303	St William, Mrs Lomax, 10-10	—
40		Threnos, R. Dimond, 10-10	G. McNally

3-1 Fledge, 100-30 St William, 4-1 Baron Blakeney, 11-2 Fred Pilliner, 6-1 Alanya, 8-1 Sleepline Gold, 10-1 Sariffe, 12-1 Corven, 14-1 others.

Wincanton selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 MONEY TALKS is especially recommended. 2.15 Tower Bridge. 2.45 Heighlin. 3.15 Silver Buck. 3.45 Ballytop. 4.15 Fledge.

Lingfield Park programme

2.0 HEDDON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £812: 2m)

1	20f1	Brown Veil, R. Armytage, 6-11-5	H. Davies
3	001002	Eva Anne (D), G. Burr, 7-11-5	C. Mann 7
4	f13340	Herodes (D), D. Kent, 7-11-5	J. Lovejoy 7
5	440010	Mr Whiskers (D), R. Head, 7-11-5	J. Francome
7	4330	Baudelaire, Mrs J. Pitman, 7-11-0	B. Smart
9	p000	Cigarlito, R. Turnell, 5-11-0	A. Turnell
11		Day After, S. Mellor, 5-11-0	S. Smith Eccles
12	03030	Fighting Imp, J. Truman, 6-11-0	R. Stronge 7
14	0	Impia, A. Neaves, 8-11-0	B. de Haan 4
15	00/0040	*Killeen, D. Elsworth, 6-11-0	—
18	00f0p-0	North West, M. Masson, 6-11-0	R. Goldstein 4
20	00001	Mossat, P. Palling, 4-10-5	C. Candy
24	00	Power Love, A. Moore, 4-10-0	G. Moore 4
25	0000	Victor Hugo, V. Soane, 4-10-0	J. Suthern
26	f100	Yantiet, C. Benstead, 4-10-0	R. Rowell

7-4 Mossat, 9-4 Brown Veil, 11-2 Eva Anne, 8-1 Herodes, 10-1 Baudelaire, 12-1 Mr Whiskers, 20-1 others.

2.30 SURREY CHASE (Novices: £5,194: 2m)

201	p-11211	Bold Argument (CD), R. Blakeney, 8-11-13	H. Davies
202	004111	Prayukta (D), F. Winter, 6-11-9	J. Francome
203	13f221	Sea Captain (CD), R. Head, 7-11-9	P. Scudamore
205	4p1002	Don't Touch (D), Pat Mitchell, 7-11-5	S. Smith Eccles
206	2/0-1231	Earthstopper, J. Gifford, 7-11-5	R. Champion
207	003-04	Hallowkiln, Lady Herries, 6-11-5	C. Gwilliam
208	000314	Persian Crown (D,B), R. Turnell, 7-11-5	A. Turnell
210	0/0-4040	*Prince Abyss, V. Soane, 15-11-5	—

9-4 Prayukta, 11-4 Sea Captain, 7-2 Earthstopper, 6-1 Bold Argument, 8-1 Persian Crown, 10-1 Hallowkiln, 25-1 others.

3.0 WORTH WOOD HURDLE (4-y-o novices: Selling: £414: 2m)

301	001004	Calvanist (D), A. Ingham, 10-12	J. Francome
302	0000	All Our Yesterdays, D. Hanley, 10-7	H. Davies
303	00	Celia's Halo, W. Holden, 10-7	S. Smith Eccles
305	20	Glisseen, F. Durr, 10-7	J. Smith 4
306	00	King's Piccolo, W. Musson, 10-7	A. Coogan 4
307	0	Last March Past, P. Harriss, 10-7	P. Carvill 4
308	p00	Martin's Choice, E. Andrews, 10-7	Mr S. Andrews 7
309	3240	Miss Gaylord, K. Ivory, 10-7	P. Scudamore
310	000200	Platts Piece, P. M. Taylor, 10-7	S. Keightley 7
312	0000	Ralphy, D. Jermy, 10-7	G. Old
313	00	Royal Manille, A. Pitt, 10-7	I. Cox 4
316	00f	Steel Link, R. Hoad, 10-7	R. Goldstein 4
317	00000f	Testwood Park, J. Davies, 10-7	D. Coomer 4
320	00000	Wine Talk (B), O. O'Neill, 10-7	J. Suthern

5-3 Glisseen, 3-1 Miss Gaylord, 9-2 Calvanist, 6-1 Celia's Halo, 8-1 Platts Piece, 10-1 Royal Manille, 12-1 Last March Past, 20-1 others.

3.30 FELCOURT CHASE (Handicap: £1,791: 3m)

402	311240	Brown Jock (CD), R. Armytage, 13-11-6	H. Davies
403	01/3143	Hard Outlook (CD), A. Wales, 10-11-13	C. Kinane
404	031-1f0	Silent Burn (D), T. Forster, 10-10-9	J. Francome
405	21-pp01	Slippery Dick (D), D. Nicholson, 9-10-9	P. Scudamore
407	4p3021	China Cottage (D,B), P. Bailey, 8-10-7	Mr P. Webber
408	200-040	Monquilla (D), C. Kindersley, 8-10-7	B. deHaan 4
411	312202	Prince's Risk (D, B), P. Mitchell, 7-10-4	R. Hughes
412	r-pf030	Rathlek (CD), D. Greig, 11-10-2	S. Smith Eccles
413	0-f4400	Gleaming Flight, M. Haynes, 11-10-0	J. Suthern
414	p00000	Ormonde Tudor (D), J. Long, 12-10-0	C. Mann 7
415	p30p2p	Endurance Trust, Miss P. Neal, 11-10-0	A. Webb
416	20fp31	Woodham (D), J. Old, 11-10-0	G. Candy
421	0-f0p0f	Duke William, R. Voorspuy, 7-10-0	R. Rowell
422	4f-pC00	Reine Beau (B), D. Grissell, 11-10-0	M. Bastard 4

11-4 China Cottage, 3-1 Slippery Dick, 4-1 Woodham, 11-2 Silent Burn, 7-1 Hard Outlook, 8-1 Brown Jock, 12-1 Prince's Risk, 20-1 others.

4.0 EDENBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £922: 2m)

503	102001	Hot Tramp (D), J. Bridger, 7-11-8	H. Jenkins 4
504	f00000	Master Ken (B), M. Haynes, 7-11-6	A. Wright 4
505	0-00040	French Lane, Mrs A. Finch, 7-11-5	S. Keightley
507	111100	Red Ambion (D), A. Davison, 9-10-13	J. Akehurst
509	1/0-0040	Rurik, A. Pratt, 8-10-7	R. Stronge
510	040200	Selway, A. Moore, 13-10-7	M. Perrett 4
511	0u/00f-0	Shakyamonee, A. Davison, 7-10-7	M. Harrington 4
512	001300	Fairman (D,B), D. Jermy, 8-10-7	C. Stroud 4
513	p0p010	Keno Hill (D), A. Davison, 6-10-7	C. Mann
514	01207	Pekane (D), C. Wildman, 7-10-7	G. Peerless 4
515	40/04-p2	Edith Rose, I. Dudgeon, 6-10-7	W. Newton 4
517	000-000	Topsin, O. Jorgenson, 6-10-7	M. Chilton 4
518	0000/00	Really Proud, M. Bolton, 7-10-7	K. Page
519	300200	Spanish War, R. Voorspuy, 5-10-7	J. Lovejoy
520	f/f0p	Silk Fashion, Miss Sanders, 7-10-7	—

5-2 Hot Tramp, 7-2 Edith Rose, 9-2 Red Ambion, 6-1 Selway, 8-1 Keno Hill, 10-1 Rurik, 12-1 Spanish War, 20-1 others.

4.30 HEDDON HURDLE (Div II: £811: 2m)

601	001101	Fearless Imp (CD), J. Truman, 6-12-1	R. Stronge 7
602	21104	Calypso Joe, N. Gaselee, 5-11-10	V. McKevitt 7
603	0-03124	Leckie (D), R. Armytage, 6-11-5	H. Davies
605	11301	Intinto (CD), J. Old, 4-11-1	R. Champion
606	0	Celtic Way, Lady Herries, 5-11-0	C. Gwilliam
607	00-	Delta Digger, G. Lewis, 5-11-0	E. O'Neill 7
608	0	Drumcill, F. Winter, 5-11-0	J. Francome
610	0bf0f	Elmbrook, R. Head, 5-11-0	J. Burke
611		Game Sir, Lady Herries, 6-11-0	G. Enright
615	0-32200	Pay Freeze, R. Turnell, 5-11-0	A. Turnell
619	p0-0000	Roman Sistro, J. Gifford, 5-11-0	C. Kinane
620		Saint Oswald, J. Long, 5-11-0	R. Rowell
621	00-pp10	Speak To Me Bones, V. Soane, 7-11-0	C. Candy
622	0000 00-	White Lancer, A. Moore, 7-11-0	G. Moore 4
623	220113	Sir Gordon (D), D. Nicholson, 4-10-10	P. Scudamore
625	04400	Quite Lucky, P. Taylor, 4-10-0	S. Keightley 7

9-4 Intinto, 11-4 Sir Gordon, 9-2 Fearless Imp, 6-1 Calypso Joe, 8-1 Drumcill, 10-1 Pay Freeze, 12-1 Leckie, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Lingfield Park selections

2.0 Mossat. 2.30 Prayukta. 3.0 Glisseen. 3.30 Slippery Dick. 4.0 Edith Rose. 4.30 Intinto.

Village Mark looks outstanding among hunter-chasers

By Ian Reid

By far the most impressive performance I have seen by a hunter-chaser this season was Village Mark's 30-length win at Stratford on February 7. Looking handsome and straight in the paddock, the horse must have been well supported because he started at only 3—1 and the Tote dividend was even shorter. Spartella, favourite and the choice of most racing correspondents, drifted in the market to start at 2—1.

Grant Cann, for many years one of our most accomplished amateur riders, settled Village Mark towards the rear of the field, but he gained a length or two in the air at every fence and by the time they turned into the straight for the last time he had pulled his way to the front. Village Mark made his only mistake at the second last fence, but showed that he was not tiring by jumping the last perfectly and finishing as fresh as dew.

In the two-and-a-half mile Wetherby Foxhunter's Steeplechase on the same day Captain H. B. Parry's eight-year-old, Cheekio Ora, seemed to gallop a high-class field off their feet. The 19 runners here included Queensberry Lad (fourths), generally regarded as the champion of Scotland, though his forays south have fared little better than Bonnie Prince Charle's; Whiggie Geo (seventh) unbeaten in seven point-to-points in 1980 and winner of the Jeep/Christie's Point-to-Point Championship at Chepstow last May; and Annas Prince, winner of handicap steeplechases from Peter Easterby's stable, which started a 13-8 favourite but pulled up lame.

At Leicester on February 2 the first hunter-chase of the season, for maidens at starting, had to be divided. The first division, with 18 runners, was won by Gypsy Inn, which won first time out last season at the United Services' point-to-point at Larkhill. Towtame, beaten by four lengths, had won the Marie Curie novice championship at the Melton Hunt Club meeting at Garthorpe last May. The second division was won in slightly faster time by Lord Dawson, ridden by Rosemary White.

The winners of these four races have one thing in common: they are all by Romany Air, third in last season's list of leading sires of hunter-chasers and point-to-pointers, with a total of 21 wins by 11 horses. (Spartan General was first, with 34 wins, and New Brig second, with 22).

Some breeding experts maintain that the progeny of Romany Air mature early but do not show much improvement thereafter. I feel sure, however, that Village Mark and Cheekio Ora will win more good races.

In his second hunter chase, at Wincanton on February 12, Lord Dawson, carrying a 7lb penalty for his Leicester win, finished second to Persian Scimitar. This was no disgrace, as Persian Scimitar went on to beat Arctic Heir and Other Way early at Chepstow on Saturday. Persian Scimitar is now undefeated in five races.

Another exciting newcomer from point-to-pointing is Honourable Man, from the Middleton Hunt. He got home by only a neck from The Drunken Duck in the maiden hunters' steeplechase at Stockton on February 9, but his rider was up before the stewards for easing his mount on the run-in. Honourable Man followed up by beating Cheekio Ora by 12 lengths at Newcastle on Saturday in the heavy going that particularly suits him. He, too, has now won his last five races, three in point-to-point's and two under rules.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 120, Atlanta Hawks 117; Seattle Supersonics 102, Dallas Mavericks 84; Los Angeles Lakers 107, Chicago Bulls 97; San Antonio Spurs 131, Golden State Warriors 126; Denver Nuggets 140, New Jersey Nets 125; San Diego Clippers 121, Portland Trail Blazers 107.

CANTU, Italy: Men's European Cup Winners' Cup: Semi-final, second leg: Squibb Cantu 78, Turisanda Varese 65. Squibb Cantu won 172—149 on aggregate and meet Barcelona in final.

—ENDS—

Skiing

JACA, Spain: World Student Games: Women's cross-country, 5 kms: 1, L. Sabolotskaj (USSR), 16 mins 40.59 sec; 2, K. Jenova (Czechoslovakia), 16:44.43; 3, B. Paulu (Czechoslovakia), 17:5.35. Men's 70m jump: 1, V. Bolannikov (USSR), 245.5 pts; 2, K. Korhonen (Finland), 248; 3, Y. Kawamura (Japan), 247.70. Men's cross-country, 15 kms: 1, A. Kozel (USSR), 45:23.51; 2, J. Burlakov (USSR), 45:24.81; M. Devetjarov (USSR), 45:49.46.

Cresta Run

CRESTA RUN: Stagni Cup: Final placings (Swiss unless stated): 1, R. W. Schneider, 164.90; 2, M. A. Ines (GB), 164.88; 3, M. Melcher, 165.97; 4, N. Barnechi, 166.45; 5, C. E. Schwarzenbach, 166.80; 6, A. Habberli, 167.80.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Blues 2, Montreal Canadiens 2; Los Angeles Kings 3, Edmonton Oilers 2; Vancouver Canucks 6, Philadelphia Flyers 4.

Tennis

SEATTLE: First round: H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat S. Barker (GB), 6—0, 7—5; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia), 1—6, 6—1, 6—1; P. Shriver beat B. Herr, 6—4, 6—3; K. Jordan beat G. Coles (GB), 6—1, 7—5; B. Bunge beat M. Van Der Torre (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—1; S. Margolin beat K. Sands, 6—1, 6—4; A. Kiyomura beat L. Leo (Australia), 7—5, 4—6, 6—4; J. Harrington beat L. Allen, 6—2, 5—6, 6—4.

Tennis

Waltke puts quick end to a 'sluggish' McEnroe

Memphis, Feb 25.—John McEnroe, the No 1 seed, was knocked out of the United States indoor tennis championships in the first round here by Trey Waltke, of the United States. Waltke, aged 25, ranked 51st in the world, won 6—3, 6—4 to record the best victory of his six-year professional career.

McEnroe, who arrived here yesterday after a long flight from Australia where he played last weekend, said afterwards that he felt sluggish. He also said that he had been playing too much tennis. "It's not just this match. I'm not moving as well as I have been. I'm pushing myself to play and that's not good."

Waltke, a former all-American player at the University of California at Berkeley, said: "My only strategy was to get back his serve and play it from there. I was pretty steady today and John missed some shots he would not ordinarily miss."

There was an amusing incident in the match between Mel Purcell and Tim Gullikson, which Purcell won 6—3, 7—6. On the last point of the match, Purcell was at the net when he lunged for a backhand and hit the ball two feet over the net. The ball carried so much spin that it came back over on Purcell's side of the net.

Gullikson was pursuing the ball with such speed that he was unable to stop and was forced to leap the net. Since it was match point, he landed and shook hands with the victor all in one motion. "It was a lucky shot, but I'll take it", Purcell said after the match.

RESULTS: First round: T. Waltke beat J. McEnroe, 6—3, 6—4; M. Purcell beat Tim Gullikson, 6—3, 7—6; J. Borowiak beat B. Gottfried, 7—5, 6—4; B. Manson beat E. Dibbs, 6—3, 6—1; A. Pattison (Rhodesia) beat R. Lutz, 6—4, 6—3; T. Moor beat J. Sadri, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Dupre, 6—1, 7—5; J. Delaney beat I. Nastase (Romania), 6—4, 7—6; E. Teltscher beat J. Lloyd (GB), 6—1, 6—2; T. Wilkison beat R. Gehring (W Germany), 6—3, 6—4; B. Teacher beat B. Teeterman, 7—6, 6—3.—Reuter and AP.

Strong Czech team

Prague, Feb 25.—Czechoslovakia, the Davis Cup holders, were today able to choose their strongest team for their first-round tie with Switzerland at Zurich from March 6-8. The Czechoslovak quartet of Ivan Lendl, Tomas Smid, Pavel Slozil and Stanislav Birner is the same as that which defeated Italy in last year's Davis Cup final in Prague.—Agence France-Presse.

Boxing

Magri may move down a weight if world title claim is ignored

By Srikumar Sen

Boxing Correspondent

Terry Lawless, Charlie Magri's manager, is to ask the British Boxing Board of Control to push the European flyweight champion's claim to a world title bout with the black South African Peter Mathebula, the WBA champion, or Shoji Oguma, of Japan, the WBC champion. Even though most of the little men come from the East or Central and South America, the two boxing bodies will find it hard to put Europe down much longer, especially after Magri's splendid defence of his European title on Tuesday night against Enrique Rodriguez Cal, of Spain.

The Stepney man stopped Cal in four minutes with four blows, all right hand hooks to the ribs. His camp claim that the blows would have floored either world champion and naturally they are anxious to sail in on the wave of euphoria that Magri's right hand has started.

The fact that Magri made victory appear as easy as kicking snow off your boots against a smaller and less experienced man should not devalue his performance. Magri's [illegible] jaw notwithstanding, it was for the first time a different Magri from the slam, bang, wallop one from the first bell. He took his time evaluating how much his opponent knew before lashing into him. And once he found that the blow he had been practising worked, he stuck to it. Again different from the Magri who used to just pile in any old how.

If the British board fail to get anywhere with the world authorities on Magri's behalf, Mr Lawless has suggested that his charge moves down into light-flyweight. It would only mean taking 2lb off the 7st 12lb he weighed on Tuesday night. "I shall discuss it with Charlie when he talk over last night's fight", Mr Lawless said. "To weigh 7st 12lb in winter definitely suggests that a further 2lb loss might not be too much trouble."

The new weight would certainly give Magri an advantage over other light-flyweights, because he has been used to boxing bigger men. It would also enable him to gain world experience without taking too great a risk, but it would mean his starting again at th bottom. He is the WBC No 2 at present. But before he starts shedding what little excess weight he has, events in South Africa could turn out in his favour.

Shigeo Nakajima, of Japan, has backed out of his challenge for Mathebula's title because the South Africans have refused to improve his terms. A new challenger, Santos Laciar, of Argentina, has been given the bout, which will be held at Orlando Stadium in Soweto, outside Johannesburg. The result of the bout will give a clear pointer to Magri's true status, for Laciar was the man who recently floored Magri with right-hander in the first round, though the Briton got up and went on to win on points. The WBA rating committee will have something to go on, whoever wins.

Mickey Duff, a co-promoter of the £5,000-a-minute European title defence at the Albert Hall, is off to Mexico City, the headquarters of the WBC, to offer some more of his and Mike Barrett's money to bring Jim Watt's world title defence against Alexis Arguello to Glasgow. If he succeeds, it will be the Scot's sixth defence in that city in two years. But there is going to be tough competition from American promoters who want to keep the bout in Miami, the Nicaraguan's American base.

Tafer's second chance: Hocine Tafer, the French light-heavyweight champion, has a second chance to win the European title from Rudi Koopmans, of the Netherlands, in Paris tonight. Tafer failed in his first attempt, when he drew with Koopmans in November 1979 after knocking him down.



Magri: waiting for result of Lacair's fight with Mathebula.

Golf

Brown's alligator tale is unlikely to be retold

From John Hennessy

Golf Correspondent

Orlando, Florida, Feb 25

Nick Faldo, the hero of the golfing hour, will be given an early chance here tomorrow to confirm his burgeoning reputation. He tees off at 7.46 am on the first day of the Bay Hill tournament, heading the strongest gathering of British, or at least British Isles golfers at an American tournament.

The others are Tony Jacklin, Michael King, Peter Oosterhuis, Des Smyth and the two enfants terribles manqués Ken Brown and Mark James. Brown has made a laudable effort to mend his ways and married life, we might hope, will have the mellowing effect on James it has clearly had on Faldo. The British assembly on the practice ground this morning was so strong that Hubert Green, a former winner of the United States Open, paused briefly nearby, between animalistic attacks on the ball that suggested he might have spent his formative years culling seals, to declare himself something of a foreigner in his own country.

Faldo clearly deserves his place here, being one of only five players who have beaten the halfway cut in the last five tournaments and having earned his players' card in the process. Jacklin and Oosterhuis similarly can feel that they have done enough in the past at least to deserve a place in today's Florida sun.

The other four, however, have something to prove. They are unknowns on Ryder Cup exemptions, and there is a feeling among some younger members of the American fraternity that they are receiving privileged treatment that their achievements do not deserve. King played well enough in the Los Angeles Open last week to have justified himself in the short term. Now he must show some follow-through, which may be the more difficult because of a back ailment that impedes his follow-through in the practical sense.

James, Brown and Smyth have to dispel any brooding suspicion that this is some form of glorified net, in preparation for the serious stuff when they get home. Smyth seems capable of the most genuine effort among them, but whether he will gain some stimulus or otherwise from the fact that he is combining golf with a honeymoon remains to be seen.

In the absence of Nicklaus and Miller, the favourites among the 144 starters, were the bookmakers allowed, would be Watson and Trevino. But in any sentimental sense Palmer is everyone's pet. Virtually single-handed, he put Orlando on the map with this tournament three years ago and his personality pervades every activity.

The 7,089 yards course (par 71) is "a long slog", according to Faldo, with only three par fives, two of which exceed 550 yards. Only one of the four par threes falls short of 200 yards, and that by two yards.

There is virtually no rough, but enough trees and bushes, to say nothing of alligators, to make life unpleasant for those who stray off line. Brown yesterday tested an alligator's reaction with a rap on its tail. He is unlikely to repeat the experiment, having been tersely reminded that one-armed players rarely make much impact on professional golf over here.

Player heads a field of 80

Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, Feb 25.—Gary Player heads an international field of 80 for tomorrow's start in the Ivory Coast open golf championship here. Player, aged 46 from South Africa and who defeated Peter Townsend, of Britain, in a play-off in an invitation event to inaugurate the course a year ago, is the favourite to take the top prize, worth about £7,000.

Vincent Tshabalala, also from South Africa and the 1976 French Open champion, Bob Charles, of New Zealand, and Lu Hsi Cheung, from Taiwan, are among the challengers. Others in the field include a Belgian, Philippe Toussaint, a Frenchman, Bernard Pascassio, two Spaniards, Jose Maria Cañizares and Manuel Calero, as well as the Italian Open champion, Massimo Mannelli.

Heading the British and Irish contingent of 37 are Peter Tupling, winner of the Nigerian Open on Sunday with a world record total of 255, and the Spanish Open champion, Eddie Polland, a former Ryder Cup international from Northern Ireland.—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans-Montana	60	125	Icy	Crust	Good	Fine	1
Snow softening on lower slopes							
Davos	90	190	Good	Varied	Fair	Sun	-5
Still good skiing							
Flaine	145	480	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-1
Good skiing everywhere							
Kitzbühel	70	195	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-5
Spring snow conditions							
Klosters	110	210	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	0
Upper slopes perfect							
Verbier	50	210	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	1
Some ice patches							
Wildschönau	100	210	Good	Crust	Good	Cloud	2
Excellent skiing							

In the above reports supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

NORWAY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
Finse	—	380	Good	—	-12
Geilo	—	100	Good	—	-8
Lillehammer	—	95	Pwdr	—	-5
Norefjell	—	50	Good	—	-6
Oslo	—	50	Good	—	-4
Voss	—	110	Good	—	-10

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs. Only one high level run complete; all others broken; new snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: no snow. Vertical runs: 500 feet. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,800 feet. Glen Shee: Main runs. A few complete but narrow, all others broken. New snow. Lower slopes limited nursery areas. Vertical runs 600 feet. Access roads: slight snow. Snow level: 2,000 feet. Glencoe: Main runs: Most complete, hard packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes: no snow. Vertical runs, 1,000 feet. Access roads: clear. Snow level: 2,500 feet. Lecht: Main runs: Only one high level run complete, all others broken. New snow with ice patches. Lower slopes limited nursery areas. Vertical runs: 600 feet. Access roads: clear. Snow level, 2,000 feet.

Pironi sets record

Modena, Feb 25.—Didier Pironi, the French formula one driver, set a new lap record at Florano. Driving a turbo-charged Ferrari, his time was 1 min 09.61 sec.—AP.

Turbo Brabham

Rio de Janeiro, Feb 25.—Brabham are joining Renault and Ferrari in introducing a turbo-powered car to be driven by Nelson Piquet of Brazil, in this season's later formula one

Rowing

Trinity Hall succeed at third attempt

By a Special Correspondent

Lady Margaret had a grandstand view of Trinity Hall's pursuit of Pembroke on the first day of the Cambridge Lents. Hall finally made contact at the third attempt at the Glasshouses.

Favoured Fitzwilliam fell to Clare when they went wide on Grassy Corner. Sidney Sussex bumped Jesus's second boat after being overlapped by Churchill at Ditton.

Trinity Hall first overlapped Pembroke at Grassy and a second time at Ditton before making contact at the Glasshouses. Pembroke themselves hardly put pressure on the Head boat; although slightly down at first post, Lady Margaret had opened up a gap by the Plough and after that they appeared to slacken off to watch the fun behind.

In the second division Queens' II were mown down by Magdalene II when they stopped too soon. Magdalene had overlapped down the Reach. Selwyn II lost a blade in division three and were overbumped by Churchill III.

FEBRUARY	25	26	27	28
I LADY MARGARET				
PEMBROKE				
TRINITY HALL				
JESUS				
EMMANUEL				
FITZWILLIAM				
CLARE				
SELWYN				
DOWNING				
1st & 3rd TRINITY				
CAIUS				
MAGDALENE				
PETERHOUSE				
CHRIST'S				
LADY MARGARET II				
CORPUS CHRISTI				
II JESUS II				
SIDNEY SUSSEX				
CHURCHILL				
QUEENS'				
ST CATHARINE'S				
TRINITY HALL II				
EMMANUEL II				
CLARE II				
QUEENS' II				
MAGDALENE II				
LADY MARGARET III				
KING'S				
CAIUS II				
1st & 3rd TRINITY II				
SIDNEY SUSSEX II				
III PETERHOUSE II				
CHRIST'S II				
DOWNING II				
SELWYN II				
FITZWILLIAM II				
PEMBROKE II				
CHURCHILL II				
JESUS III				
ST CATHARINE'S II				
LADY MARGARET IV				
TRINITY HALL III				
CLARE III				
DARWIN				
CORPUS CHRISTI II				
CHRIST'S III				
1st & 3rd TRINITY III				
IV MAGDALENE III				
JESUS IV				
SIDNEY SUSSEX III				
ST CATHARINE'S III				
1st & 3rd TRINITY IV				
DOWNING III				
FITZWILLIAM III				
QUEENS' III				
SELWYN III				
CAIUS III				
ADDENBROOKE'S				
KING'S II				
GIRTON				
PEMBROKE III				
CHURCHILL III				
ROBINSON				
V CORPUS CHRISTI III				
1st & 3rd TRINITY V				
MAGDALENE IV				
LADY MARGARET V				
EMMANUEL III				
PETERHOUSE III				
ST EDMUND'S				
CHRIST'S IV				
WOLFSON				
ST CATHARINE'S IV				
PEMBROKE IV				
CLARE IV				
CHRIST'S V				
CHURCHILL IV				
CLARE V				
SIDNEY SUSSEX IV				
KING'S III				
ST CATHARINE'S V				
Women:				
I NEW HALL				
GIRTON				
CHURCHILL				
NEWNHAM				
CLARE				
SELWYN				
HOMERTON				
1st & 3rd TRINITY				
GIRTON II				
SIDNEY SUSSEX				
TRINITY HALL				
NEW HALL II				
CLARE II				
JESUS				
DARWIN				
EMMANUEL				
II CAIUS				
CHRIST'S				
QUADC				
SELWYN II				
ST CATHARINE'S				
FITZWILLIAM				
LUCY CAVENDISH				
DOWNING				
QUEENS'				
ST CATHARINE'S II				
EMMANUEL II				
NEWNHAM II				

Merton second boat loses seven places

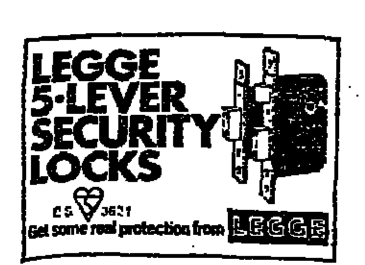
By a Special Correspondent

Catastrophe hit Merton's second boat on the opening day of the Oxford University torpids on the Isis. Their cox lost control of his boat soon after the start of division five and was helpless as the craft collided with the river bank. As a result Merton suffered a dramatic drop of seven places into division six.

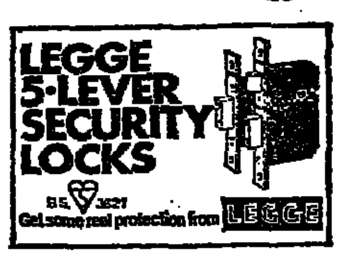
There were no such problems for the undisputed head of the river Oriel. They overcame a sluggish start to click into top gear and quickly put plenty of water between their oponents.

Brasenose moved up to the top division with a fine performance when catching Jesus at the boathouse.

FEBRUARY	25	26	27	28
I ORIEL				
KEBLE				
BALLIOL				
WORCESTER				
EXETER				
CHRIST CHURCH				
QUEEN'S				
UNIVERSITY				
LINCOLN				
NEW COLLEGE				
ST EDMUND HALL				
JESUS				
II BRASENOSE				
PEMBROKE				
WADHAM				
OSLER HOUSE				
HERTFORD				
MAGDALEN				
ORIEL II				
ST CATHERINE'S				
ST PETER'S				
ST JOHN'S				
TRINITY				
CORPUS				
III LINCOLN II				
MERTON				
CHRIST CHURCH II				
PEMBROKE II				
UNIVERSITY II				
QUEEN'S II				
MANSFIELD				
KEBLE II				
ORIEL III				
ST EDMUND HALL II				
EXETER II				
ST PETER'S II				
IV JESUS II				
QUEEN'S III				
WADHAM II				



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 502.0 up 7.5
FT Gilts 69.34 down 0.08

Sterling
$2.2285, down 55 cents
Index 99.2 down 0.3

Dollar
Index 99.6 down 0.2
DM 2.1075 down 115pts

Gold
$499.50, down $2

Money
3 mth sterling 12 1/16-12 1/16
3 mth Euro $ 16 3/8-16 5/8
6 mth Euro $ 16 7/16-16 11/16

IN BRIEF

MLR hopes lift index through 500 level

The FT index passed the 500 mark yesterday after hours to close at 502 points for the first time since the Chancellor announced his mini-Budget proposals on November 24. Since then, the index has drifted, recording a low of 406.9 on January 3. The all-time high was on May 6, 1979, when it reached 558.6.

Yesterday's impetus came from the growing belief that the Budget will include a 3 per cent cut in Minimum Lending Rate and sentiment was helped by the news of the Royal Wedding. It was enough to boost leading equities across the board with blue chips adding several pence through the day.

Gilts, however, spent an uncertain day, with longs marking rises of up to £ 3/4 and shorts over between £1/16 and £3/16. The market today will be looking for reassurance from ICI, which advanced 4p to 292p, to see whether dividend payments will be maintained.

Market report, page 22

Nigeria pays £56m for BP nationalization

British Petroleum will receive crude oil worth 71m naira (£56m) from Nigeria under an agreement to be signed in Lagos in the next few days. The agreement was a package deal negotiated after Nigeria's nationalization in 1979 of BP's interests, and involves compensation, other claims and counter-claims between the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation and BP.

£2m Esso contract

Lummus Company, the main contractors for Esso's Mossmorran petrochemical complex in Fife has awarded a contract worth more than £2m to Tractor Shovels of Inverkeithing, Fife for site preparation.

Dockers' payments

Enhanced severance payments of up to £16,000 will be made to Liverpool dock workers as part of Mersey Docks and Harbour Company's plans to cut its labour force by 1,500.

£18m rig order

British Gas is ordering a jack-up rig for its revolutionary gas-drilling project to exploit the Morecambe Bay gas field from UIE Shipbuilding, the French-owned Clydebank yard. The order is worth £18m.

Electricity move

The Government has reaffirmed its intention to introduce legislation to end the state monopoly on the supply of electricity in a letter to the Association of British Generating Set Manufacturers.

Nationwide computers

Two computer systems have been ordered from Sperry Univac in a £4.7m contract by Nationwide Building Society.

Wall Street higher

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average closed 8.30 points up at 954.40. The $-SDR was 1.18146, and the £ was 0.551853.

Textiles slump leaves Carrington Viyella with £31.6m loss

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The worst textiles recession since the 1930s saw Carrington Viyella, one of the four largest textiles companies in the country, announced yesterday losses of £31.6m for 1980 and pass its final dividend. The losses included £21.5m to cover the far reaching restructuring and redundancy programme implemented last year.

Some 33 out of 113 factories have been closed and the United Kingdom workforce has been cut from 24,800 to 18,500.

Carrington Viyella is 49 per cent owned by ICI, the chemicals group, and is a major customer for ICI's fibres, taking about £20m in sales. ICI will report its results today amid fears in the City that the group may take the drastic step of cutting its dividend because of the poor trading conditions brought about by the recession.

Poor results had been widely expected from Carrington Viyella but the scale of the losses and closure costs came as a surprise. The group made a loss before tax of £8.3m compared with a £8.5m profit in 1979.

Before interest charges the group still made a profit, although much reduced from £14.2m to £3.4m, most of which was earned by its overseas operations. But interest charges rose from £8.4m to £11.9m.

Mr William Fieldhouse, who took over last September as chairman after the abrupt departure of Mr Derrick Hornby, who stayed only two months in the post, said that during 1980 "the group operated in an environment where the United Kingdom textile industry experienced its worst recession since the 1930s. In addition to low United Kingdom demand, the group had to face difficulties arising from the increasing value of sterling".

Mr Fieldhouse said that, at the end of the 1970s, the group had recognized the problems it faced. But much more fundamental measures had proved necessary because of the depth of the recession.



Mr William Fieldhouse: denied rumours of "lifeboat" rescue operation for the group.

Mr Fieldhouse denied City rumours that Carrington's bankers had mounted a "lifeboat" rescue operation to save the group, although he confirmed there had been a technical default on some loans last October. He added that, despite the losses and closure costs, borrowings were reduced by £4m last year.

As expected, Carrington passed its final dividend after also omitting the interim payment. The shares closed 1p up at 13½p yesterday.

Mr Fieldhouse said the group would benefit from reductions in the cost structure during 1981 but said: "The overall trading environment shows little sign of recovery and, under these circumstances, the board will continue to concentrate on the optimization of cash flow."

Carrington's annual report, due next month, is expected to show compensation to former directors of about £100,000. Of this between £70,000 to £80,000 is believed to have been paid to Mr Hornby.

Textiles review, page 20
Financial Editor, page 21

Brussels tightening steel aid scrutiny

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 25

Dr Otto Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister will be in London today for talks with Cabinet ministers. They will discuss EEC energy and steel policies, on which Britain and West Germany have had strong differences.

The European Commission intends to scrutinize state aid for steel industries much more closely.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC commissioner for industrial policy, will tell ministers next week that Brussels would want longer notice of investment plans by governments and would ban any aid that was not clearly and demonstrably linked to rationalization programmes.

Viscount Davignon will also argue in favour of offering financial incentives to plant closures. One possibility would be to allow debts to be written off as part of aid for closure programmes.

Another idea would be to offer what he calls "closure premiums". The EEC would fund part of the cost of plant closures provided these were coupled by the member state concerned with investment in alternative employment and diversification.

The Commission also thinks that efficiency could be promoted by more cooperation between steel enterprises, which could make possible more intense specialization, shared use of plant and joint purchase of raw materials.

Member states were urged today to agree before the end of June on a new coordinated strategy for rationalizing the European steel industry to a point where it was viable and could compete internationally without subsidy.

At a press conference here, Viscount Davignon, said he would be asking industry ministers to endorse this timetable and agree on a diagnosis of the ills besetting the steel sector at their meeting in Brussels on March 3.

Among the elements that should be included in the new approach was a much tighter control of state aid to the steel industry to ensure that such assistance did not merely keep uncompetitive plant in operation.

A more flexible interpretation of EEC competition rules to permit more mergers and cooperation between steel enterprises could serve the end of a slimmed down and more efficient industry.

"We must not simply look at day-to-day developments, but try to determine together what level of production capacity and employment is compatible over the longer term with a return to profitability and international competitiveness", he said.

A report sent to member states by the Commission in preparation for next week's meeting estimates that steel plants are now working at no more than 55 per cent of capacity, compared with 80 per cent in 1974, the last pre-crisis year.

On this basis the Commission calculates that some 40 million tonnes of steel production capacity in the EEC is surplus to need, and that despite plant closures the surplus will still be at least 25 million tonnes in 1983, even on the most favourable assumptions about future demand for steel.

The number of steel workers in the EEC has shrunk from 792,000 in 1975 to 605,000 at the end of last year, a drop of 24 per cent according to the report, but it says, further shrinkage is unavoidable.

"While it is difficult to make forecasts about employment, because it depends on the effective reduction of capacity and increases in productivity, it is clear that there will have to be further important job losses in the steel industry", the report adds.

Committee will review MacGregor progress

By Peter Hill

The formation of a review committee to monitor the progress made by Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, towards meeting its performance targets will be announced soon by Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry.

The committee will determine the payments to Lazard Frères, the American investment bankers, and Mr MacGregor's former employers, under the terms of the £1.8m "transfer deal" negotiated by the Government last year when he was chosen as chairman of British Steel.

The Government announced earlier this week that it would provide the Corporation with a further £880m over the next 15 months and write off £3,509m debt.

Sir Keith has now confirmed that the members of the committee and the criteria on which payments will be based would be announced shortly.

Almost a year has elapsed since Mr MacGregor's appointment, and the criteria for the committee to work to could not be established until the Government had considered British Steel's corporate plan to return to a break-even point by the end of the 1982-83 financial year.

The criteria will include the achievement of annual profit and cash targets, improved market share in domestic and export markets and improved productivity and labour relations. The committee will have five members, two nominated by the Department of Industry, two by Mr MacGregor and an independent chairman.

When Mr MacGregor took up his appointment, the Government paid Lazard Frères a lump sum of £675,000 for his three-year contract with provision for pro rata refunds to be made if he failed to complete the full term. Subject to his meeting the performance criteria, Lazard will receive a maximum of £700,000 in 1984 and a further payment of up to £450,000 the following year.

Under the terms of the corporate plan endorsed by the Government, British Steel is trying to regain the 54 per cent share of the United Kingdom market it held before the 13-week strike at the beginning of last year. It is also seeking to boost its export sales which are equivalent to about 3 per cent of the world steel trade.

The plant closure programme and the shedding of at least 20,000 more jobs at a cost of £180m over the next few months are directed at lifting the utilization of manned steelmaking capacity to more than 90 per cent in the coming year.

Inspectors study abuse of tax havens

Paris, Feb 25.—Tax inspectors from more than 20 countries have met here for three days, under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to discuss the increasing abuse of tax havens by multinational companies.

The talks focused on the way the multinationals set up subsidiaries in countries where taxes are low.

There is nothing illegal in corporations attempting to maximize their profits by minimizing their tax obligations.

But the suspicions of tax authorities have been aroused by the consistently higher sales and profits of some corporate subsidiaries operating in tax havens and low-tax countries, compared with the lower earnings that the same companies report in high-tax areas of operations.

What this often implies is that the companies have been engaging in internal transactions intended to disguise their true tax liabilities.

Transfer pricing is quite easy to disguise and hard to prove. "What is really difficult is in getting the evidence and obtaining convictions," one participant at the meeting said.

Tax officials credit American corporations with pioneering the use and abuse of tax havens in the 1960s. But now countries such as Sweden and The Netherlands have become increasingly interested in detecting the more sophisticated techniques by which companies there hide their true earnings.

Multinational companies are estimated to have sheltered thousands of millions of dollars from United States tax authorities through imaginative transfer pricing practices.

Misuse of EEC funds claimed

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Leaders of the construction industry claimed yesterday that the Government was refusing to release funds from the EEC which were earmarked for specific development projects. Instead, it was treating them as general capital receipts and claiming the right to use them for whatever purpose it chose.

The accusation was made after a meeting between Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and the Group of Eight, which represents builders, architects, engineers, surveyors, materials suppliers and the construction trade unions.

Mr Bryan Jefferson, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, said that Mr Heseltine appeared to be "quite unrepentant" about the Government's attitude.

Ministers evidently took the view that, so long as Britain was contributing more to the Community budget than it was taking out, it was the Cabinet's prerogative to decide how to use any "clawbacks" it obtained, regardless of what Brussels might say, he added.

It is understood that the Labour Government adopted the same attitude when it was in office. Members of the Group of Eight have expressed outrage but are unsure what action they can take, particularly because it is almost impossible to distinguish between EEC funds and what the Government would have spent anyway from its own resources.

The group, which had planned to use the meeting to plead for selective concessions, decided instead to use it for a full-scale assault on government policies which, it claimed, had brought the industry "to its knees".

Mr George Henderson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that unemployment in the industry was now some 400,000.

Public investment was vital to modernizing the country's infrastructure; he wanted to know why, when so much public money was being handed out to the steel and mining industries and to BL, the Government could not have a similar change of heart over construction.

Volcker warning on tougher money policy

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 25

Monetary policies in the United States are going to become tighter as the Federal Reserve Board aims to slow the rate of money supply growth significantly according to Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman.

The board's 1981 policies, outlined by Mr Volcker today, will almost certainly ensure continued high interest rates. Dr Henry Kaufman of the Salomon Brothers merchant bank predicted that commercial bank prime rate would start moving up again after falling to 17 or 18 per cent in the next couple of weeks.

Mr Volcker gave a warning that tight policies were crucial in fighting inflation and the fight this year would "produce a great deal of stress and strain".

His comments came as the Bureau of Labour statistics announced that consumer prices rose by 0.7 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in January, after a 1 per cent gain in December. New oil price rises and other factors are expected to produce sharper gains in coming months.

M1A and M1B, the narrow measures of the money stock, rose respectively by 6¼ per cent and 6¾ per cent last year; and the new target growth range for M1A is between 3 and 5½ per cent while for M1B it is between 3½ and 6 per cent. Mr Volcker stressed: "We are not aiming for the top end of the ranges."

M2 and M3, the broader money stock measures, rose by 9.8 per cent and 9.9 per cent last year, while bank credit rose by 7-9 per cent. For 1981 the Fed is aiming to hold M2 growth to between 6 and 9 per cent, M3 to between 6½ per cent and 9½ per cent and to limit bank credit growth to 6.9 per cent.

Mr Volcker said these new ranges "imply a significant deceleration of growth in the monetary aggregates".

In testimony before the Senate's banking committee, he outlined the Fed thinking by saying: "Our intent is not to accommodate inflationary forces; rather we mean to exert continuing restraint on growth in money and credit to squeeze out inflationary pressures."

On interest rates, the Fed chief gave a warning that declines would only be secured by reducing inflation, and that the "critical dimension is fiscal policy".

Mr Volcker said the cuts sought by President Reagan were a minimum and they must be followed by additional cuts. There was no risk of cutting spending too much. The spending cuts were crucial in fighting inflation and securing them was worthwhile "whatever stress and pain it takes".

He refused to criticize President Reagan's plans for heavy tax cuts, but added that they could only be implemented without serious risk to the economy if major spending cuts went ahead. He would prefer to see tax cuts that were directed more specifically at boosting investment and work.

Mr Volcker's statement on monetary aims and targets gave the dollar a modest boost in late European trading, helping it to recover part of the losses sustained against European currencies earlier in the day.

After falling against the Deutsche mark to 2.0950, it finished with a net loss on the day of 1.15 pfennigs at DM2.1075.

Harrisons to pay £22m for US acquisitions

By Our Financial Staff

Harrisons & Crosfield, the international manufacturing, trading and plantations group, is paying around £22m to North American Philips Corporation for a group of chemical companies in the United States.

The deal, which has yet to be approved by the boards of both companies, concerns businesses with combined sales of £90m. It includes the acquisition of the industrial chemicals division, textile maintenance division and pest control division of Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of North American Philips Corporation.

Harrisons & Crosfield had already disclosed earlier this month that it was negotiating with an unnamed American company for new acquisitions in its offer documents for London & Sumatra.

North American Philips specializes in consumer products and services as well as in electronic and electrical components. About 62 per cent of its shares are owned by Hartford National Bank and Trust Company as trustees of the United States Philips Trust.

Shareholders of Philips, the large multinational electrical group based in The Netherlands, are the ultimate beneficiaries of the trust.

Harrisons Malaysian Estates, the 80.8 per cent owned subsidiary of Harrisons & Crosfield, yesterday reported lower interim figures. For the six months to the end of last September profits before tax fell from £15.16m to £13.92m and sales were down from £35.6m to £31.3m.

The interim dividend has been held at 3.6p gross a share. The group blames the fall for currency conversion into a strong sterling and for poor prices for some of its commodities.

The group's oil palm products had been badly affected while cocoa prices have been persistently low.

Chrysler clear for cash

Chrysler has reached a compromise agreement with a group of lenders, apparently clearing the way for the vehicle maker to secure badly needed federal rescue funds, after two days of intense negotiating.

Chrysler and the banks came to terms on the new agreement on Monday afternoon and the arrangement was approved later by officials of the Federal Loan Board.

The main feature is a provision for Chrysler to make an early payment of the $68m (£30.5m) which it owed to about 150 lenders.

The banks had demanded the payment because of the company's precarious financial situation.

The new agreement breaks an impasse that had developed between the company and the banks over an earlier debt agreement which the Federal Loan Board said was a condition for the use of any more federal loan guarantees.

Fraser staff get letter from Lonrho

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho, the international trading group bidding £158m for the House of Fraser stores group, yesterday sent a letter to Fraser shareholders and employees on the eve of the stores group's defence against the takeover.

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho chief executive, says that if Fraser shareholders do not want to accept his 150p a share cash bid, he advises them to sell in the stock market. Fraser shares closed 3p higher last night at 147p.

He adds that Fraser employees, who have 2.5 million shares in trust under a profit-linked share plan, would be better off directing trustees to accept Lonrho's offer.

The Mergers Panel of the Office of Fair Trading met yesterday as part of the process of deciding whether the OFT would recommend a Monopolies Commission investigation. That recommendation is likely to go to Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, tonight or tomorrow.

In its shareholders' letter, Lonrho says: "Your (Fraser) directors are striving for a second referral to the Monopolies Commission, which could mean withdrawal of our bid or a great delay and an immediate fall in the market price."

ConsGold may merge Australian interests

By Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Consolidated Gold Fields, one of Britain's leading mining finance houses, is considering a merger of its Australian interests.

It is planning to merge its Australian subsidiary, Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia, with three of CGFA's subsidiaries: Renison, the Tasmanian tin mine; Associated Minerals, a producer of mineral sands; and Mount Lyell, a copper mine.

A merger would be based on the relative contribution of the companies to the merged group, Mr Max Roberts, Cons Gold Australia chairman said. A further statement would be made as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, another mining finance house, Charter Consolidated, said that it is to pay BP £24.8m for Alexander Shand, the mining, engineering and industrial group.

Charter has bought Alexander Shand—after lengthy negotiations with British Petroleum, which had acquired the company as part of its purchase of Selection Trust, another mining finance house. Charter then received about £100m for its one-third stake in Selection.

One of Shand's attractions is its coal operations on licence from the National Coal Board. It also controls the Fulton Mine, a coal mine in Indiana which produces about 250,000 tonnes a year. Although this is small, Charter sees Fulton as a springboard to developing its coal-mining interests.

In addition, Shand is involved in building, civil engineering, quarrying and plant hire. Charter will support the development of Shand's business in the United Kingdom and abroad.

A subsidiary of Charter, Pandrol, has also gone into an equal joint partnership with Panetti, a Geneva company, to acquire Speno Rail Services, an American rail track maintenance company. The cost to Pandrol is $10.3m (about £4m).

A Charter spokesman said that negotiations continued with BP on taking a stake in producing North Sea oil wells. These discussions, like the Shand deal, are also the outcome of the Selection sale.

A third British mining finance house, Rio Tinto-Zinc, said that Lornex, its indirectly controlled Canadian subsidiary, made net earnings during 1980 of $65.1m compared with $57.6m in 1979.

But pretax results were less favourable because of lower prices for molybdenum, reduced copper production, and higher operating costs. Capital expenditure, which includes a $160m expansion programme, held down the tax charge.

Financial Editor, page 21
Mining Column, page 22

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Anglo Am Corp	17p to 645p	Marievale Con	19p to 213p
Barclays Bank	12p to 400p	Mercantile Hse	18p to 613p
Brixco Holds	14p to 278p	Middle Wits	15p to 680p
Burnett Bros	18p to 255p	SA Land	30p to 298p
Cont Gas	10p to 245p	Tube Invest	12p to 196p

Falls

I Hlds	3p to 71p	Hoover	7p to 118p
Beecham Grp	3p to 164p	ICL	3p to 35p
Electrolux	10p to 950p	Royal Worc	3p to 290p
Electrocomps	20p to 668p	Sainsbury	5p to 336p
Global Nat Res	20p to 425p	Stock Conv	2p to 353p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.98	1.90
Austria Sch	34.95	32.75
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	2.74	2.65
Denmark Kr	15.20	14.40
Finland Mkk	9.50	9.00
France Fr	11.34	10.84
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	115.00	109.00
Hongkong $	12.15	11.55
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lir	2340.00	2230.00
Japan Yn	490.00	464.00
Netherlands Gld	5.36	5.10
Norway Kr	12.50	11.85
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.96
Spain Pta	198.00	189.00
Sweden Kr	10.71	10.16
Switzerland Fr	4.42	4.19
USA $	2.29	2.22
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	78.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Novel etching process makes the going tough for counterfeiters

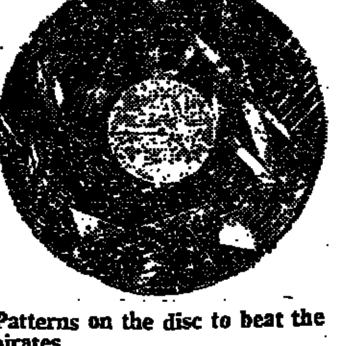
A new laser disc to beat record pirates

A new process using laser technology is being used by a record manufacturer to fight disc counterfeiters. Disc piracy is estimated to cost the British industry about £220m each year.

The technique pioneered by A & M Records uses the laser to imprint a unique design on the surface of the record, making it easily identifiable and very difficult to copy.

This "disc watermark" has been developed by Mr Michael Foster, a plastics researcher who works for Pik Discs of Los Angeles which has been developing techniques to print images on disc.

The normal groove of the record album is cut to a depth of 50/70 millionth of a metre. This cutting is done by a needle etching into the plastic from a lathe. But the new technique reinforces the process with a laser cutting a pattern on the surface to a depth of two millionth of a metre.



Patterns on the disc to beat the pirates.

A & M Records has used the technique on two of its latest best selling albums. The first was tested by the company at the end of last year on an album by Split Enz, the New Zealand rock group. The success of the venture has resulted in the company issuing another on the Styx rock band's latest album.

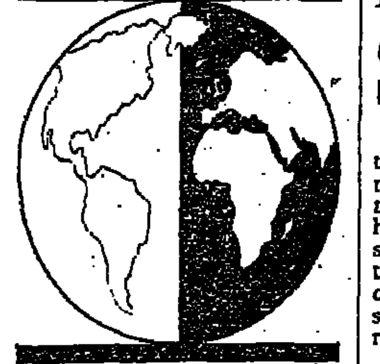
According to the company which is owned by Herb Alpert and Jerry Moss and has over 40 recording artists on contract, the technique is a milestone in the worldwide campaign against disc piracy.

Piracy has been troubling the record industry for years but has become increasingly more prominent in recent years as cheaper and more sophisticated recording and copying equipment can be easily acquired. In theory the new technique is almost impossible to copy because the technology and the pattern designs are not easy to obtain.

The process is expensive and consequently will only be used for high volume and high selling albums. Pik Discs has estimated the cost of etching for each album series to be about $10,000 (£4,480).

This week the Recording Industry Association of America estimated that more than $55m (£24.6m) worth of bogus records, tapes and other equipment were seized by police in 1980.

Bill Johnstone and Ivor Davis



Turkey expecting £670m aid pledges

Mr Turgut Ozal, Turkey's Deputy Prime Minister and chief economic planner, said in Paris that his country expected to receive aid pledges of about \$1,500m (£670m) this year from members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

After meeting Mr Emile van Lennep, OECD Secretary General, Mr Ozal said the United States and West Germany were likely to contribute 50 per cent or more of this year's aid package, which compares to \$1,200m pledged last year.

The Turkish minister hoped that the agreement would be finally agreed at the next OECD pledging session in mid-April.

Mr Ozal expected a new rescheduling agreement on \$300m official debts.

Dutch index up

The index of Dutch industrial raw material and semi-manufactured goods prices rose an unadjusted 1.8 per cent to a provisional 147.3 per cent (base 1975) in November from 144.7 in October, and was 14.7 per cent up from November, 1979. Central Statistics Office figures show.

Oil and gas price link

An Iranian proposal to link the price of oil and natural gas has wide support within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, a spokesman for the organization said. The proposal suggests equalizing oil and gas prices according to their heating values.

Italian consumer Bill

An inter-party group has tabled a Bill in the Italian senate on consumer protection aimed at implementing European Community directives on the subject. The Bill is said to be inspired in part by Britain's Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Zimbabwe policy

The Zimbabwe Government has unveiled an economic policy designed to create "a socialist and egalitarian society". The aim will be to "achieve a greater and more equitable degree of ownership of natural resources".

Gold imports rise

Libya imported 12.7 tons of gold from Britain last month, worth about \$255m (£100m), according to customs statistics. This was sharply up on the four tons or so transferred during the previous two months.

Japanese car sales

Japanese car importers, worried by the threat of import restrictions, plan to increase sales in West Germany by only about 7 per cent this year after a 70 per cent increase in 1980.

Chinese orders

Toyota Motor Sales Company has received export orders for about 10,000 trucks, vans and other commercial vehicles from Chinese municipalities, including Peking and Shanghai.

Polish aid agreed

Poland's 15 Western creditors have agreed after a three-day meeting in Paris to provide urgent short term aid to help the Warsaw Government deal with its external debts. No figure was given.

Foreign loans

China will make greater use of foreign loans in future to extend export oriented industries or to import technology which China cannot produce itself.

Iraq car industry

Iraq is to appoint an international consultant in the next few weeks before inviting tenders from world car manufacturers to establish an Iraq car industry.

Australia steel

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Australia's only raw steel maker, said January output was 721,000 tonnes, against 644,000 tonnes in December.

French retail prices

French retail prices rose 1.2 per cent in January after a 0.9 per cent gain in December, to give a year on year rise of 12.8 per cent.

Stand-by credit

Canada's six largest chartered banks, led by the Royal Bank of Canada, are to provide a \$C450m (£167.4m) operating stand-by credit facility for International Harvester Credit Corporation of Canada.

Saudi investment

Saudi Arabia is to build a 200,000-tonnes-a-year lubricating oil plant at Yanbu on the Red Sea coast. The plant will be operational by 1985.

Future of UK satellite communications systems rests with Cabinet

Space industry's defence hopes

The crises in coal, car and steel production have overshadowed a debate with far reaching implications for the communications and electronics industry, which is hoping to provide the type of advanced satellites being planned for use from 1984 to the turn of the century for military communications and navigation, business systems, direct broadcasting and scientific research.

The ability of British companies to compete in one of the few sectors of manufacturing with an assured future turns on a decision to be made by the Cabinet on proposals by the Ministry of Defence for a new military communications satellite system.

This system is to be independent of the American and Nato networks, though it will provide for information to be exchanged between them.

The military requirement for such a project has emerged as the laboratories and factories concerned with the development of space systems in the United Kingdom are beginning to run out of new work. The new military programme, known as Satcom/Skylab IV, would cost about £100m, coming into service in 1984.

Although designed to meet the needs of all the services—the specifications have been issued as Navy, general Army and Air Force requirement—the dominant factor is the need to secure communications for the new Trident submarine force.

The need of the Royal Navy for command of the Trident missile force requires more communications equipment than are provided through the Nato network. The Ministry of Defence last launched its own satellite, Skynet II, in 1974. Shortly afterwards British defence communications were merged with the Nato system.

But Nato needs are not adequate to cover the range and capacity of communications necessary for the shipboard and submarine purposes of a Trident force.

The Nato satellites are designed for a well defined zone or, largely, land forces using high frequency radio links.

The new network sought by the Ministry of Defence makes an ultra high frequency band essential for command and control of its sea force. One of the main contenders for the project is Marconi Space and Defence Systems, one of the GEC group of companies, which provided Skynet II and has subsequently worked on international satellite communication technology.

The industrial lobby for the military space system is intense. Marconi maintains that it alone has total competence both in ground stations and spaceborne electronics and communications equipment for the new generation of space stations in question. It claims it is the only company to have acted as prime contractor for an operational communications satellite system.

In addition to improving the company's ability to compete for the growing demand for communication satellites, the new project would provide 700 jobs immediately and 1,200 more in the long term. But the platform for carrying the equipment in space would be of American design.

An alternative scheme proposed by British Aerospace is for a platform built in Britain, but with the payload, which makes up to 85 per cent of the work, subcontracted.

Clearly a dilemma of some proportions is building up between the competing philosophies. And the burden of resolving it may rest with a committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Michael Marshall, Parliamentary under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, which has been asked to look at the health of Britain's telecommunications industry.

Pearce Wright

Textile industry review forecasts more closures and job losses

By Edward Townsend

Britain's textile industry can expect no swift revival in demand, and more closures and redundancies appear certain, according to an industry review. Output is already the lowest this century, and employment has fallen by almost a third in the last year.

The review by Tattersall's, the Manchester-based consultants, says: "Without the facility of making sufficient money to avoid the monotonous approach of creditors, even more companies may be forced into the extremes of liquidation and receiverships, quite apart from alternative decisions to close individual units and reduce staffing".

Last year there were only two months when the number of workers in the clothing and textiles industry declined by less than 1,000, and one of those was the holiday month of August. By the end of December, the industry employed 44,150 compared with 63,530 a year earlier.

These gloomy predictions follow yesterday's results from Carrington Viyella showing a loss of £8.3m last year and expenditure of £21.5m on redundancies and closures.

A week ago Courtaulds said it was ending nylon yarn production in the United Kingdom, with the loss of 1,900 jobs, and today ICI's annual figures are expected to include substantial losses in its textile business.

The Tattersall's report says: "It has already been widely forecast that no real improvement in general economic conditions can be expected before the final stages of 1981. Not only does the textile industry fit in with such predictions, but there are those who contend that to accept such prophesies of that kind is to be wildly optimistic."

The report says that 1980 was a "deplorable year" when the textile trade received a "severe mauling" but one of the better aspects was the reduction in the quantity and value of imports.

The Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which regulates world trade in textiles, seemed to have curtailed arrivals from low-cost areas but had also made it easier for shippers in the developed countries to send supplies to Britain.

Whatever the outcome of this year's renegotiation of the agreement, the report says that 1981 will "come to be known as the year when the die is cast over the whole question of the importation of textiles".

Tattersall's Trade Review of the Cotton and Allied Textile Industries. F. W. Tattersall, Chapel House, 172 Chapel Street, Manchester M3 6BG. Price £12.

Shopfloor sit-in at PVC plant

By R. W. Shakespeare

About 300 workers at a factory making PVC floor coverings at Whitefield on the northern outskirts of Manchester have taken over the plant, chained and padlocked the gate, built barricades and refused yesterday to let 200 office staff and management inside.

The shopfloor sit-in is being staged at the premises of James Halstead part of the James Halstead (Holdings) group.

It comes after a breakdown in pay negotiations. Union representatives claim there has been a unilateral decision by the management to introduce a new wages deal that would mean the loss of about £200 in holiday pay for each worker.

After the office staff and executives had been turned away, Mr John Morris, factory convener for the General and Municipal Workers Union and a local councillor, said: "The only contact we have had with the management is a few shouted remarks from cars.

"One of them called out that they would meet us on Monday. We intend to stay put and occupy the plant on a rota basis until they agree to reopen negotiations."

Mr Christopher Shaw, managing director, and his management team was operating from a local hotel yesterday.

Mr Shaw said: "The company views this action as very irresponsible, particularly in the light oft he present recession".

Radical building society changes urged

By Margaret Stone

Radical changes for building societies were recommended yesterday in a report commissioned by National Consumer Council. The wide-ranging document covers virtually every aspect of the movement from its relations with the Government to its dealings with local estate agents.

It was prepared by the Mutual Aid Centre, set up in 1977 by Lord Young of Dartington, formally Mr Michael Young, one of the founders of the Consumers' Association and first chairman of the National Consumer Council.

Among the recommendations made by Lord Young and Miss Marianne Rigge, director of the centre, who were joint authors of the report, are the abolition of the building societies' recommended rate agreement, an urgent call for immediate legislation on societies, greater disclosure about lending policy and a public list of the amount of money each society receives from professional sources.

The authors' findings are based on talks with building society officials, solicitors, estate agents, and, borrowers and leaders.

The report is particularly concerned about the relationship between building societies and the intermediaries such as solicitors, estate agents and mortgage brokers who both supply the societies with funds and also provide, the authors believe, possibly more than their fair share of borrowers.

Building Societies and the Consumer, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1.

Employment Gazette

Lowest level of January stoppages for 7 years

By Melvyn Westlake

About 213,000 days were lost through industrial stoppages last month, compared with the exceptionally low level in December, of 42,000, according to the *Employment Gazette*.

Although the January figure showed an increase, it was lower than that for any January for 12 years, with the exception of 1974.

The number of new recorded stoppages in January was lower than for any comparable period since the early 1940s. The seamen's dispute, stoppages in a car company, a brewery and an airline accounted for just over half of the working days lost in the month.

Overtime working

The decline in overtime working is slowing compared to earlier months, but it continued in December (after allowing for seasonal adjustment) and reached its lowest level since the 1950s.

The number of overtime hours worked by blue-collar employees in manufacturing industry in December was 8.2 million. This was 400,000 hours fewer than in November and nearly seven million hours fewer than a year earlier.

Short-time working

The number of hours lost through short-time working in December was steady at 7.4 million, about two million more than in September, and compares with less than one milion in December 1979.

More than 500,000 workers in manufacturing industry were laid off for all or part of a week in December.

Household expenditure

The Family Expenditure Survey shows that household spending in the first half of 1980 was 21 per cent above the comparable period of 1979, in cash terms. But after allowing for price rises, there was an increase in real terms of less than 1 per cent.

Expenditure on food rose proportionately less than total cash spending but food prices rose less than prices in general, and this enabled the real level of expenditure on food to rise by 3.5 per cent over the period.

Cash spending on transport and vehicles went up 34 per cent between the first halves of 1979 and 1980, a greater increase than in any other area.

Spending on fuel, light and power and on durable household goods rose by only 12 and 2 per cent in cash terms, and was actually lower in real terms.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The balance in the sugar market

From Mr Ian Smith

Sir, Contrary to the view expressed by the Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons debate, the changing balance in the sugar market has little to do with declining domestic consumption. It is the result of Government policy and the pursuit of a production target for beet sugar which, it is now acknowledged, is unlikely to be attained.

This is manifest in the slow expansion of the beet acreage and the British Sugar Corporation's decision to close four of its 17 factories. Even then, BSC will have surplus processing capacity in all but above average years. The minimum economic size for an established beet factory is about 40,000 tons of sugar per year; for a new factory it is over 70,000 tons. On this criteria, at least three more factories, which along with several others have not been included in the BSC's modernization programme, must be regarded as uneconomic. This suggests that BSC's most profitable level of production is well below existing output.

The Minister implies that Tate & Lyle's undertaking to market existing quantities of cane sugar from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, satisfies our commitment under the Lomé Convention. But commercial contracts of limited duration fall well short of the undertaking, given by successive Governments, of an assured market for cane sugar on a continuing basis.

Furthermore, Tate & Lyle's undertaking will involve placing about 125,000 tons of ACP sugar per year in France, largely at the expense of cane sugar from the French overseas departments (DOM) of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion. Because they are constitutionally part of France, DOM sugar is subject to administrative arrangements which differ from those which cover ACP sugar. This allows DOM sugar to be disposed of on the world market with the aid of export subsidies. The overall result will be a reduction in cane sugar from developing countries refined and marketed in the European Community.

The reduction in cane sugar imports will deprive Britain of its most reliable source of supply. Moreover, growing dependence on the highly variable domestic beet crop could result in increased imports of European beet sugar. Once firmly established in the market, it would not be difficult for European sugar manufacturers to eliminate Tate & Lyle's Greenock refinery or BSC's beet factories in the West Midlands. It would be interesting to know at what stage our major industrial sugar users would then decide that their interests are best served by moving closer to their European source of supply.

Yours faithfully,
IAN SMITH,
Department of Economics,
The University,
Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU.
February 21.

Restraining energy demand

From Mr Hugh Richards

Sir, The Select Committee on Energy in its comments on the Government's nuclear power programme hint that it is not just the nuclear power industry that is in disarray but the Government's energy policy. They have discovered that the Department of Energy has no idea whether it is more cost effective to spend £1,300m on a single nuclear power station or to spend the same amount on energy conservation.

British energy policy is lopsided, being based on supplying the unrestrained demand for energy rather than on the prudent management of our energy resources.

Your leader (February 19) suggests that the Government should stick to its nuclear power policy, even though this may lead to the overordering of nuclear plants, "because the nuclear industry needs the assurance of stable policies".

I would suggest that this is a profligate attitude, inappropriate for Britain in the 1980s. A more mature and balanced approach to energy use is required. The nations which will survive energy supply shortages are those which recognize that energy use is a cost rather than a benefit and have the wit to restrain demand in good time.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH RICHARDS,
Transedw,
Hundred House,
Llandrindod Wells,
Powys.

Examining anomaly in VAT charges

From Mr H. Berger

Sir, If I buy, say, a packet of stationery for my own use and the price is £10 I have to pay £1.50 VAT. If the firm for which I work buys the same packet of stationery it also pays £11.50 but recovers the VAT.

We are both consumers. What possible justification is there for this discrimination?

Yours faithfully,
H. BERGER,
105 Cassiobury Drive,
Watford,
Herts, WD1 2AQ.
February 18.

Tale of a matchbox radio

From Mr J. G. M. Stamp

Sir, With reference to the article by Kenneth Owen on page 20 in *The Times* today (February 19), all credit to the genius of Mr Clive Sinclair for his pocket-size TV set, mini calculators, and other remarkable miniaturization of instruments.

But he was not the originator of the matchbox radio. I had such a radio in 1923—18 years before Mr Sinclair was born. The innards consisted of two small coils of wire about the diameter of a 2p coin, also a cat's whisker, a tiny piece of Hertzite crystal held by a paper clip and all housed in a Bryant & May's safety match box.

There were four mini snap-on rings two at each end of the tray. One served the headphones, the other end served the mini plugs for an aerial (the wire mattress of my bed) and an "earth" (the brass pipe to the gas fire).

It really did work—no batteries either! My first proper radio was bought at Woolworth's, total cost of the parts for a D-I-Y job was 10s 6d (52½p).

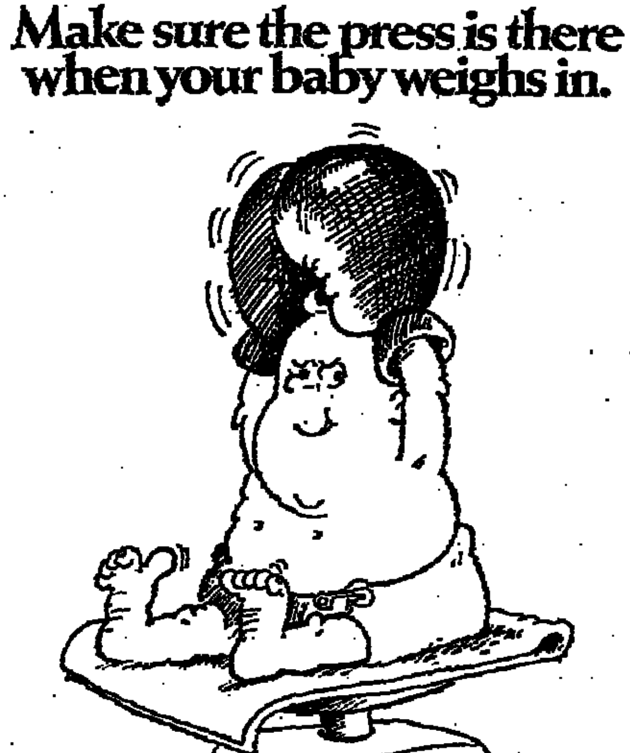
Yours very truly,
J. G. M. STAMP,
Eden Hill,
Ammathwaite,
Carlisle, CA4 9PQ.
February 19.

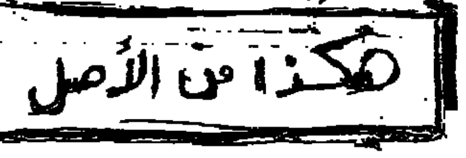
The advantages of heat pumps

From Mrs Ruth Colyer

Sir, It is good to read Kenneth Owen's article (February 20) on the diverse benefits of heat pumps. For the last 25 years we have had constant hot water from ours. Fringe benefits include a walk-in fly-proof larder, not having to buy a refrigerator, or a fire to heat water in the summer, mystifying visitors and saving a lot of money.

Yours faithfully,
R. COLYER,
Orchardene,
Shillingstone,
Blandford,
Dorset.





(continued on page 25)

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Carrington's rearguard action

Carrington Viyella's battle for survival, and the savage contraction this has entailed, may have been precipitated by the worst recession in textiles since the 1930s. But it is clear too that Carrington's problems, as with others in the industry, have sprung from its failure to act sooner in reducing its commitment to bulk textiles.

Its over-exposure in the heavy end of the industry together with dependence on the United Kingdom market, where import penetration has been rising steadily during the 1970s and the past year has seen destocking by retailers on an unprecedented scale, have led to losses in 1980 far higher than anyone expected. Ignoring the previous year's above-the-line rationalization costs, there was a £19.2m turnround to losses of £8.3m pretax rising to £31.6m at the bottom line.

The size of the closure and redundancy costs—£21.5m—is evidence that, if slow to act before, Carrington has been making up for this. The workforce has been cut by over a quarter with half the redundancies occurring in the woven fabrics division. At present levels of demand and prices Carrington cannot make profits after interest charges, but it should not take much of a pick-up now to put such a highly geared operation back in the black.

There is also encouragement to be drawn from the way Carrington has managed to control cash and actually reduce borrowings by £4m to £57m net, mainly by squeezing £21m cut of stocks. So despite the huge write-down to reserves, gearing has only risen from 50 to 64 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Of course, there were still about £8m of cash closure costs and perhaps £2m of write-downs hiding in creditors at the year end and yet to flow out.

But over 1981 Carrington still expects to cut borrowings again and having won the support of its bankers when it ran into technical default on some loans last October, Carrington's survival now looks reasonably assured. Recovery, though, may be a long haul. The drop in demand seems to have bottomed out and the recent fall in sterling will take some of the import pressure off Carrington. But even up 1p at 13½p the shares are not taking anything for granted.

● *Having set out the likely pattern for the remainder of this year at the time of its £47m rights issue just before Christmas, Johnson Matthey is now delivering the goods.*

Profits after nine months are running some £10m ahead of this point last year at £30.3m, and there is no doubt, as the company promised, that it will comfortably exceed last year's profit of £38.6m in the 1980-81 period.

The underlying trading picture remains much the same as it has for most of the year: broadly, industrial-related activities—metal fabricating, colour printing and so forth—are finding recessionary conditions in the United Kingdom hard going, while JM's financial, banking and dealing businesses continue to flourish, bolstered of course by volatile metal prices.

Meanwhile, the balance sheet is rock solid. Borrowings have been eliminated following receipt of the rights money a couple of weeks ago, and plans for a chemical expansion in the United States and a number of acquisitions are all progressing.

JM is a cyclical stock and next year may not be so buoyant, but its approach suggests that a share price of 229p to yield around 4½ per cent on the forecast dividend and selling at perhaps 8½ times likely earnings is sustainable.

Imperial Group

Trying to turn the tide

After the recent restructuring, Imperial Group's priorities are to lift profits out of the five year rut that has seen published earnings drop from a peak 15.5p to 11.3p a share last year despite a near one-third rise in capital employed to £1,689m.

Reading between the lines of the latest annual report, management still regard this as a daunting task. Apart from tobacco, the cash generating machine which rolls on through thick and thin, there is still a lot to be squeezed out of the other businesses.

Remedial action on the food side will have the biggest impact on the bottom line and so long as the group can get back to break-even in eggs and poultry—about the most that can be expected—trading profits here are capable of rising from last year's depressed £10m to more than £40m in a good year.

Now that Courage's production problems have largely been solved with the new Berkshire brewery, attention is being turned to improving the tied houses to push Courage's return on capital employed up to the 12-14 per cent average of the other big brewers.

And there is now the challenge of making Howard Johnson's assets work more profitably. Last year this made a small contribution net of financing costs and Imperial clearly thinks that Ho-Jo can improve under its wing once it shakes off its more conservative traditions.

But Imperial does not seem to be allowing the profits famine to overshadow it. True, even before the cost of the Ho-Jo purchase and despite the £77m fall in working capital Imperial ran a cash deficit last year but there is no sign of this cramping its capital spending commitments.

The group is confident that last year's £32.6m ACT write-off caused by the low level of United Kingdom profits will soon be brought back. The $206m revaluation surplus at Ho-Jo has taken some of the pressure off the balance sheet where gearing will in any case fall this year from 78 to 65 per cent as its gilts holdings are used to repay eurodollar debt. But that figure is still probably 10-15 points higher than it should be for a company in Imperial's line of business. Imperial remains a group that has to convince investors that it can really make a diversification work. Those doubts are reflected in the 13 per cent yield.

ConsGold

New look for Australia

Consolidated Gold Fields' reorganization of its Australian interests is not before time. The tangled two-tier, or in some cases three-tier, management structure had long been unwieldy. And it must often have seemed to shareholders that the company showed more interest in South Africa, or the United Kingdom, or more recently the United States, than in Australia just when that country was experiencing its greatest mining boom.

But to be fair, part of ConsGold's problem has been how to satisfy all the diverse Australian interests—not least the government—while not watering down its holding and therefore that of investors. It need not matter that ConsGold ends up with less than 50 per cent of the new merged company. It is important, however, that the new company is so capitalized as to maintain the value of shareholders' stakes.

This is as important for the minority shareholders in Mount Lyell, Renison and Associated Minerals as for everyone else. It is also essential in another sense, that the majority of the new company will be publicly quoted and ConsGold will not want the embarrassment of watching Australian investors turn their noses up at the offer. Certainly, the merger is clear evidence of the determination of ConsGold's management to realize the group's potential. The beauty, of the Australian re-arrangement however, is that it should cost very little. ConsGold shareholders should sit tight.

● *Spring seems to have come early to the discount houses this year. he steady fall in period rates in the money markets and the improved performance of the short gilt market should be making it a rather pleasant February. What is more, prospects over the coming months look reasonably good, too, provided, that is, the Bank of England does not turn up any unpleasant surprises with its final proposals on the liquidity arrangements for the banking sector.*

Meanwhile, Gillett Brothers, which provided its own nasty surprise last year by slashing its dividend, has more than made up by the cut this time round. Profits, after tax and transfers to inner reserves, have recovered from £111,000 to £575,000, and the full year dividend goes up from 10.5p to 17.71p a share to give a gross yield of 9.9 per cent with the shares 18p higher at 255p last night.

Economic notebook

Case for a controlled devaluation

After twelve months of worrying spasmodically about the high level of sterling, but of doing precious little about it, the Government appears to have come to the conclusion that the time has finally arrived for a rather more positive approach.

Clearly, when an exchange rate has risen on average by some 15 per cent in a year (and by a good deal more against some currencies), when the competitiveness of manufacturing industry has continued to decline steeply, when exporters are reporting a sharp fall in new orders and when industries which compete with imports are going to the wall, the situation must call for review.

The conclusions to which the Government is moving are not, however, entirely obvious as yet. Are we simply moving towards a short-term change in emphasis which will temporarily allow exchange rate considerations to take priority over domestic monetary considerations? Or are we about to see an altogether more radical rethinking of policy?

The conventional wisdom of the present Government has, of course, been that the role of government is to control the domestic money supply. Theoretically, that means that government concentrates on regulating the quantity of money in the economy, leaving market forces to determine both the internal and external price of the money.

In other words, it does not attempt to tamper with interest rates or the exchange rate.

This Government has come rathed closer to purity in terms of the external than the internal pricing of money. Intervention in the foreign exchange markets to influence the level of sterling has been essentially confined to smoothing operations.

Domestically, however, the Government has allowed the monetary authorities to set short-term interest rates at the level of their choice rather than allowing rates to be determined solely by market forces.

Indeed, it is partly because of this, some monetarists would argue, that a foreign exchange "problem" has arisen at all. Their argument is that, had the Government allowed market forces to drive interest rates (and probably the exchange rate, too) appreciably higher during the spring of 1980, interest rates—and hence the exchange rate—would probably have been significantly lower

Reaction

That is as maybe: we will never know for certain. But the argument certainly contains more than a grain of truth.

Once monetary growth slows and interest rates fall, there is every reason to suppose that there will also be a downward reaction in the exchange rate—other things being equal, which, of course, they seldom are.

The main caveat is the behaviour of relative interest rates. In other words, if sterling interest rates do fall, this may still not lower the exchange rate if other international rates are falling, too. At present the likely trend in other countries' interest rates is far from clear.

German rates have already been pushed up by the authorities there in order to narrow the differential with dollar interest rates. That move could be smartly reversed if dollar interest rates continue their recent decline. But there must be considerable doubt as to where United States interest rates will head later this year, if the Reagan Administration starts to run into problems with its proposals for reducing federal spending.

As far as our own Government is concerned, then, the extent of United Kingdom interest rate cuts that may be necessary to achieve a given devaluation of the pound is almost impossible to assess. But that does not mean that it should not proceed (preferably in moderate steps rather than in one great jump) and see what happens. The Government is going to have to take risks now whichever way it moves.

The real questions in the minds of officials at present are these:

Can a largish cut in interest rates over, say, the next three months, be justified after last year's monetary shambles? Can it be afforded in terms of the monetary commitments of the medium-term financial strategy?

Can a devaluation ever be a "controlled" devaluation? And, if it becomes uncontrolled, how great would be the potential havoc in unleashing new inflationary forces and undermining United Kingdom capital markets?

The behaviour of the monetary aggregates may have been a mess last year, but at present the signals firmly point to a significant slowdown in all the important monetary indicators, with the exception perhaps of public sector borrowing.

Absurd

Given this, and given the reasonable expectation of an inflation rate of perhaps 9-10 per cent this year, short-term interest rates in this country are absurdly high in real terms. At this particular point in the cycle prime corporate borrowers should be able to borrow at least 4 per cent more cheaply on overdraft than at present (15 per cent) and probably a point or two more cheaply than they at present borrow in money markets (around 12¼ per cent for three-month to 12-month money).

As I have said, it can never be quite certain what kind of effect such an interest rate structure would have on sterling. To the extent that it would probably leave the prospective real interest rate a good point or two lower than that available on dollars or, more particularly, Deutschmarks, I would guess that the impact could be quite significant, notwithstanding sterling's underpinning as a petro-currency. (Hence the need to proceed with a degree of caution).

How serious, then, might be the domestic corollaries of such a move? The great fear, of course, is the implication for United Kingdom inflation as import costs start to rise, as the liquidity squeeze on the corporate sector eases and as the wealth effect of lower interest rates and rising capital values stimulates the personal sector to turn its "excess" liquid holdings into consumer spending.

Certainly, there is no doubt that the high exchange rate over the last year has — at a price — been the main contributor to the sharpness of the fall in the domestic inflation rate. It must follow, therefore, that a large cut in interest rates and a further fall in the exchange rate could put some of those hard won gains at risk.

Arguably, though, such a danger could be substantially offset by the present state of the labour market (or at least large sections of it), by a tight Budget, by aggressive sales of National Savings to mop up personal liquidity and by acceptance of the fact that funding at the longer end of the gilt market may have to be rather more costly than had been hoped (barring the introduction of a few index-linked issues).

As far as domestic money supply and the medium-term financial strategy go, the price to be paid could well turn out to be one of needing to keep a number of options open (at the risk of some loss of confidence) than a serious monetary explosion. How great that risk may be will depend in large measure on the size of the projected public sector borrowing requirement for 1981-82 and the Government's ability to lend it credibility by keeping public sector pay on target.

John Whitmore

BL-Honda: obstacles on the route into Europe

Clifford Webb

BL's new Honda-designed car, the Triumph Acclaim, is still seven months away from its launch date, but already the controversial deal is proving so attractive to both companies that they are negotiating further joint ventures.

For a capital investment of only £70m—less than the cost of one new engine—BL has acquired an up-market saloon to provide much needed backing for the successful Metro. It will also help to bridge the gap in its model range before the new all-British LM10 medium saloon appears in two and a half years' time.

For Honda, a fairly late arrival in the United Kingdom, the deal has provided a way around the mounting European opposition to Japanese car imports. It remains to be seen, however, whether antagonism to the Anglo-Japanese deal will prevent the Acclaim being sold in mainland Europe as a "local product."

The French motor manufacturers are openly critical of BL's insistence that the Acclaim has the 50 per cent EEC content required for it to qualify as a Community product, and doubts about the European reaction may delay decisions in the present talks with Honda.

Five fully automated body pressing lines have been installed at Cowley to produce body panels, using tooling supplied by Honda. BL has made large savings by transferring 15 reconditioned presses from its recently closed Castle Bromwich factory and supplementing them with five new ones. The first panels were pressed last month.

An adjoining shop, which used to produce bodies for the now defunct MG sports car range, has been reequipped with a new body building line. It is not as automated as the "robotized" Metro line at Longbridge, but it has greater flexibility, enabling BL to switch production from one derivative of Acclaim to another in less than 20 minutes. It is already suggested that the first model—a four-door Anglicized version of the existing Honda Ballade—will be followed by a hatchback.

The paint finish on Honda cars, the envy of its rivals, is achieved by a system known as cathodic electro-coating.

BL has installed a cathodic plant in a new three-tier building at Cowley. About half the £70m invested in the Acclaim went into this project. But, with a capacity of 3,500 bodies weekly, it is clearly designed with further new models in mind.

Final assembly and trim will be done in the shop which at present completes the Maxi and the Princess. The Maxi is being phased out to clear one of the two tracks for the Acclaim.

Engines will be installed by hydraulic lifts operating under the track—the first time this has been done at BL. The old system of lowering the body on to the "power train" required much manoeuvring by hand, involving minor, but rust prone, damage.

Engines, gearboxes, and other components will be shipped by container from Japan to Tilbury.

Initial production is due to start in April, so there is little time to iron out the inevitable bugs before volume output begins in June. This will build up stocks for the launch at the National Exhibition Centre Motor Show in October.

Mr Harold Musgrove, the head of all BL car operations except Jaguar, admits that he is up against tight deadlines, but is convinced that he will meet them. The men in the team which got the Metro under way are now working like slaves on the Acclaim to prove that the Metro's success was not a fluke, he says.

"For the first time for many years, we have got the opposition worrying about us instead of the other way round."

Mr Musgrove says that further ventures which offer a good return to both parties are being actively discussed. "We reckon that the Acclaim deal has saved 10,000 jobs in our factories and those of our suppliers. If we can save more jobs, why not?"

He refuses to throw any light on future deals, but one possible area is believed to be the production under licence of Honda engines and gearboxes. This would enable BL to update its power train range in a much shorter time span and at a saving of millions of pounds on development work.

Of the widespread discontent among British companies at their small stake in the Acclaim Mr Musgrove says: "We are buying locally produced tyres, batteries, glass, seats, carpets, drive shafts and radiators. In our view the Honda content is only 30 per cent of the ex-works price of the car."

He insists that the component lobby's claim that the Japanese content is more than half is based on the cost of materials and is misleading.

"Some of our component people have been taking us to the cleaners for years. We have tightened up considerably and naturally some of them don't like it. But the plain fact is that we cannot afford to pay more for our bits and pieces than the competition is paying.

"We are holding a lot of discussions with suppliers but the bottom line has to be competitiveness."

Simon Scott Plummer

What's in a name for Korea's piano makers?

The first thing which strikes you on visiting a Korean piano factory, apart from the pervasive smell of glue, is the variety of brandnames stamped on the instruments. On a recent tour of manufacturers in Inchon, an industrial town west of Seoul, I asked my guides why they were so keen on concealing the identity of their product. They replied that, as Korean companies are not yet household names in the musical world, nearly all the foreign customers themselves select the names under which the pianos will be sent to them.

Thus instruments marked "Alex Steinbach" go to Holland, while French dealers take them under the names of "Otto Renner" and "Choiseul". For Singapore the choice is "Steinmeyer" and "J. Thompson" and for Hongkong "Steinburg" and "Bachmann".

For Japan pianos are marked "Rosenstock", "Klingel", "Gilbert" and "Melford"; for the United States "Stegler" and "Schumann"; and for Canada "Wagner" and "Landauer".

German sounding names predominate and it is not difficult to imagine an unscrupulous piano dealer selling a Korean instrument to a customer on the basis that it was made in West Germany, the country with the greatest reputation for pianos. Although the country of origin may be stated on the instrument when it leaves the factory, it is not at all obvious to the potential buyer looking round a showroom.

For instance, if you saw an instrument marked "Karl Müller Schutzmarke", or "Weber Berlin", the final word in each case reminiscent of the Bechstein trademark, would you guess that it was from South Korea?

The names under which British dealers sell Korean pianos are less confusing. Robert Morley of south-east London uses its trade-mark "Elysian", J. Reid of Tottenham his own name; J. Wood of Huddersfield the name of the manufacturer Sam Ick; and Rushworth of Liverpool either its trade mark "Apollo" or Sam Ick.

However, the British Piano Manufacturers' Association (PMA) is concerned that Korean instruments marked "Alex Steinbach" are coming into Britain via Holland and that dealers and customers may think that they are of German or Dutch origin. "Alex Steinbach" is the name under which Sam Ick sends pianos to Rufra trading company in Rotterdam. Rufra reexports about 60 of these each year to Britain, where they sell for around £1,100.

The PMA wants the Government to bring in regulations which would ensure that the origin of pianos is clearly and permanently marked on the instruments. At present there is often nothing more than a sticker, which can be removed as easily as it was stuck on.

In 25 years the South Korean piano industry has grown to be the third largest in the non-communist world after its counterparts in Japan and the United States. According to the Korea Musical Instrument Industry Association (KMIA), production is expected to be about 90,000 units this year, more than six times greater than that of the British industry in 1980.

This is shared among 20 or so makers, of which the biggest are Sam Ick, Young Chang, Hanil and Saujin. According to the KMIA, the first two account for four fifths of the domestic market.

The main markets for South Korean pianos are Italy, the United States, France and Japan. Britain took 242 pianos from Sam Ick last year and 150 from Young Chang. The latter quotes a f.o.b. price of $839 (£375) for its cheapest upright, the U107, which is retailed by Morley's, its sole British customer, at £1,290. At this price it is more expensive than some British makes.

Morley's says that the difference between the two figures is due mainly to the fact that they have to do a substantial amount of work on the piano before it is ready for sale.

J. Reid sells a Sam Ick upright for £750 and J. Wood and Rushworth sell the same make for about £900.

Business Diary: Wine, women and Hongkong

Alan Edis, 41, caused a stir in the motor industry when he resigned and left BL two months ago. A former product planning director of Leyland Cars, he had more recently been coordinating the supply pipeline from Honda Japan to BL's Cowley plant where the Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim will shortly be going into production.

No I learn that he is joining the main board of Supra, the Midland-based components group. His departure at such a critical stage in the launching of a new car caused a buzz of speculation suggesting a behind-the-scenes row after yet another managerial reorganization.

Edis himself steadfastly refused to be drawn. Last night he was equally tight-lipped. Can it be that as commercial director for Supra with direct responsibility for building up its parts business he will have to deal with his old company? BL is already one of Supra's biggest customers.

Supra is headed by Quinton Hazell, who went into business at Colwyn Bay in 1946 with £100 capital and a small workshop. He built the firm bearing his own name into the largest auto-replacement parts business in Europe with a turnover of more than £40m.

In 1972 he sold out to Burmah Oil. Two years later he acquired a 30 per cent interest in Supra from the Neal family and began expanding it from its original base as a supplier to the motor manufacturers to one with interests in the more profitable replacement field.



See Foon Koppen (left), who was in the City yesterday, is number two for Holiday Inn in Asia (husband Rudiger is number one). She will be in Shanghai soon to tell the Chinese that what they really need is a Holiday Inn.

Eager as they may be to attract tourists, the Chinese have so far stopped short of allowing western firms to run hotels within their borders, so by western standards most accommodation there is awful.

Hongkong, where the Koppens are based, is to have a second Holiday Inn. Visitors to the increasingly expensive colony will be glad to know that there is likely to be overcapacity on the hotel market shortly, with a consequent hotel price war.

Mrs Koppen was in London on a marketing mission. She told Business Diary: "There has definitely been a softening in the market already and by next year there will be a lot of overcapacity. There is a lot of price-cutting at the moment, though we are not joining in."

● Roy Ash was one of the whizz-kids of the conglomerate age, founding Litton Industries and developing new business strategies to startle the financial markets of the 1960s.

He was a force in Republican politics and a power in the land as budget director from 1972 to 1975 in American administrations. Now he has stumbled.

Ash, 62, has resigned as chairman and chief executive officer of AM International, the troubled duplicator company formerly known as Addressograph-Multigraph Incorporated. He joined the company in 1976 to rejuvenate it, but, although sales have surged ahead and are now worth about $1,000m a year, profits have been so small as recently to fade into loss. New cash was needed; Ash had plans and opposed a special share sale of 14 per cent of the company's stock for $25.6m to the large mutual fund company, Madison Fund.

Madison is now the largest shareholder and this is one reason perhaps for Ash's going.

● Mary Cunningham has taken to drink, but only in the strict business sense. The 29-year-old executive with a Harvard University business degree, rushed through the ranks of the Bendix Corporation only to quit after unfounded but persistent rumours of a romance between her and the Bendix chairman, William Agee.

Now she has taken a top post at the United States subsidiary of the Canadian Seagram distilling empire, owners of Chivas Regal Scotch here.

Her title of vice-president for strategic planning at Seagram is a little misleading, because she will not be directly involved in the company's new acquisitions and diversification moves. Canadian Seagram has cash in hand of more than $4,000m and one of the biggest questions being asked in North American markets is what it plans to do with it all.

Miss Cunningham will not be involved in this area of the Bronfman family business, despite her title. Instead she will be concentrating on developing a global marketing of the many Californian and European wines that are sold by Seagrams.

Coordinating the assorted wine businesses will be one of her first big tasks. She will report direct to Edgar Bronfman, chairman and chief executive officer of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons Incorporated.

Bronfman has had romantic troubles of his own. He won an annulment in 1974 after two months' marriage to Lady Carolyn Townshend.

● What do Virgins Farm, Genesis Green, Rake Manor and Breaky Bottom have in common?

Give in? Well, they are all English vineyards, as I discovered yesterday when I went along to the party given by the English Tourist Board and the English Country Cheese Council.

They were launching this year's ETB Taste of England guide and a competition open to caterers and catering employees who prepare the best "Ploughman's Platter".

Ploughman's lunch is, of course, staple businessperson's sustenance, but I gather the expression is of recent coinage. I was told that it goes back to the mid-1950s and to Sir Richard Trehane, the founder-chairman of the country cheese council.

He, it is said, applied the term to a bread and cheese meal served him in a pub. I could not reach Sir Richard yesterday, but I look forward to hearing the full story from him.

There was a nice moment yesterday at the reception to launch the English Tourist Board's Taste of England restaurant guide. A competition to guess the weight of a loaf was won not by a guest but by an ETB employee. He had joined the board but two days before from the Department of Trade, among whose responsibilities is weights and measures. And part of his Taste of England prize was a bottle of German wine.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Equities break 500-barrier on Budget hopes

Prospects of cheaper money in the Budget saw equities surge through the 500 barrier yesterday despite fears of gloomy news from ICI, reporting later today.

Selective buying in a thin market was again responsible, although dealers reported an increase in volume. Further worries about a confrontation over pay between the Government and various public sector workers, including the railwaymen, civil servants and water and sewage workers, was discounted for the time being.

Jobbers remained bemused by the continued strength of equities and kept a careful eye on the *FT* Index which had been threatening to burst through the 500-barrier throughout the session. It finally broke through after hours, in spite of Wall Street opening lower, and closed 7.5 higher at 502.0—the highest since November 24 when it reached 508.2 after the last cut in MLR.

Investors attention was again focused on several special situations including the companies likely to gain most from the work involved with the royal wedding.

Among those continuing to benefit from the news were Birmingham Mint up 7p at 230p, Wedgwood 3p to 76p, Staffordshire Potteries 1p to 50p, Wade Potteries 2p to 54p and Black & Edgington unchanged at 38p. Royal Worcester, another beneficiary, slipped 3p to 290p on profit taking, while among London hotels expected to find increased trade, Trusthouse hardened 4p to 204p and Grand Metropolitan 3p to 174p.

Gilts, on the other hand, came in for a certain amount of profit taking in the wake of the exhaustion of the new tap Treasury 12 per cent 1986 earlier in the week. Jobbers remained confident that MLR will be reduced by up to 3 per cent in the Budget but this did not stop the sellers who pushed prices £½ lower in longs and £1/16 in shorts.

Leading industrials had another strong run although one jobber admitted that nerves were becoming taut ahead of ICI figures later today. ICI itself was in a confident mood rising 2p to 290p but Beechams, where the delay in introducing the new drug Augmentin is causing worries, fell 3p to 164p. On a brighter note, Glaxo rebounded 14p to 278p on news that it had received the go-ahead to market its own drug Ventolin in the United States.

Elsewhere, Unilever advanced 3p to 486p, ahead of figures next week, along with Fisons 83p, 2p to 140p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 284p, GKN 1p to 149p and Metal Box 6p to 192p.

Shares of furniture group F. Wrighton leapt 19p to 62p after announcing bid talks with an unnamed suitor and acquisition news lifted Estate & Agency 20p to 130p in properties. British Sugar was also a firm market, rising 8p to 283p ahead of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report on the bid from S. & W. Berisford due next week.

Expect sharp activity in the loan stocks of the First National Finance Corporation now that the company has decided to pay off the arrears of interest. The 9½ per cent 1992/97 has £57 worth of arrears and is currently trading at £87.

Speculative attention was focused on Gripperrods, 8p heavier at 138p, S. Lyles 8p to 59p. Western Motor 11p to 83p, Beales (J.) 3p to 23p, Danks Gowerton 3p to 26p, Richard Clay 5p to 50p and Arrow Chemicals 4p to 40p. Profit taking left Allebone 4p easier at 37p and selling pressure was reflected in Marshall Loxley 4p to 28p, Small & Tidmas 8p to 55p and Montfort Knitting 4p to 48p.

Newcomer, British Aerospace made renewed progress 2p better at 178p—a 28p premium on the launch price—while, among electricals, shortage of stock pushed Thorn-EMI 4p higher at 322p with Racal 5p stronger at 363p. Plessey, reporting later today, eased nervously 1p to 306p, but Amstrad closed 3p firmer at 138p after a reasonable trading statement.

Hoover suffered a further loss of confidence and the shares dipped 7p to 118p as Chloride Group added 3p to 40p on the back of its joint venture with Lucas Industries into electric car development. Lucas ended 6p dearer at 183p.

Full-year figures from Berisfords left the shares 4p higher at 56p and Illingworth Morris held firm at 18½p despite the loss and no dividend. Interim figures from BPM Holdings left the 'B' shares 4p lower at 70p and Johnson Matthey could only manage a 1p rise to 229p after third-quarter figures.

Textiles had Carrington Viyella 1p stronger at 13½p on £8m trading loss and no dividend, having recovered from an earlier fall of 1½p to 11p. Nottingham Manufacturing, which reported recently, made headway with a 2p rise to 122p, while in shipping John I. Jacobs, reporting soon, rose 2½p to 39½p. Harrisons Malaysian Estates slipped 1p to 188p on its figures and Malakoff Berhad dipped 9p to 150p on profit taking.

Shortage of stock was another sign for a strong performance in stores where Moss Bros rose 8p to 188p on the prospect of demand for dress suits for the royal wedding and one large buyer attempting to increase his stake.

House of Fraser was wanted, up 3p at 147p, as it prepared to repel the advances of Lonrho, unchanged at 101p. Most jobbers now believe that the bid will be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Equity turnover on February 24 was £136.681m (18,658 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Shell, Beecham, BP, Allebone, GEC, ICI, National Westminster Bank, BTR, Hawker Siddeley, ICI, Unilever, Lloyds Bank, Arrow Chemicals, BET deferred and Glaxo.

Traded Options: The strong performance in the main market again bubbled over yesterday as total contracts reached 2,043. Lonrho was in demand on 664 contracts along with Imperial Group on 309 contracts.

Traditional Options saw calls in British Aerospace on 13p, First National Finance on 3½p and ICL on 6p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Amstrad (I)	7.6(4.8)	1.31(0.87)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Berisford (F)	10.45(10.2)	0.25(1.2)	1.4(25.8)	2.6(2.6)	—	3.8(3.8)
BPM Holdings	38.27(39.29)	1.44(3.45)	26.1(68.3)	1.58(1.43)	—	—(5.2)
TF & JH Braime (F)	3.12(3.24)	0.16(0.32)	4.91(13.39)	2.0(—)	27/4	3.5(4.5)
Carrgtn Viyella (F)	297(313)	8.31*(8.49)	5.58*(3.18)	nil(0.4)	—	nil(1.10)
Harrisns Malaysn (I)	31.3(35.6)	13.9(15.16)	5.09(5.37)	2.5(2.5)	—	—(8)
Int. Investmt Tst (F)	2.74(2.69)	1.54(1.5)	4.43(4.32)	2.55(—)	5/5	4.15(—)
Olives Paper (F)	5.03(5.4)	0.48(0.33)	0.72(7.38)	nil(1.5)	—	—(—)
I D & S Rivlin (F)	4.22(8.76)	0.17*(0.05*)	—(—)	nil(nil)	—	nil(nil)
Wstn Selection (F)	—(—)	0.38(0.27)	4.34(2.51)	1.3(—)	3/4	2.3(2.1)
Wintrust (I)	—(—)	0.78(0.7)	4.86(4.41)	0.97(0.87)	1/4	—(—)
Williamson Tea (†)	22.8(26.6)	3.9(3.39)	37.23(28.76)	12.5(12.5)	—	12.5(12.5)
Witan Inv (‡)	—(—)	2.49(2.61)	2.85(3.0)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profit are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss. † = Year against 18 months. ‡ = Nine months. § = Net.

Amstrad tops £1.3m in record first half

By Peter Wainwright

Amstrad Consumer Electronics, the hi-fi and home electronics group offered for sale in April 1980 at 85p a share and oversubscribed ten times, reports a 58 per cent increase in sales to £7.6m, and a 51 per cent jump in pretax profits to a record £1.31m for the six months to December 31. The interim dividend is set at 2.23p a share gross, or at a fifth more than projected in the prospectus.

Mr Alan Sugar, chairman, who will be 34 next month, pointed out that the figures include the peak Christmas sales season. He added: "It would be unwise to conclude that similar rates of growth in turnover and profits can be sustained during the current six months."

He also stressed that the Inland Revenue's proposals for altering the basis of tax relief on stocks "could if implemented have a significant effect on Amstrad's future tax liability". In the latest figures tax was set at 52 per cent pending clarification of stock relief. The result was to lift the tax charge from £193,910 to £682,000, and lower net profits from £677,361 to £629,947. However, the dividend absorbs only £53,572.

The move to a new 40,000 sq ft factory at Southend-on-Sea has been completed, but there will be removal costs and some disruption to production.

Amstrad's policy is to spot the success the big companies such as Pioneer and Sanyo have with their own lines and then undercut them with similar models made in the Far East or at home.

Wrighton shares leap on news of bid approach

By Rosemary Unsworth

F. Wrighton & Sons, the family controlled kitchen furniture manufacturer, saw its shares shoot up by 22p to 65p yesterday after a takeover approach. The rise added £1m to the market capitalization, putting it at just under £3m.

Last night there were still no clues to the identity of the bidder although the stock market thought that it would be a United Kingdom company.

Since the board, which includes three Wrighton brothers, controls more than 60 per cent of the 4.5m ordinary shares, the bid will have to be agreed. As a result the market thought there might be a hefty premium, if a bid is made, on last night's closing price.

Pearl Assurance and Prudential Assurance each have a 7 per cent holding in the group.

Last year group pretax profits were £185,000. In the six months to September 30, Wrighton slipped into a £180,000 loss and the board said that poor levels of demand would be a problem for the rest of the year.

Wrighton has embarked on a heavy rationalization programme in the past year and closed down its Walthamstow site and relocated its entire operation one one site at Nazeing in Hertfordshire. The plan remains to dispose of the Walthamstow property, which would reduce net asset value a share from 130p to about 120p. Freehold land and buildings are valued at £4.8m in the last set of accounts.

Among those tipped as possible bidders was Stag Furniture Holdings. But Mr P. V. Radford, the chairman, said he was not interested. Mr John Bentley of Bardsey, who has recently been investing in groups with strong assets, such as F. Pratt, said he never commented on bid suggestions.

Norcros, the manufacturer of Hygena kitchen furniture, was also mentioned but analysts thought it unlikely that the group would want another similar operation, particularly with retail trade in the doldrums.

Mr David Reed of County Bank, Wrighton's financial advisers, said an announcement would be made as soon as possible although one was unlikely before the end of the week.

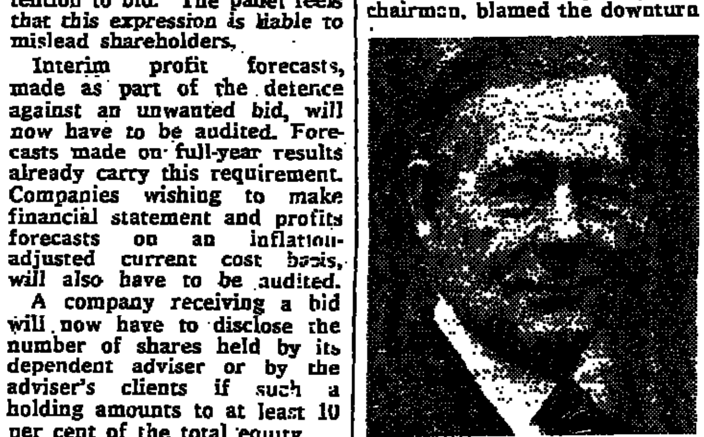
BPM down sharply in first half

By Margareta Pagano

Results from BPM Holdings revealed yesterday that its main newspapers, the *Birmingham Post, Evening Mail* and *Sunday Mercury*, barely broke even in the six months to December.

Group pretax profits were more than halved in the period, down from £3.4m to £1.4m. Turnover increased to £38.3m from £33.3m. However, in line with dividend policy, the board has increased the interim gross payment to 2.25p from 2.05p last time. The "A" shares tumbled 3p to 72p on the news.

Sir Michael Clapham, the chairman, blamed the downturn



Sir Michael Clapham, chairman of BPM Holdings.

on the cyclical nature of newspaper advertising which had been hit by the worst recession since 1945. On the *Evening Mail* advertising sales were down by 17 per cent and the *Birmingham Post* saw a 5 per cent decline. Job advertising was down by about 70 per cent, but revenue has held up on the retailing display side.

The two daily newspapers and the Sunday paper just about broke even compared with profits of some £1.75m in the same period last time, Mr Geoffrey Battman, the financial director, said. He added that the group has probably seen the worst with current trading "bumping along".

Berisfords slumps by 79pc

By Our Financial Staff

Second-half profits at Berisfords, the Cheshire-based ribbons, trimmings and labels group, were an improvement over those of the first six months, but full-year pretax profits fell by 79 per cent.

In the year to November 24 pretax profits fell from £1.2m to £256,000 while turnover rose fractionally from £10.2m to £10.4m. But, although the group had said that the final dividend might not be maintained, the directors have decided to pay an unchanged final of 3.7p gross, making a maintained total of 5.4p, "as the group is now operating on a more efficient basis with slimmed overheads and borrowings significantly lower than at the half year".

Trading profit fell from £1.36m in 1979 to £643,000 last year. Interest charges rose from £166,000 to £345,000 and the group was forced to pay for redundancies and reorganization. It was also hit by a 25 per cent increase in energy costs and a 23 per cent rise in rates.

Mr John Sebire, the chairman, said that one of the brighter spots in the year had been the level of exports. This amounted to a quarter of sales, enabling the group to keep production capacity employed throughout the year. "The main problem lay with the strength of sterling which resulted in little contribution to profit", he said.

The workforce has been trimmed by 24 per cent to 700 but this was achieved mainly through natural wastage.

Advance corporation tax has been written off as this is unlikely to be recoverable within a year, thus increasing the tax charge by £147,000 to £200,000.

Rights issue by East Anglian Securities

East Anglian Securities Holdings, the independent Norwich-based banking, financial services, property and investments group, is making a rights issue of £624,000, 8 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1983-86 at par offered on the basis of £3 of loan stock for every five ordinary shares held. The new funds will be used to develop the three main areas of the group's activity, banking services, selective property development and investments in promising companies.

Commenting in the circular, on trading prospects, Mr Frederick Rollason, the chairman, says: "The group has successfully emerged from difficult times and is now well placed to provide financial and merchant banking services on a wider scale to a broad range of customers.

Consortium to mine coal in Philippines

Burnett and Hallamshire Holdings Co is heading a consortium formed to explore for coal deposits in the Philippines. Felow consortium members are Marcopper Mining Corporation, Placer Development and Isabella Coal and Energy Corporation. Burnett controls about 67 per cent of the consortium.

It has been granted the right to explore and subsequently mine on the island of Luzon.

J F Nash proposals for Reliant approved

At J. F. Nash Securities, resolutions approving the demerger proposals for Reliant Motor were passed. The demerger remains *conditional* upon court sanction.

At the annual meeting, Mr John Nash, chairman, said that without doubt, 1981 is going to be very difficult for Reliant as with the rest of British motor manufacturers. However, in the medium and long term, there could be a great future for the company.

J. F. Nash Securities has traded satisfactorily in the first four months of the current year, and Mr Nash expects that it will have a successful and expanding future outside the motor industry.

No dividend from Olives Paper Mill

With profits for 1980 dramatically down, Lancashire-based Olives Paper Mill is not paying any ordinary dividend for the year, compared with a total of 2.14p gross for 1979. Last year, profits shrank from £236,000 to £42,000 and this was after a tax credit of £439,000—compared with 1979's charge of £106,000—which includes a write-back of stock relief of £142,000. Turnover slipped from £5.4m to £5.03m.

As far as the future is concerned, demand is slowly starting to improve and with the benefit of higher prices, the board has reason to feel more optimistic.

Wintrust expects record result

The board of Wintrust says that after a good first half, the highly satisfactory trend of profitability has continued and the directors have every exoectation that profits for the full year will be at the highest level ever achieved by the company.

Over the six months to September 30, pretax profits were £782,000 against £706,000. The second interim rose from 1.24p gross to 1.38p. Earnings a share were 4.86p against 4.41p.

S W Consolidated for unlisted market

The board of South West Consolidated Minerals has decided to make an application for permission to deal in the ordinary shares in the unlisted securities market of the Stock Exchange. The board has been advised that this will make the shares more easily marketable in the future than under the provisions of rule 163(3).

Briefly

Petbow Holdings has reached agreement to buy P. H. Electronics, a private company which designs, manufacturers and sells electronic control units. At its last audited balance sheet date, it had net assets of £43,000 with net profits at £24,000. Consideration will be £165,000.

Western Selection and Development: Pretax profit for year to September 30 £379,000 (£269,000). Eps 4.34p (2.51p). Dividend 3.28p gross (3.0p). Nav at year end, 57.8p. Board is confident that group should at least maintain its position in year ahead.

Transparent Paper: Menteith Investment Trust sold on February 20 a total holding of 825,000 shares (11.3 per cent).

Rediffusion: Holding of Philips Electronic and Associated Industries on February 19 fell to 8.96 per cent. Previous notification from Philips was that their holding had fallen to 9.99 per cent on February 12.

Witan Investment Co: Earnings for nine months to January 31 £2.49m (£2.6m) after tax of £1.34m (£1.25m). Eps 2.85p (3p including special dividend 0.37p per share). Nav per share loans and prior charges at par 171.9p (129.8p) and at market value 176.4p (135.3p).

Mid-Sussex Water Co: Applications totalling £6.275m were received in respect of offer for sale by tender of £3.5m 8 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1986. Highest tender was £102.33 per cent the average price of allotments was £102.14 per cent.

Williamson Tea Holdings: Dividend 17.8p gross for year to June 30 (same for previous 18 months). Turnover £22.85m (18 months, £26.59m). Profit £1.1m (£1.32m) after tax of £2.84m (£2.07m). Eps 37.23p (28.76p).

Capital and Counties Prop: Capital and Counties has formed a new wholly-owned subsidiary in Atlanta, Georgia, to carry out property developments and investments. The new company Capcount America Inc will initially be concentrating on a small development scheme which will be sold on completion.

T. F. and J. H. Braime: Dividend for 1980, 5p (6.42p) gross. Turnover £3.12m (£3.24m). Pretax profit £162,000 (£317,000) including investment income £53,000 (£32,000). EPS before deferred tax adjustment 4.91p (13.39p).

Libra Bank, consortium bank specializing in Latin America, reports profits of £22.76m for 1980

Tougher rules for takeovers

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel is to adopt a more positive "policing" role as the City's watchdog of the behaviour of companies and their financial advisers involved in takeover bids.

This emerges today with the publication of the new City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, the first complete review for four years, designed to reduce the amount of misinterpretation of the rules. The new code will become effective immediately, although current bids will be conducted under the old rules.

Although the code contains no surprises, the Panel is underlining a number of points to the financial advisers. It says that its advice should be sought when an adviser buys shares for a discretionary client in a company for which another of its clients have made or may make a takeover bid. It stresses the high degree of responsibility borne by advisers in cases where a controlling shareholder is making an offer for an outstanding minority. It says that particular importance is attached to ensuring that the independence from both parties involved should be beyond question. The Panel now wants to approve a draft of all newspaper advertisements—normally used in connexion with a contested bid.

Many of the detailed provisions of the rule relating to "insider dealing" have been removed from the code. Insider dealing became a criminal offence on June 23 last year. And the code contains no mention of the dawn raid rules which the Markets Committee of the Council for the Securities Industry, responsible for drawing up the revision, felt was outside the scope of the code. The CSI issued a new set of "dawn raid" rules in December, limiting a first-time market swoop to 15 per cent, after which buyers are allowed to purchase only 5 per cent in any seven days up to just under 30 per cent. Then Rule 34 of the code would trigger an obligation for a full takeover bid.

The new code has banned the words "present intention"—normally used by companies which have picked up a large slice of another company, and say "it is not our present intention to bid." The panel feels that this expression is liable to mislead shareholders.

Interim profit forecasts, made as part of the defence against an unwanted bid, will now have to be audited. Forecasts made on full-year results already carry this requirement. Companies wishing to make financial statement and profits forecasts on an inflation-adjusted current cost basis, will also have to be audited.

A company receiving a bid will now have to disclose the number of shares held by its dependent adviser or by the adviser's clients if such a holding amounts to at least 10 per cent of the total equity.

Video boom propels Matsushita

International

Matsushita Electric Industrial, the Japanese electronic and home appliance manufacturer, said yesterday that net profits for the parent company and its 107 subsidiaries rose to a record 124,600m yen (£270m) in the year to last November 20, a 26.7 per cent jump from the previous year.

The group attributed the brisk performance mainly to strong sales of video tape recorders, semi-conductors and business machines. The dramatic improvement, it noted, came in spite of the year's appreciation and an economic slowdown in the second half.

Sales were a record 2,915bn yen, an increase of 23.4 per cent. Earnings a share rose to 95.84 yen from 76.41 yen. Sales in overseas markets—exports and sales at four overseas subsidiaries—increased by 52 per cent to 1,200bn yen.

Overall video tape recorder sales totalled about 390,000m yen in the year, an 84 per cent increase. Exports accounted for 73 per cent of the total VTR sales. The United States was the largest market, followed by Europe and the Middle East. VTRs accounted for 13.4 per cent of the group's total sales, up from 9 per cent the year before.

The group predicted that VTR production in Japan would soar to about 7m units this year from about 4m last year, aided by rising domestic demand as well as overseas.

Among other main products, sales of colour TV sets, radios, stereo systems and electronic components rose by 38 per cent to about 1,400bn yen. Sales of refrigerators, washing machines and air-conditioners levelled off at about 710,000m yen, partly because of the abnormally cool summer.

Consolidated sales this year are forecast to rise to about 3,300bn yen and net profits to about 137,000m yen (£296m).

Hongkong to reduce tax on corporate profits

The Hongkong government will reduce corporate profit tax to 16½ per cent from 17 per cent, Mr Philip Haddon-Cave, the financial secretary, said in his budget speech.

The tax will be reduced by lowering to 1 per cent the surcharge levied on corporate profit tax introduced in the 1976-77 financial year, he said. The revenue cost in 1981-82 will be HK\$206m (£17.4m).

Depreciation allowances will be raised. The 33 categories of items eligible will be regrouped under three rates of annual allowance of 10 per cent, 20 per cent and 30 per cent with the initial allowance to be raised to 35 per cent from 25 per cent. *The move will cut revenue by* HK\$203m (£17.2m) in a full year.

At present 15 of the 33 categories are under the 25 per cent rate.

Mr Haddon-Cave also said that bills to amend the banking and deposit-taking company ordinances would soon be introduced.

Their general purpose would be to improve the quality of supervision of all deposit-taking institutions.

In certain areas, such as the statutory minimum required by way of paid-up capital, or of paid-up capital and reserves, the ordinances needed to be revised to bring them into line with present day realities, he said.

Thomson in joint bid

Thomson Newspapers, Canada's largest newspaper chain, has made a joint bid with Nu-West Group, worth Can \$263.5m (about £98m) for 45 per cent of Abitibi-Price Ltd.

Abitibi, the world's largest newsprint producer, is studying the joint bid. Last week, Abitibi's board rejected an offer from Olympia and York Developments as being too low and were reported as looking for a new partner.

Montedison

Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals, the United States group controlled by Mr Harry Hoppenheimer, has reportedly completed the takeover of a 10 per cent minority interest in Montedison, one of the largest European petrochemical concerns.

Estates & Agency plans £4.5m deal

Estates & Agency Holdings is taking a big step in buying, if shareholders agree, Edgbaston Investment Trust, a private property investment company.

Estates & Agency plans to pay £4.55m, of which £3.04m would be in the form of a bank loan reypayable in five years, and the rest in shares for a concern that would effectively double the size of the company. It also looks like taking assets a share up to 160p or so but the market reflected this quickly yesterday, lifting the shares 20p to 130p.

Edgbaston's pretax profit for the year to last March 31 were £113,900 and its assets were £3.2m. As at October, 1980, the portfolio was professionally valued for E & A at £6.92m.

It has two big shop and office properties in Tottenham Court Road, London, and Exeter.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 13%.

Cons Gold's huge reorganization

Consolidated Gold Fields' announcement that a massive reorganization of its Australian interests is under consideration, overshadowed the sharp fall in profits from Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia. Its interim pretax operating profits fell from A\$29.1m to A\$19.4m (£10m). The dividend, however, was raised by 3 cents to 13 cents. The outcome could be well below last year's very good figure.

In the event it may not matter. The chances are that we shall never see full 1981 results from CGFA, at least not in its present form. CGFA was forced by market leaks—which pushed up the share price of its Renison tin mine from about A\$7.80 in Sydney on Friday to A\$9.50 yesterday—to make an announcement about the merger before it was ready. But from the bare details it is evident that this is the long-awaited restructuring of the Australian interests, and an important stage in the long-term reshaping of the whole Cons Gold group.

The companies involved are CGFA itself, in which Cons Gold has 70 per cent; Renison, Associated Minerals, and Mount Lyell, the copper producer. The complication is that the last three are owned 53.3 per cent, 62.2 per cent, and 56.1 per cent respectively not by the London company but by CGFA. Cons Gold also has a direct 4.8 per cent stake in Renison.

A cumbersome two-tier management structure was the consequence, and Cons Gold executives readily admit that it is because the Australian operations are so tangled, that they have stagnated for so long. At the same time, Cons Gold was under pressure from the Commonwealth authorities to meet the foreign investment guidelines which lay down that as far as possible Australian companies should be owned by Australians.

Mining

It is clear, therefore, that the new merged company will be less than 50 per cent controlled from London. About 47 per cent would seem a reasonable supposition, although the actual percentage, give or take the odd point, does not matter much. A great deal will depend upon the local management, and if, as seems probable, the present CGFA team, with Mr Max Roberts as chairman, stays in place, Cons Gold has nothing to worry about.

Less certain, however, is how the merger will be carried out and how big the final company will be. Cons Gold will not want the value of its Australian stake watered down, even if it does not exercise the same nominal power in the new company. The market capitalizations of the relevant companies at the close of business in Sydney yesterday were: *CGFA*, A\$176m; Renison, A\$319m (a bit inflated by the speculation); Associated Minerals, A\$65m; and Mount Lyell, A\$36m.

Obviously a lot will hinge on how the market values the new creation, but allowing for the indirect interests in the merged companies, Cons Gold's total current stake is worth about A\$285m. One should also add in the other CFGA investments such as Colinas, Mount Goldsworthy, and Circular Quay. A capitalization of A\$350m, possibly more, is therefore possible.

With about a fortnight to go before the final details are settled, assuming that the leak does not stymie the whole enterprise, the financial terms of the merger are very hazy. In principle, the four companies mostly concerned will be compensated according to their contribution to the new company.

The legal mechanism is to be a scheme of arrangement. But whatever the final shape and capitalization, it seems that a new force in Australian mining is about to be born.

● Changes are on the way at Charter Consolidated too. That ill-starred mining finance house is spending £30m on two important acquisitions, very much in line with its new policy of expanding into industrial assets.

After negotiations with British Petroleum, following the purchase of Selection Trust which netted Charter over £100m, Charter is paying £24.8m for Alexander Shand, the engineering, construction and mining group.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Business appointments

Sir Archie Lamb to join Montagu board

Sir Archie Lamb will join the board of **Samuel Montagu & Co** on March 1.

Mr Anthony Marson to the new group finance director of **Tricoville**. He remains company secretary.

Mr D. B. Rogers has been appointed director general (technical), **Inland Revenue**, from June 1, in succession to Mr E. V. Adams who is retiring. Mr J. H. Gracey has been appointed director general (management) from August 1 in succession to Mr J. F. Boyd who will be retiring.

Mr David G. Lowden has joined the **Tradition Group** of money brokers as managing director of the London operating companies.

The new chairman of the **Foreign Exchange and Currency Deposit Brokers' Association** is Mr J. H. Gunn. Mr M. A. Knowles is deputy chairman and Mr H. A. Woollwarth is honorary secretary/treasurer.

Mr Harry M. Goern, a vice president of **Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa)**, will become regional manager—Europe, from May 1. He succeeds Mr Harvey L. Johnson, who has been appointed general manager—operations in the international division at Alcoa's corporate headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr William M. Kiely has been elected to the parent board of **Foote, Cone and Belding Communications Inc** and appointed executive vice president in charge of its business in the United Kingdom, Germany and Holland. He remains chairman and managing director of the London group of FCB companies.

Mr Bill Clendenin, Mr Bill Gurry and Mr Barry McFadzean have been made executive directors of **Australian Bank**.

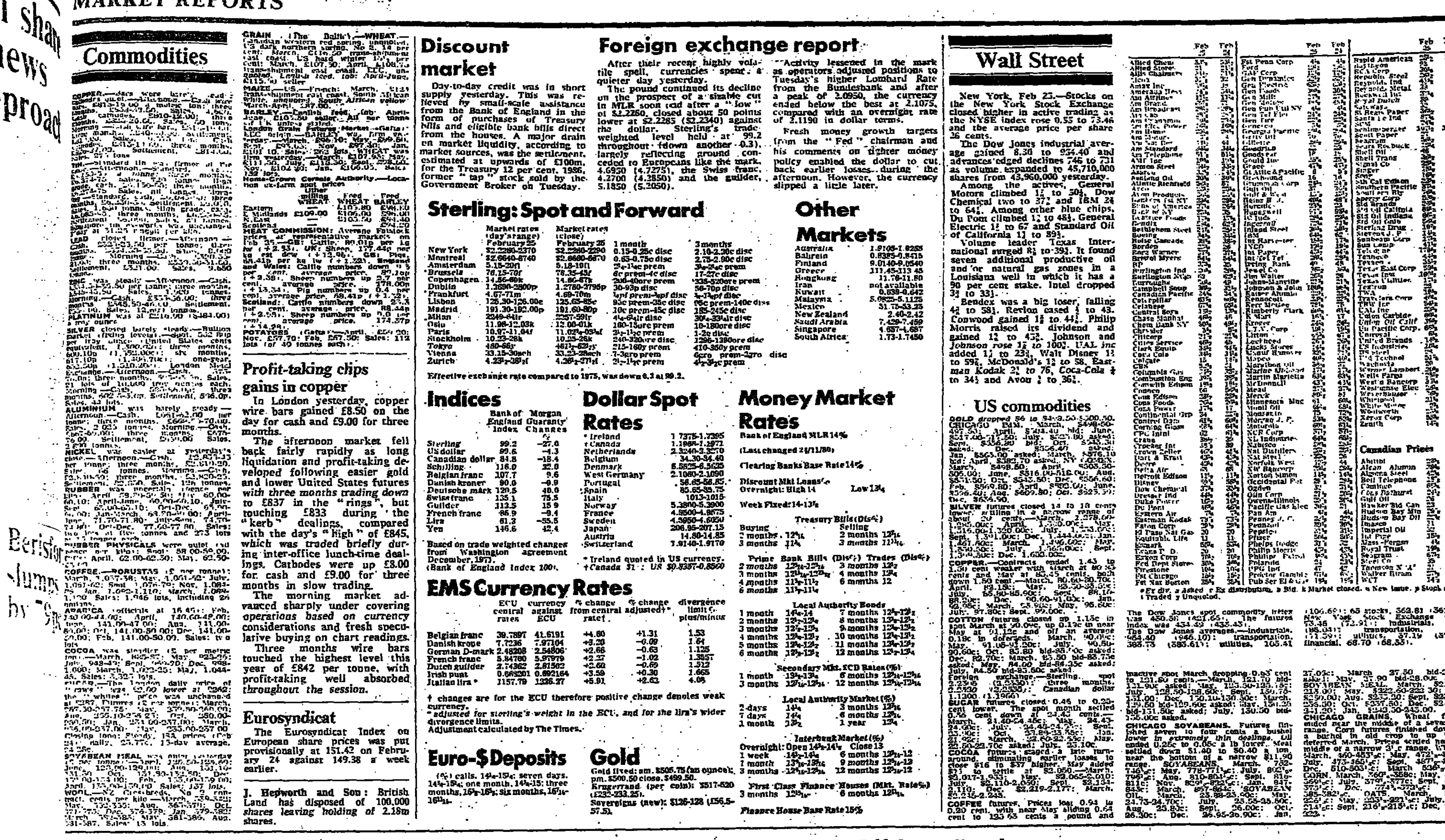
Mr Peter Haslehurst has been appointed chief executive of **Flexibox**, part of the Burmah group.

Mr Duncan A. Ross is now chairman of the **South Wales Electricity Board** for five years from May 1. He succeeds Mr R. Cook who retires from the post of chairman on April 30. Mr David G. Jefferies becomes chairman of the **London Electricity Board** for five years from April 1 and he succeeds Mr Alan Plumpton, who resigned as chairman of the LEB to become deputy chairman of the Electricity Council. Mr John M. Griffiths has been made a part-time member of the **Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board** for three years. Mr Anthony G. Stoughton-Harris has become a part-time member of the **Southern Electricity Board** for three years.

Mr John K. Erwin, deputy managing director of **Wm Teacher and Sons**, has been made a director of **Stewarts of Dundee**, an associate company within the Allied Breweries Group, and Mr Derrick J. Fillingham, managing director of Stewarts, has been appointed to the Teacher board.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
75	39	Airsprung Group	65	—	6.7	10.3	5.9
44	21	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	1.4	3.3	17.3
192	92½	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	5.1	7.1
98	88	Deborah Services	95	—	5.5	5.8	4.7
126	88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0	3.3
110	51	Frederick Parker	51	—	11.0	21.6	2.3
110	74	George Blair	75	—	3.1	4.1	—
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4	4.1
124	103	James Burrough	119	−1	7.9	6.6	9.3
334	244	Robert Jenkins	330	—	31.3	9.5	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	3.9
224	215	Torday Limited	216	−1	15.1	7.0	3.7
23	10	Twinlock Ord	11½	—	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	71	—	15.0	21.1	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	43	+1	3.0	7.0	6.6
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	260	−1	12.1	4.7	4.2



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER.—[illegible]

TIN.—Standard tin was firmer at the close. [illegible]

LEAD closed firmer. [illegible]

ZINC was steady. [illegible]

PLATINUM was at [illegible] a troy ounce.

SILVER closed barely steady. [illegible]

ALUMINIUM was barely steady. [illegible]

NICKEL was easier at yesterday's close. [illegible]

RUBBER [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

SUGAR [illegible]

SOYABEAN MEAL [illegible]

WOOL [illegible]

GRAIN [illegible]

MAIZE.—[illegible]

BARLEY [illegible]

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—[illegible]

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Feb 25.—GB: Cattle, 80.01p per kg lw (+2.93). UK: Sheep, 177.44p per kg est dcw (+12.96). GB: Pigs, 68.41p per kg lw (+1.32). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 0.3 per cent, average price, 89.10p (+2.58). Sheep numbers up 2.7 per cent, average price, 178.00p (+13.54). Pig numbers up 0.4 per cent, average price, 68.41p (+1.32). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 23.3 per cent, average price, 88.44p (+2.59). Sheep numbers up 9.0 per cent, average price, 174.27p (+14.29).

POTATOES (Gafta)—April, £59.20; Nov. £57.70; Feb. £67.50: Sales: 112 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Profit-taking chips gains in copper

In London yesterday, copper wire bars gained £8.50 on the day for cash and £9.00 for three months.

The afternoon market fell back fairly rapidly as long liquidation and profit-taking developed following easier gold and lower United States futures *with three months trading down* to £837 in the "rings", but touching £833 during the "kerb" dealings, compared with the day's "high" of £845, which was traded briefly during inter-office lunch-time dealings. Cathodes were up £8.00 for cash and £9.00 for three months in slow trading.

The morning market advanced sharply under covering *operations based on currency* considerations and fresh speculative buying on chart readings.

Three months wire bars touched the highest level this year of £842 per tonne, with profit-taking well absorbed *throughout the session.*

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 151.42 on February 24 against 149.38 a week earlier.

J. Hepworth and Son: British Land has disposed of 100,000 *shares leaving holding of* 2.18m shares.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit was in short supply yesterday. This was relieved by small-scale assistance from the Bank of England in the form of purchases of Treasury *bills and eligible bank bills direct* from the houses. A major drain on market liquidity, according to market sources, was the settlement, estimated at upwards of £100m, for the Treasury 12 per cent, 1986, former "tap" stock sold by the Government Broker on Tuesday.

Foreign exchange report

After their recent highly volatile spell, currencies spent a quieter day yesterday.

The pound continued its decline on the prospect of a sizable cut in MLR soon and after a "low" of \$2.2260, closed about 50 points lower at \$2.2285 (\$2.2340) against the dollar. Sterling's trade-weighted level held at 99.2 throughout (down another 0.3), largely reflecting ground conceded to Europeans like the mark, 4.6950 (4.7275), the Swiss franc, 4.2700 (4.2850) and the guilder, 5.1850 (5.2050).

Activity lessened in the mark as operators adjusted positions to Tuesday's higher Lombard Rate from the Bundesbank and after a peak of 2.0950, the currency ended below the best at 2.1075, compared with an overnight rate of 2.1190 in dollar terms.

Fresh money growth targets from the "Fed" chairman and his comments on tighter money policy enabled the dollar to cut back earlier losses during the afternoon. However, the currency slipped a little later.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 25	Market rates (close) February 25	1 month	3 months
New York	\$2.2280-2370	\$2.2280-2290	0.15-0.25c disc	2.10-2.30c disc
Montreal	\$2.6640-6740	\$2.6660-6670	0.65-0.75c disc	2.75-2.90c disc
Amsterdam	5.15-20fl	5.18-19fl	2¾-1¾c prem	3¾-2¾c prem
*Brussels	76.15-70f	76.35-45f	6c prem-4c disc	17-27c disc
Copenhagen	14.56-69k	14.66-67k	200-40ore prem	335-520ore prem
Dublin	1.2690-2800p	1.2780-2795p	30-93p disc	56-70p disc
*Frankfurt	4.67-71m	4.69-70m	¼pf prem-¾pf disc	¾-1¾pf disc
Lisbon	125.30-126.00e	125.65-85e	95c prem-35c disc	95c prem-140c disc
Madrid	191.30-192.00p	191.60-80p	10c prem-45c disc	185-245c disc
Milan	2249-64lr	2257-59lr	4¼-6¾lr disc	30¾-33¾lr disc
Oslo	11.98-12.03k	12.00-01k	100-15ore prem	10-180ore disc
Paris	10.97-11.04f	11.02¼-03¼f	2½-1½c prem	1-2c disc
Stockholm	10.23-28k	10.25-26k	240-320ore disc	1295-1390ore disc
Tokyo	460-66y	461½-62½y	215-160y prem	410-350y prem
Vienna	33.15-30sch	33.23-28sch	7-3gro prem	6gro prem-2gro disc
Zurich	4.23½-28½f	4.26½-27½f	2½-1½c prem	4½-3½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.3 at 99.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9105-1.9255
Bahrein	0.8325-0.8415
Finland	9.0140-9.0540
Greece	111.45-113.45
Hongkong	11.76-11.80
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.639-0.642
Malaysia	5.0825-5.1125
Mexico	51.75-53.25
New Zealand	2.40-2.42
Saudi Arabia	7.429-7.459
Singapore	4.657-4.687
South Africa	1.73-1.7450

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	99.2	−27.0
US dollar	89.6	−4.3
Canadian dollar	84.8	−18.4
Schilling	116.0	22.0
Belgian franc	107.7	9.6
Danish kroner	90.0	−9.9
Deutsche mark	120.5	40.0
Swiss franc	135.1	75.5
Guilder	113.5	15.9
French franc	86.9	−9.4
Lira	61.3	−55.5
Yen	146.6	42.4

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7375-1.7395
† Canada	1.1968-1.1971
Netherlands	2.3240-2.3270
Belgium	34.30-34.40
Denmark	6.5525-6.5625
West Germany	2.1080-2.1090
Portugal	56.65-56.85
Spain	85.65-85.75
Italy	1013-1015
Norway	5.3800-5.3900
France	4.9500-4.9575
Sweden	4.5950-4.6050
Japan	206.95-207.15
Austria	14.80-14.85
Switzerland	1.9140-1.9170

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada \$1 : US \$0.8357-0.8360

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6191	+4.60	+1.31	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.97104	+3.20	−0.09	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54806	+2.66	−0.63	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.97979	+2.27	−1.02	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81502	+2.60	−0.69	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.692164	+3.59	+0.30	1.665
Italian lira *	1157.79	1226.27	+5.91	+2.62	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14¼-15¼; seven days, 14¾-15¾; one month, 14¾-15; three months, 16⅛-16⅝; six months, 16⁷⁄₁₆-16¹¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, \$505.75 (an ounce); pm, \$500.50 close, \$499.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): \$517-520 (£232-233.25).
Sovereigns (new): \$126-128 (£56.5-57.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14 Low 13¾
Week Fixed: 14-13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅝	2 months	12⅝
3 months	11¾	3 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⅝	3 months	12½
3 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⅝	4 months	12¾
4 months	11⅞-11½	6 months	12
6 months	11⅞-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14¼-14	7 months	12¾-12½
2 months	12½-12¼	8 months	12⅞-12½
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	9 months	12⅞-12½
4 months	12⅞-12½	10 months	12¾-12½
5 months	12⅞-12½	11 months	12¾-12½
6 months	12⅞-12½	12 months	12½-12¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	13¾-13⅝	6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⅝	12 months	12⁹⁄₁₆-12⁷⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	12⁹⁄₁₆
7 days	14¼	6 months	12⁹⁄₁₆
1 month	13½	1 year	12¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 13

1 week	14½-14¼	6 months	12⅝-12
1 month	13⅝-13⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	12⅝-12
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	12⅝-12

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 12¹³⁄₁₆ 6 months 12¹¹⁄₁₆

Finance House Base Rate 15%

Wall Street

New York, Feb 25.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in active trading as the NYSE index rose 0.55 to 73.46 and the average price per share 26 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.30 to 934.40 and advances edged declines 746 to 731 as volume expanded to 45,710,000 shares from 43,960,000 yesterday.

Among the actives, General Motors climbed 1¾ to 50⅛, Dow Chemical two to 37⅞ and IBM 2¾ to 64⅞. Among other blue chips, Du Pont climbed 1⅞ to 48⅜, General Electric 1⅞ to 67 and Standard Oil of California 1⅞ to 89⅛.

Volume leader Texas International surged 8½ to 39⅛. It found seven additional productive oil and/or natural gas zones in a Louisiana well in which it has a 90 per cent stake. Intel dropped 3⅞ to 33⅛.

Bendex was a big loser, falling 4⅞ to 58⅛. Revlon eased ⅛ to 43. Conwood gained 1⅞ to 44⅞. Philip Morris raised its dividend and gained 1⅞ to 43⅞. *Johnson and Johnson rose 1⅞ to 100⅞.* UAL inc added 1⅞ to 23⅞, Walt Disney 1⅞ to 59⅞, McDonald's 1⅞ to 58, Eastman Kodak 2⅞ to 76, Coca-Cola ⅛ to 34⅛ and Avon ⅞ to 36⅞.

[illegible]

US commodities

GOLD dropped \$6 to \$499.50-\$500.50. CHICAGO IMM: March, \$498.50-497.50; April, \$504.40 bid; June, \$517.00-517.50; July, \$527.00 asked; Sept, \$536.80 bid; Oct, \$545.30 asked; Dec, \$556.40 asked; Jan, \$563.00 asked; March, \$576.10 bid; April, \$582.70 asked. NY COMEX: March, \$498.60; April, \$503.50-505.00; June, \$516.00-518.00; Aug, \$531.50; Oct, \$543.50; Dec, \$556.60; Feb, \$569.80; April, \$582.00; June, \$596.40; Aug, \$609.80; Oct, \$623.50; Dec, \$636.90.

SILVER futures closed 14 to 18 cents lower, trading in a narrow range of about 20 cents.—March, 1,278.00-1,285.00c; April, 1,300.00c; May, 1,316.00-1,320.00c; July, [illegible]; Sept, 1,391.00c; Dec, 1,444.[illegible]; Jan, 1,461.60c; March, 1,496.00c; May, [illegible]; July, 1,565.00c; Sept, [illegible]

COPPER [illegible]

COTTON [illegible]

SUGAR [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

CHICAGO SOYABEANS [illegible]

CHICAGO GRAINS [illegible]

[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong support for Glaxo

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



BRITISH FUNDS

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C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

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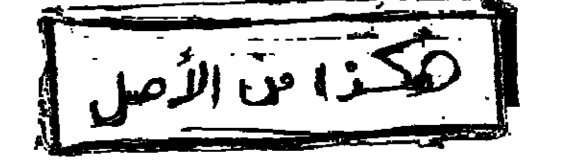
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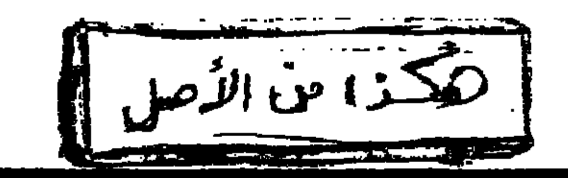
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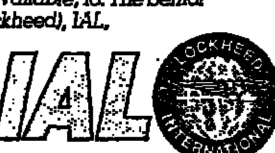
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c. £6,000

Shorthand secretary required by Partner and his team to work in a busy architectural practice and its attractive surroundings. Salary to £6,000. Please telephone
Alison Probert,
Sheppard Robson
01-485 4161

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DESIGNERS & ART DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

Efficient executive secretary (with good shorthand) required to run busy West End office. Varied duties include administration of the Association's functions including European Illustration. Experience of either magazines, advertising or graphic design would be an advantage. Working knowledge of French & German would be useful. Salary *negotiable.*
Applications with current CVs should be made to The Chairman, D & AD, 12 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH.

PUBLISHING TO £6,500

The dynamic new M.D. of *this well-known publishing* house needs a like-minded Sec. to assist him in his new role. Lively personality, smart appearance and exc. s.h. skills essential. Min. age 25 and senior level experience required. Real career prospect for the right person.

Please ring Fiona McLaren

A perfect Fit every time
ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
01-493 6010
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Secretary/P.A. International Co. To £6,500

A first-class Secretary is needed by a well-established family company in W.1. Good secretarial skills are essential. Experience in import documentation would be extremely helpful as would a knowledge of languages, particularly Portuguese. You will have your own office in luxurious surroundings. Age 30-40. Ring Annie Rogers.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

SUPER SEC £7,000 + MORTGAGE

. . . and I could go on to tell you about the free lunch, BUPA, etc. etc. . . . A leading Merchant Bank will offer the above, and more, for the right PA/Sec with superb secretarial skills, a good City background and a pleasing, cheerful disposition. Interested?

Telephone:
Josephine Morrison on
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

10% on ALL placements Plus £5,000 basic

Exceptional opportunity for experienced Consultant in small Recruitment Agency in W.1 specialising in Secretarial, Executive and Administrative Appointments.
Realistic first year—expect £12,000.
Box 2803 F, The Times

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

£7,000 P.A. NEG.
Our client, the managing director of this international Co. based in the West London area, seeks a Secretary/Assistant, 28-45 years, fluent in French, having both French and English shorthand (90 w.p.m.). Ability to work on own initiative and to communicate at all levels essential. Some admin. Excellent working conditions and benefits.
Tel. Veronica Lapa, 937 6525.

CENTACOM
Recruitment Consultants

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

ASSISTANT/SEC. £6,500

Our clients, South *of* the river, need a s.h. Secretary/Commercial Asst. to help in the development of a new international business. A rare opportunity for someone with sound experience and the maturity to work independently. Age to 35.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand W.C.2 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

SAIL TO SUCCESS £5,400++

Are you missing the respect you deserve? As secretary to this charming Marine Director you will organise travel, visas, as well as the general administration of a busy department. Excellent perks include free lunch, BUPA, STL. Good skills and pleasant telephone manner imperative.
For more details call:
Diane Hilton,
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3

Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

CHARMING CIVILISED PEOPLE c. £5,000

Small exclusive Mayfair Estate Agency needs a cheerful and competent Secretary with good audio and shorthand skills to assist one of their busy young partners. You will be guaranteed a busy and interesting time and there is scope for promotion. Public school education. *Age, twenties* preferred.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1284

PA/SEC TO INTERNATIONAL LAWYER

If you had taken this job last month you would have spent 10 days in Switzerland and Italy. International travel is not guaranteed but it has been part of the *work during the past 18 months* in this genuine P.A. job to international lawyer and member of House of Lords. Good audio and shorthand essential. WC1 area near Holborn Tube station. Salary £6,000 negotiable.
Please contact Miss Rowe or Mrs Peel on
01-242 2626

TIME-LIFE BOOKS SECRETARY

Product Development Manager requires an experienced Secretary. This a challenging job for *someone with good secretarial* skills and pleasant personality who wants real involvement and has the ability to handle some non-secretarial work. Excellent working conditions in modern Bond Street office. Good salary and staff benefits.
Telephone Ruth Dicksee, Time-Life International Ltd. 01-499 4080.

A CAREER WITH PEOPLE

Recession—what recession? As one of London's leading employment agencies we require 3 people to train as a *Manageress/Manager at our* well-sited London and suburban offices.
If you are between 25 and 35 and want a challenging, lively career plus a good salary, phone Vivienne or Jenny on
834 4116

SECRETARY/P.A. £7,000

For a prestigious City Merchant Bank; ideally aged between 30-40, with experience of Company Secretarial work. There is a high administration content. Excellent secretarial skills are required together with a professional attitude and appearance. *Exceptional benefits.*
583-5441
MISON RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

FRENCH SPEAKING P.A. REQUIRED

to work in chairman's office of London hotel. High salary for single, well qualified person under 30. Please apply with snapshot to Box 2578 F, The Times.

LONDON AND SURBURBAN

W 4
Large Edwardian ground floor Maisonette, original features, re-plumbed, re-wired, 5 rooms + K&B, Garden. Open aspect. Ideal 1st home. Leasehold/Freehold. £30,950. Phone 01-995 3571 eves/w-ends.

WEMBLEY
Tudor style detached house, with Kitchen, Dining Room with detailed panel walls, Lounge uniquely decorated, Conservatory. Hall cloakroom, parquet flooring in Hall and Lounge. 4 Beds (one with vanitory unit). Bathroom, gas c.h. Driveway for 2 cars, concrete workshop, greenhouse. 25 mins. to Euston. £68,000.
Tel. 01-904 0452 after 6 p.m. weekdays.

LONDON FLATS

WESTMINSTER, S.W.1
Compact, newly decorated flat, 10 mins. Victoria, St. James's Park, 5 mins. Pimlico. Bedroom, lounge, dining area, new fitted kitchen, bathroom, gas heating, resident's parking, low service charge. 97 yr. lease. Only £30,750 for quick sale, to include new carpets, cooker and fridge
Telephone 01-977 3105 today/tomorrow a.m. 01-821 0565 Friday p.m./weekends.

NORBURY
Detached cottage style house of character. 4 beds., 2 recept., luxury bathroom, 3 toilets, fitted kitchen. Separate garage. Gas C.H. Large gardens. Immaculate *throughout.* £74,500.
Tel. 764 1039

CHELSEA—Flat in modern and pleasant block, 4th floor, south facing, spacious reception, 1 double bedroom, small balcony, fitted kitchen and bathroom, porter, lift, entryphone, C.H.W.c C.H. in good decorative order. 52 years *lease,* £36,900. Tel: 5?? ?011 (mornings, eves & weekends).

FULHAM.—Parsons Green. Attractively mod. 1st floor flat, 14ft. recept., 2 double beds., fitted kit., bathroom. £36,950. Vanston Estates 381 1571/0886.

THE BOLTONS—Situated in a conservation area nearby, 4 Luxurious Town Houses, newly built behind restored period elevations in this sought after area. 4 beds., 2 recep., fitted kit., 2 bath, private courtyard. F'hold £160,000 each. All enquiries to Goddard & Smith, 22 King St., St James, S.W.1. Tel 930 7321.

Legal appointments

are featured every

TUESDAY

for details or to book your advertisement ring

01-278 9161

or Manchester

061-834 1234

LEGAL SECRETARY

Experienced Audio Secretary required by busy young litigation partner in Islington firm. Salary £6,000 p.a.

Contact Mr. Harrop
226 8235

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

Bursar seeks experienced secretary with good audio and typing skills. 6 weeks, holiday. Salary negotiable.

Please ring 222 3116

£7,500 SUPERVISOR WORD PROCESSOR (wang)

Experienced applicant 28+ with warm personality, highly organised and efficient to join excellent company, E.C.1, and work with very nice people.
Phone Miller and McNish, 330 Regent St. 637 7868.
recruitment consultants

£6,500 SECRETARIAL P.A.

Three jobs—two in the City (one with *Spanish*), one in Highgate.
Please ring Jane on
580 9183
Penthouse Personnel Consultants

PA/SECRETARY £6,500

We are a small friendly agency in WC1. The young Directors require a capable and enthusiastic PA/SECRETARY with shorthand combined with a pleasant telephone manner to handle our administration. Age 23-28 years.
Please contact Marie on 01-242 6051

PROPERTY CONSULTANTS PARK LANE SECRETARY

required for partner in property consultants in attractive offices close to Park Lane. Presentable well spoken industrious person between 22-26 yrs required with audio skills. Salary c *£5,000-£5,600 AAE* + bonus scheme + 4 weeks holiday.
RING LESLEY ON 499 6621

EXPERIENCED AIR HOSTESS WITH SEC. SKILLS?

OR A QUALIFIED MED. OR LEGAL SEC.?

A highly paid, unique opportunity awaits you to participate in a prestigious new venture which will not necessarily conflict with your present occupation.
Only candidates with very good typing AND shorthand considered.
Reply Box 2855 F, The Times.

MEDICAL SECRETARY

Shorthand typist required for three Harley Street doctors. Salary £5,000-£5,400 according to experience.
Phone 01-486 2554

American Firm

Presentable well spoken secretary sought for pleasant small office of American Consultants. Accurate typing, MC82 experience, shorthand and audio useful for challenging and varied work in legal/investment fields (Nr Bank/Moorgate Stations). Salary £5,500 plus aae.
Ring Linda 01-606 5531.

CITY PRESTIGE

£6,000 + JULY REVIEW

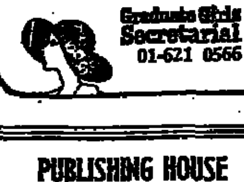
Enjoy the aesthetic surroundings of this major City company. As PA/Sec to a senior partner you will enjoy a one-to-one format, the camaraderie of a large organisation, using your administrative ability together with your secretarial skills.
Please call Sue Pacha on
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01-621 0566



BOOK PUBLISHING c. £6,000

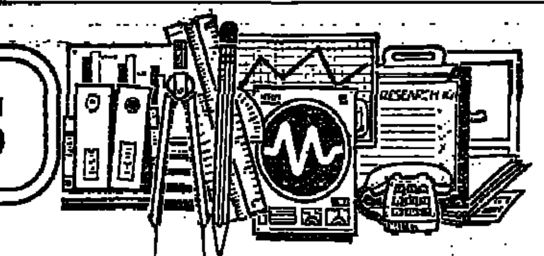
Small but rapidly expanding City Publishers urgently seek a PA to the MD. You must possess bags of initiative, a good education, be willing to accept responsibility and have secretarial *skills of* 100/55. If you are aged around 25 and yearning for a stimulating career, then call Ann Beck today on
58-60 Houndsditch, EC3



PUBLISHING HOUSE

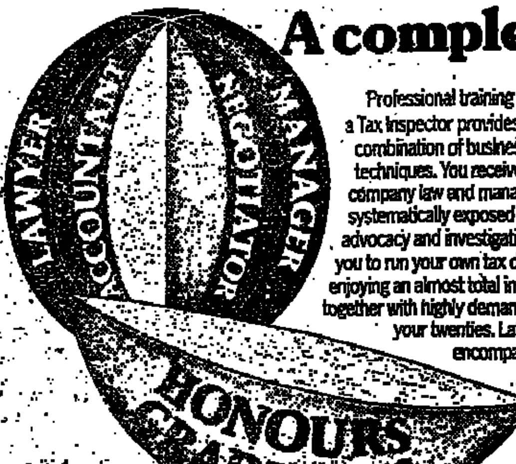
requires ASSISTANT to Researcher. Graduate with office experience. Accurate typing (50 w.p.m.) and working knowledge of European language preferred.
CURZON BUREAU
Staff Consultants
01-629 3258

Recruitment Opportunities



+++Engineers+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Overseas Appointments+++Accountancy+++Finance+++Sales+++Marketing+++General+++Computing+++Management & Executive Appointments+++

A complete sphere of involvement



Professional training and practical experience as a Tax Inspector provides graduates with a unique combination of business knowledge and techniques. You receive training in accountancy, company law and management and will be systematically exposed to the arts of negotiation, advocacy and investigation. It's all aimed at equipping you to run your own tax district in as little as 5 years: enjoying an almost total independence of action together with highly demanding casework whilst still in your twenties. Later, your career will develop to encompass widely varying types of district (anything from City affairs to a Farming Community) and you may also spend periods as a specialist at Head Office.

Qualifications: Under 32 and a degree with honours – at least second class honours ability is looked for. Final Year Students may apply.

Starting salary £4900 – £6745 according to experience. You should be earning £7430 after 2 years and £10600 3 years later. Within 10 years you should be on a salary scale rising to £17500. In another 5 years you could be on a scale rising to £19500 either in a Tax Inspectorate post or in general management in the Civil Service. There are vacancies all over the country. Salaries higher in London.

To find out more, and for an invitation to visit a Tax Inspector write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB. Please quote reference: A/320/G/3.

A career that appeals to reason

THE MACAULAY INSTITUTE FOR SOIL RESEARCH

Head of the Department of Soil Fertility

Applications are invited for appointment as Senior Principal Scientific Officer to fill the above post.

The appointee will lead the work of a multi-disciplinary team studying methods for improving the fertility of Scottish soils. The disciplines include most branches of chemistry and, additionally, soil physics and crop physiology. The Department's programme extends into field work at many centres, principally in the North East of Scotland; a considerable pot-culture programme, responsibility for soil chemical analyses for the North of Scotland College of Agriculture and close liaison with their advisory services to the farming community. The person appointed would be expected to continue to develop the present Departmental programme. A high level of *attainment in one or more of the principal fields of work* of the Department, and a capacity to direct the work of others will be required.

The salary scale of the Senior Principal Scientific Officer grade is £13,364-£16,250 per annum. Superannuation is provided under the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland Superannuation Scheme 1975.

Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, The Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen, AB9 2QJ, to whom they should be returned by 17 March 1981. Quote Ref. 81/1.

THE TIMES

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS EXECUTIVE

Times Newspapers Limited requires an Industrial Relations Executive.

The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in industrial relations; ideally in the newspaper industry. A knowledge of computerized systems would be useful but not essential.

It is likely that this appointment will interest applicants earning in excess of £12,500 per annum. The company offers six weeks holiday, pension and life *insurance schemes and BUPA membership.*

Please write giving full personal and career details, which will be treated with the strictest confidence, to:

Mr Bill O'Neill, Joint General Manager,
Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7,
New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ

Closing date for applications March 5th, 1981.



THE SUNDAY TIMES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

A major professional association wishes to make a senior appointment of administrative officer based in London.

The duties will include responsibility for *promotional activities and assistance with* the preparation of publications and educational material. Some travel within the United Kingdom and Ireland would be required.

Experience in administration and public relations is desirable and it is anticipated that the successful applicant will be in the age range 35-40 years.

The salary is negotiable and will reflect the importance of this position. Excellent comprehensive fringe benefits, including a motor car, are provided.

Applications, giving full particulars, together with the names of three referees should be sent to Box 2648 F, The Times.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Medical Oncology Unit Edinburgh

Established Scientist

Biochemist/Pharmacologist required for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Medical Oncology Unit in Edinburgh (Director, Professor J. F. Smyth). The work of this recently established Unit involves a closely integrated clinical and laboratory based scientific programme of research into the properties of anti-cancer drugs.

The appointee will be expected to pursue an active research programme in the areas of nucleic acid metabolism in relation to anti-cancer drugs, the biochemical pharmacology of anti-cancer drugs and development of new anti-cancer drugs. He/she will also be in day-to-day charge of the Unit's laboratory plus a staff of six scientists and technicians.

The successful candidate will have made major contributions in one of the above or closely related fields. Experience of nucleic acid metabolism is essential; proven ability to supervise the work of other scientists will be a distinct advantage.

The position is permanent and pensionable, is established by the ICRF, and honorary university status (Senior Lecturer) will be available. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, will be in the Fund's non-clerical Senior grade range: £11,165-£13,980 a year.

Further information from Professor J. F. Smyth, Head, University Department of Clinical Oncology, Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, EH4 2XU, Scotland. Tel. (031) 332 2525, ext 138.

Applications should be sent to Professor Smyth enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

LANCASHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY

DEPUTY CHIEF CONSTABLE

Salary £19,791

Applications for this office are invited from persons with wide police experience in the United Kingdom.

The appointment would be subject to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force and to a satisfactory medical examination.

Housing accommodation will be provided or an allowance paid in lieu. Flat rate car allowance and uniform allowance will be paid.

Application forms are obtainable from the Chief Executive/Clerk (Reference 60), County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ, tel. Preston 54868, extn. 6089, and should be returned completed by the 6th March, 1981.

BRIAN HILL,
Clerk to the Police Authority,
County Hall, Preston.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



DIRECTOR

National Children's Bureau

The Bureau invites applications for appointment to the post of Director in succession to Dr Mia Pringle, its first Director, who will be leaving in the autumn.

The Director is the Bureau's Chief Executive and the qualities sought include a commitment to the Bureau's interdisciplinary concern for children's needs and development in this family, school and society; proven experience and the ability to initiate and manage research programmes; an understanding of the management needs of a small but influential national independent organisation; interest in the dissemination of research findings and in development work; and an ability to communicate effectively and establish effective relationships with a wide range of organisations including central and local government and statutory authorities.

Salary: £17,732 (award pending)

Please write or telephone for further particulars and an application form to: Peter Dowdall, National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley Street, London EC1V 7QE. Tel (01-) 278 9441.

High Level Introductions

required by reputable contact/consultancy organisation dealing mainly with Middle East seek mature established persons with capability of introducing the unique services to decision makers in Industry and Commerce.

Idealy suited for well connected retired or semi retired individuals.

Remuneration by negotiation.

Write with details in confidence to Box 2792 F, The Times.

Successful Executives

Use our professional services to obtain senior executive appointments at home and overseas.

We define your career objectives, and assist you to achieve them, speedily and confidentially.

Our modern marketing techniques and access to unadvertised vacancies provide Europe's most effective job-finding service.

Contact us for a meeting without cost or obligation to assess your career potential and how we can assist you.



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2 Norbury Street, STOCKPORT – 061-480 3960
19 Temple Street, BIRMINGHAM – 021-632 4400

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

Applications are invited for

Two Established Positions

One appointment will be in the field of drug targeting. Specific interests could include types of drug, nature of the carrier, drug-carrier attachment, mechanisms of uptake by cells and release of drug. Extensive use may be made of the spectrum of cell-specific monoclonal antibodies which are currently available at ICRF. The successful candidate will be expected to co-ordinate our current activities in drug targeting and related research, as part of his or her own research programme. (Reference DT.)

The field of the second appointment could be in any area of embryonic cell or molecular biology of relevance to cancer. Preference may be given to the areas of cell growth and transformation factors, the cytoskeleton, phosphorylation as a regulatory mechanism, or cell-cell recognition and interaction. (Reference EC.)

Candidates should have made major contributions to knowledge in one of the above, or in related fields. The pensionable appointments are expected to be in the non-clerical Senior grade (salary range £11,165 to £13,980) or the Special Appointments grade (salary range from £14,275) with entry depending on qualifications and experience; plus in either case London Allowance of £967 a year. Applications with full c.v. and names and addresses of 3 referees should be sent to the Secretary, ICRF, 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX by 31st March, 1981, quoting reference as above. Further information may be obtained from the Director of Research, Dr W. F. Bodmer.

THE METALS SOCIETY

APPOINTMENT OF

DIRECTOR

The premier international learned society in the metals industries wishes to make the appointment of Director.

The Director will be required to take general responsibility for the Society's activities in publishing, computerised information systems, and conference management, and particular responsibility for creative initiatives to secure the long-term future of the Society against the background of a sound financial basis and in the context of the changing needs of the metals industries and those who work in them.

The appointment is for a term of three years. Candidates should be technically educated and have a record of successful top management in an enterprise which has encouraged the attributes of imagination, leadership and high performance. While experience in the metals industries is preferred, competent knowledge of them is acceptable.

Salary and conditions of engagement are negotiable.

Applications should be addressed to Dr H. Darnell, OBE, The Metals Society, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DB, and marked personal.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE

ITALIAN SPEAKING BRITISH DIRECTOR

required to start October 1st, 1981. Take charge administration, library, language school, cultural activities. Good salary and allowances, free flat available. Application form from the Private *Secretary, Lord Hastings, Fulmodeston Hall,* Fakenham, Norfolk.

ASSISTANT TO INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER

Leading publisher for Africa and the Middle East requires an advertising sales person for two monthly business publications. Proven experience of international sales, preferably in the Middle East will be a strong advantage. Regular travel to the region is involved. The successful candidate will be offered a salary reflecting age and experience, plus excellent prospects in a growing company.

Contact Janet Leggett on 01-836 8731 or write to I.C. Magazines, 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH.

LLEWELLYNS

General Manager/Director Designate

REQUIRE

For their timber frame division at Milton Keynes. The post will involve the management of all aspects of our timber frame division from inquiry stage through estimating, manufacturing, erecting the houses, and *settling the final accounts.*

The applicant should already be earning well over £10,000.00 per year, and should have a building or civil engineering degree, MIOB, or other evidence of technical ability. He must also be experienced in management in the construction industry, and should have had responsibility for production either on site or in a works.

There is a non-contributory Pension scheme in operation.

Apply in writing to: The Managing Director, Llewellyn Homes Ltd., 16/20 South Street, Eastbourne.

SUCCESS & ACHIEVEMENT! A Sales career with us leads to both

We are a national company with an outstanding record of success in its field. Now, we are training men and women aged 22+ from all backgrounds and walks of life as Sales *Executives and Managers* to help build our City operation based in Chancery Lane. Some of our existing staff have exceeded £15,000 p.a. after a comparatively short time with the company. But really, it all depends on you and the amount of effort you wish to put in.

PHONE PETER BROAD ON 01-242 8811/6524

REDUNDANCY GUIDANCE. Consult the specialists. Career Analysts (R), 90 Gloucester Pl., W1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs).

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Would you like to be self-employed in the world of records? Then we require area managers and manageresses to work locally (in your own area) promoting our records. Remuneration on commission only basis. If you'd like to be a part of this busy and exciting industry, call 0255-44818, or write Record Dept., The Hythe, 32-34a Barrack St., Colchester, Essex.

A CAREER WITH PEOPLE. See Creme de la Creme.

SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVE. —Applicants should have ambition, intelligence, enthusiasm and a proven track record would be an advantage. This is an opportunity to work within a progressive, expanding company established for 32 years in the motor trade. Excellent remuneration can be expected and a company car is provided.—Applications to Adrian J. Hamilton, Duncan Hamilton & Company Ltd., The Square, Bagshot, Surrey. Tel. Bagshot (0276) 71010.

ENGINEERS

UNITED STATES SOUTHEAST LOCATION

Our client is hiring the following disciplines for desirable U.S. Southeast locations:

★Pipe Stress Engineers	$20.10/hr.
★Pipe Support Engineers	$17.50/hr.
★Structural Engineers	$17.50/hr.
★Pipe Hangar Engineers	$17.50/hr.
★Pipe Whip Restraint Engineers	$17.50/hr.

$105 per diem + overtime.

Applicants must possess a 4 year Eng. degree and a minimum 3 years experience including 1 year at a nuclear facility. An advanced degree in Mechanical, Civil, or Structural Engineering is a plus. We offer an excellent compensation package, overtime, life and health insurance, paid vacation and holidays, profit sharing, retirement programme, desirable U.S. Southeast locations, and the opportunity to work for an industry leader. For immediate consideration mail resume to: Dept. B-99, P.O. Box 2141-B, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA.

SUMMER GUIDING

Are you bright, intelligent, patient, enthusiastic and well-groomed? Don't mind hard work and long hours? Guides required to complete the team to work for one and two day tours from London 5 days a week, Monday to Friday inclusive. Training given. Languages not required. Employment from April to September, at a rate of £4,000 p.a.

Interested? Telephone 589 0156

TWO YEARS AGO I WAS BROKE

Now I drive an Aston Martin, live in a 5 bedroom house, take my holidays abroad and earn a five-figure income. I need two ambitious people to share in my success, aged 22-40.

RING NOW: TERRY BILHAM on 01-404 4522 or 01-404 0113

AUTISTIC COMMUNITY project seeks Appeal Director, vicinity Oxford, to administer appeal and fund raising. Salary neg.—Write Appeal, 46 Newlands Ave., Radlett, Herts.

FINANCE OFFICER

Experienced bookkeeper required for responsible post in major National Charity. Trial Balance, P.A.Y.E., Record keeping, advise senior staff, budget control, typing helps. Work to Deputy Director. Clerk or microprocessor to assist. Start £6,800. 5 weeks' holiday.

Telephone Paul Lewis, One Parent Families, 255 Kentish Town Rd., London NW5 2LX

01-267 1361

CANADA. — General Practitioner from S.W. Manitoba will be in Glasgow from 18th March to discuss opportunities for Medical Practitioners in Manitoba. Genuine applicants please send copy of curriculum vitae in the first instance to Dr. M. J. Smullen, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., c/o Pass, 218 Greenhill Ave., Giffnock, Glasgow G46 6QX.

FUND-RAISER.—Sheffield Charity Appeal currently being formed requires an energetic fundraiser. Target ½ million ££'s+. Fees/terms negotiable. Reply to Box No 3579 F, The Times.

ENGLISH TEACHERS required for Lebanon. Qualification, experience not essential. Personality, accent more important. Couples/single persons telephone 01-580 0865.

GREECE

Married couple required to run family holiday and letting villa on Ionian Island. Full responsibility, housekeeping, cooking, driving boat and car, accounts, etc., reception and care of guests, and care of villa.

Box 2802 F, The Times.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Is looking for 8 hardworking single graduates in their early twenties to help run their children's adventure countryside camps. For a year's completely different lifestyle where the rewards will be personal rather than financial send a hand-written resume to:

Peter Cain,
Lot 41,
St. Peter's R.R. No. 2,
Selkirk, Manitoba R1A 2A7,
Canada.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

COMMERCE TUTOR

Required immediately. Tutor specially qualified to coach Commerce and Political Science "O" Levels for 17-year-old boy, resident overseas, for next January exam. Must have clean driving licence. Accommodation and own car provided. Salary negotiable. *For further details (Agencies or private enquiries)* Tel.: 01-493 9103 (9-12 a.m.)

TUTOR GOVERNESS

Required immediately for minimum one year. *Qualified teacher* 28 to 38 years for 9-year-old boy resident overseas. Must have flexible outlook, enjoy travel and have a clean driving licence. Hours 9-5, accommodation and own car provided. Salary negotiable. For further details *(Agencies or Private enquiries)* Tel. 01-493 9103 (9-12 am)

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

SECRETARIAL

AUDIO SECRETARY

Smart, intelligent person required immediately. Accurate typing and figures. Also, able to operate P.M.Bx. 2/3 switchboard. Salary negotiable.

Phone for appointment: Mrs. S. Cox, Bill Bennette Design Ltd. Tel. 235 3756/7

KENSINGTON HIGH ST. PA Sec 24ish with top formal skills for top man in exciting and expanding International Property Co. Friendly atmosphere, own office. £6,000 p.a. to start. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

AD. AGENCY requires Receptionist Telephonist, late teens, early 20's. Must be well spoken and able to type. Salary approx. £4,250 neg. plus bonus and L.V's. Phone Mrs Vogel, 499 5682.

PUBLISHING. International W.1 co needs bright intelligent secretary 22-24ish to work for a dynamic young executive within busy team. c£5,500. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS consultants.

PUBLISHER needs enthusiastic secretary for busy foreign rights department. Salary by negotiation. Please tel: Priscilla Barlow at Andre Deutsch 580 3746.

SENIOR PA/SECRETARY.—£7,000. Intelligence, administrative flair and experience at senior level is required as P.A. to the Senior Executive of this busy W.1 company. If you enjoy dealing with people, have speeds of 100/60 and excellent personal presentation then telephone New Horizons rec. cons. on 584 4223.

PART-TIME BUREAU (Emp. Agy) seeks sh./typist 25-30. S.W.1. 10-4 daily.—222 4102.

SECRETARIAL

GERMAN TRADING CO.

Require smart, efficient sec. for M.D. Fast typing with s/h or audio. Ability to communicate at all levels essential. Must be able to cope under pressure. Salary neg.

R.J. RECRUITMENT 493 6370

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£6,300-£7,000 WITH TRAVEL The Top Man at an Education Body needs PA/Sec (with first class s/h for meetings and admin.) who will join him on U.K. and overseas visits. Ideally 30+ and free to travel. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

ADVERTISING/DESIGN STUDIO, Covent Garden, needs shorthand secretary (mid 20s) for varied and interesting job: £5,500. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS consultants.

ADMIN SECRETARY 20+, to deal with personnel and insure smooth running of firm near Charing Cross. To £6,000. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS consultants.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC Orchestra requires highly competent secretary (part-time).—Applications with full details to Co. Secretary, RPO 56, Kingsway, WC2.

IMPORT AGENT seeks Sec./P.A.. See Part Time Vacs.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

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SECRETARIAL

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CONFERENCE ORGANISER needs a lively intelligent secretary, mid 20s, with SH and good typing, who is not afraid of hard work. C£5,500. 01-730 5148. JAYGAR CAREERS consultants.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL seek secretary. See Creme de la Creme.

NON-SECRETARIAL

FOR A rewarding year's work in Canada see the St John's Cathedral School advertisement under Sits Vac general section.

RECEPTIONIST / TYPIST / TELEPHONIST for City insurance office: £3,500.—Ring 283 9963 LJC Banking Appointments.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

IMPORT AGENT requires German speaking Sec/P.A. Acton/Chiswick area, from 6th April. Salary negotiable. Box 2854 F, The Times.

EXPERIENCED Shorthand Secretary for charity. Varied work on new adoption project. Afternoons only. 13 hours a week. £2.75 per hour.—01-407 9763.

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YOUNG SECRETARY, aged 17-20. This is an exciting opportunity for a young, newly-qualified secretary to put his/her skills into practice, working for a small firm of Lloyd's Underwriters in EC3. You must have speeds of 100/45 and be ready to turn a hand to a wide range of secretarial duties. Training on a word processor will be given. Salary £4,500. Ring 628 4835 Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

STEPPING STONES

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Exceptional Secretarial College leaver wanted for the office of Deputy Chairman of a leading international company near Piccadilly Circus. The successful candidate must have speeds of 120/50, A levels and good spelling. Salary £4,500 to £5,000.

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NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-584 4223.

Classified Advertising 01-837 3311

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Hong Kong

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The Hong Kong Government requires Senior Personal Secretaries to work for senior officials, on an individual or shared basis.

Applicants should preferably be between 30 and 45 years of age and must (i) have completed secondary education, preferably with passes in five G.C.E. 'O' level subjects; (ii) have shorthand and typing speeds at 110 w.p.m. and 50 w.p.m. respectively; and (iii) have at least five years experience in the capacity of a personal secretary.

Appointment will be for an initial period of 2½ years. The salary scale is HK$4,645 to HK$5,860 per month (approximately £4,390 to £5,540 p.a.*). Appointees will enter the scale at the minimum.

For further information and application *form, write to the Hong Kong* Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB, quoting reference GS/SPS at the top of your letter. Closing date for return of application forms: 19th March 1981.

**Based on exchange rate HK$12.70=£1.00. This rate is subject to fluctuation.*

Hong Kong Government

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of GRAPHIC PRINT ASSOCIATES LIMITED and in the matter of the Companies Act 1948. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 18th day of March, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned STEPHEN DANIEL SWADEN, FCA, of 3/5 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1981.

S. SWADEN, Liquidator.

In the Matter of JIGWORTH BUILDERS LTD by order of the High Court, dated the 11th December 1980 Neville Eckley, F.C.A. of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.

Dated 17.2.80.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATRON sought to subsidise fund-raising expenses for theatre project destined as aid programme to developing South Pacific country.—Director, 12a Champlain House, White City Estate, W12. 749 2406.

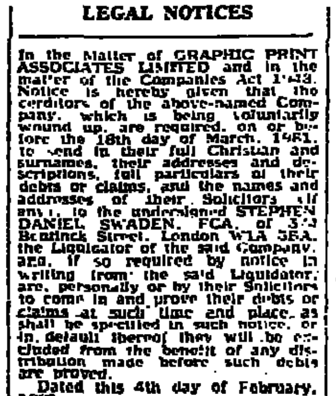
FORMER importer City officer, Hamburg, undertakes representative concerns. Agentur Hallensleben, Bohmerstr. 53, D-6000 Frankfurt 1.

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

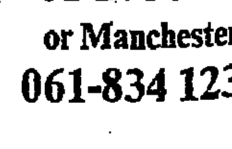
CITY OF NORWICH BILLS £1,000,000 Bills issued 25.2.81 maturing 27.5.81 @ 12.9/64%. Applic. Tot. £6,000,000 and there are £1,000,000 Bills outstanding.







Recruitment Opportunities are featured every Thursday For details ring 01-278 9161 or Manchester 061-834 1234



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هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Brian Blessed who plays Peppone, the communist mayor, in The Little World of Don Camillo (BBC 2, 9.00)

At the heart of tonight's Man Alive (BBC 2, 9.30) is a tragic story that will not escape you. The film is about the special baby care unit at Wycombe General Hospital. It concentrates on three of the tiny charges. One is terribly malformed, the second possibly brain-damaged. Both might well die, and their mothers adore them. The third baby is fit, but his mother cannot love him. This latter case proves the least difficult for the special unit to deal with, but the other two throw into sharp relief the awful dilemma facing doctors and parents: when life could become merely existence, is it not sometimes "a loving thing to do" (to quote the title of tonight's carefully balanced film) to let a severely handicapped baby die?

In terms of comic invention, where does Ask a Policeman? (BBC 2, 6.35) stand in the Will Hay canon? Very high, I would say, probably midway between Oh, Mr Porter! which is Hay's Everest, and Convict 99. The links that connect it with Oh, Mr Porter! are many and important: same director (Marcel Varnel), same producer (Edward Black), same writers (Marriott Edgar, Val Guest, J. O. C. Orton), same editor (R. E. Dearing) and, of course, the same two matchless supporting actors, Moore Marriott and Graham Moffatt. Racing buffs might be interested to know that the finale, in which the three comedians drive a London bus in pursuit of the smugglers, was filmed at Brooklands. The third film in Granada Television's Camera series (ITV, 11.00) which I would say are essential viewing for film buffs and recommended viewing for all who take their night out at the movies for granted, is devoted to Charles Pathé, the man who is said to have industrialized the cinema. It was Pathé who introduced the middle-man into film distribution and gave the world its first newsreel. And—something I did not know before—it was Pathé who made a film called Battleship Potemkin 20 years before Eisenstein's classic.

I liked the pace, the wit, the voices and the resonances of enough in last week's opening episode of Patterson, Radio 3's first situation comedy. Episode two of this story of a ghastly redbrick university can be heard tonight (10.00). Non-intellectuals need not fear that Malcolm Bradbury's and Christopher Bigsby's academic in-jokes will exclude them.... Martin Jenkins's clever production of Brecht's The Caucasian Chalk Circle is repeated tonight (Radio 3, 7.30). You might remember it: it's the one in which the cast provide their own sound effects, everything from music to elemental noises.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University. A Woman's Work; 7.30 Of metals and men. Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Pearl Harbour to Hiroshima; 9.28 Maths; geometry; 9.47 Everyday Maths; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 10.35 Scene; Consumer rights; 11.05 It's Maths; 11.30 Welsh castle life; 11.55 Inside the Sea; dunelands; 12.20 Closedown.
12.45 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Today's edition includes Tony Bilbow's movie feature, Film Focus. 1.45 Bod. 2.00 You and Me: Visit to the factory where Shane's father works.
2.15 For Schools, Colleges. Music Time. 2.40 Television Club.
3.00 Claire Rayner's Casebook: Two couples talk about the way in which they overcame sexual stress. 3.55 Play School: Joanne Cole's story Dots and Gaps. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00.
4.20 Touché Turtle: cartoon. The Shoe Must Go On. 4.25 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup reads Joan Aiken's story The Night the Stars were Gone. 4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon. The Neon Phantom of the Roller Disco.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: news stories for the younger viewer. 5.05 Blue Peter: Simon Groom helps to dig the foundations of the first of the Blue Peter Bring and Buy Sale bungalows for handicapped people. 5.35 The Perishers: with Leonard Rossiter (r).
5.40 News: with John Edmunds. 5.55 Regional news magazines. All regions unite at 6.20 for Nationwide which includes another of Tony Wilkinson's films about his days among London's down and outs. The Grass Roots item is presented by Gillian Miles, from Spotlight South West.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: Science for everyman.
7.20 Top of the Pops: Peter Powell introduces this sequence of best-selling pop music.
8.00 Hi-De-Hi! New series of comedies about a holiday camp, with Simon Cadell as the ex-Cambridge don turned entertainment manager. Tonight: trouble when a beauty queen is seen entering his chalet. 8.30 Partners: Comedy series about a divorced couple and the Other Woman. Tonight: the weekend conference at Brighton which has unplanned items on the agenda.
9.00 News: with Richard Baker. 9.25 Malice Aforethought: Penultimate episode of the Francis Iles story about an adulterous and murderous country doctor (Hywel Bennett). Tonight: the gossip spreads.
10.20 Question Time: Robin Day's panel tonight consists of Dr Rhodes Boyson, the Education Under Secretary; Donald Dewar, the Labour MP; Alex Jarratt, chairman of Reed International; and Baroness Seear, the Liberal peer.
11.20 The Best in the Ballroom: Prince and Princess Michael of Kent present the Carl-Alan awards. With Wayne Sleep and the Maarten Hoffmann Dancers.
11.55 News.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: [illegible] 11.55 News and Close. Scotland: 10.10-10.30 am For Schools. 12.40-12.45 pm The Scottish News. 3.25-3.56 The Afternoon Show. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 The Current Account Report. 11.55 News and Close. Northern Ireland: 11.30-11.50 am For Schools. 3.53-3.55 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 10.20-10.50 Sportsweek. 10.50-11.20 Gallery. 11.55 News. Close. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional Magazines. 12.00 midnight: Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. A profile of Charles Ives; 7.05 All about risk; 7.30 Crime. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. The same as BBC 1, 3.55 (Joanne Cole's story Dots and Gaps). Closedown at 11.25.
4.50 pm Open University. The preschool child; 5.15 Childhood 5-10; approaching the school.
5.40 Charlie Chaplin. The Rink (1916). Charlie is a waiter at a roller-skating rink and he also poses as a toff. There are glorious moments of high-speed comedy. With Edna Purviance and Eric Campbell.
6.10 Maggie. Episode four of this nine-part serial about a young Scottish girl with family problems. Starring Kirsty Miller in the title role.
6.35 Music-Hall Greats. Ask a Policeman* (1940). Will Hay is the village police sergeant who, with his two assistants (Graham Moffatt, Moore Marriott), faces the sack unless he can make an arrest (See Personal Choice).
7.50 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
8.00 Treasures of the Hermitage. The canvases by Matisse and Picasso which hang in the famous Leningrad Museum. This is the second film in a series of three about the works of art on show at the Hermitage. Marius Goring is the narrator.
8.30 Russell Harty. Live from the BBC's Manchester studios. With Michael Palin, Terry Gilliam, Aimi MacDonald.
9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo. The priest devises a ruse to persuade a man who has one million dollars to give away that he should spend it on providing a home for old people and poor children in the village. Special guest appearance by George Coulouris.
9.30 Man Alive. A Loving Thing to Do? An investigation into whether badly damaged babies should be allowed to die. We are told about three case histories at the special baby care unit at Wycombe General Hospital and the parents' dilemma in each case (See Personal Choice).
10.20 The Mike Harding Show. The Lancashire comedian puts on another one-man show at the Grand Theatre in Blackpool.
10.50 Newsnight. The day's main news stories, plus special features. Linda Alexander reads the bulletins, and Marshall Lee handles the sports coverage. Ends at 11.40.

THAMES

9.30 For Schools. Handicapped children; 9.52 How Journeys are made; 10.09 Consumer protection; 10.31 Evolution, for A-level students; 10.53 Biology for A-level students: bacteria; 11.10 Starting Science; 11.27 The travels of Dr Livingstone; 11.44 Picture Box.
12.00 Gideon: Cartoon about a duckling. Tim Brooke-Taylor provides the voices. 12.10 Stepping Stones: The theme is hands and faces, and there is a story called Flat Sandy. 12.30 The Sullivans: Serial about an Australian family in the last war.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 Together: Another episode in this story of the folk who live in a block of flats. Today: the return of Arthur Sutton (John Malcolm).
2.00 After Noon Plus: An interview with the American film actress Ellen Burstyn about her new film Resurrection. Also a 15-year-old boy drives his racing car around the track at Brands Hatch. 2.45 The Racing Game: Trackdown. Dick Francis thriller about the turf. Today: a tale about crooked punters. With Mike Gwilym as the jockey turned sleuth (r).
3.45 In Loving Memory: Comedy about a funeral undertaker's business run by an aunt (Thora Hird) and her nephew (Christopher Beeny). Today he is offered work of a different sort (r).
4.15 Watch It! A Dr Snuggles story, with Peter Ustinov's voice. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: The two orphaned brothers who might have to part. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Amos and a little matter of security.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames area news. 6.25 Help! What happens at a Berkshire centre for the elderly confused. It is run by Age Concern.
6.35 Battlestar Galactica: In exchange for command of the fleet, Count Iblis promises to grant the Galactica leaders three wishes. This is part 2 of War of the Gods. 7.30 Bognor: Final episode of this particular story about an investigation at a friary by a Department of Trade investigator (David Horovitch).
8.00 The Incredible Mr Tanner: Comedy series about an escapologist (Brian Murphy) and his assistant (Roy Kinnear). Tonight: an encounter with a pretty Swedish girl (Natalie Forbes).
8.30 TV Eye: The Centre Party Road Test. An advertising agency hired to prepare a full-scale launching for a yet non-existent centre party, sent out a campaign team to interview people. Tonight, we learn the results.
9.00 Hill Street Blues. American police series. Tonight, Captain Furillo (Daniel J. Travanti) finds the gun that was used in the shooting of two officers.
10.00 News from ITN. Also, Thames news headlines.
10.30 Thames Report: The Post Office management/union agreements that are costing the City vast sums because of delays in installing vital equipment.
11.00 Camera: Moving Picture. Third film in this series about the early film pioneers. This one is about Charles Pathé, the first movie mogul. (See Personal Choice.)
11.30 Three's Company: Comedy about three people sharing a flat.
12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Richard Ingrams.
12.15 Close. Tony Lothian reads from the writings of a woman whom she regards as wise.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Poor Aunt Emma, by Phyllis Anderson.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: An Occasional Day, by Peter Tinniswood.†
4.00 Fritz Spiegl's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 The Trumpet Major (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Bournemouth SO/Segal (live from Bournemouth), pt 1: Chopin (Pno Conc 1—Ax).†
8.10 On the Road with Sir John.
8.30 BSO, pt 2: Tchaikovsky (Manfred).†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 The Painted Veil (4).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.
VHF
9.05 am Schools: A Service for Schools; Music Interlude; Maths—with a Story; Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Time and Tune (15); Man; Home or Away.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language; Look! Living Through History.
11.00 Study on 4: Punti di vista (17).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Technology for Teachers; Decorative Art in the 1890s.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Haydn, Beethoven, Arriaga.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Wagner, Vaughan Williams, Françaix, Stravinsky.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Barber.†
10.05 Quartet, clarinet (Gabrieli/King): Maconchy, Brahms (op 51 no1).†
10.55 Songs: Ravel, Schubert, Chabrier.†
11.40 CBSO/E. Schmid: Bartok, M. B. Watkins, Beethoven (Sym 4).†
1.0 pm News.
1.05 Piano (Klien—live from Royal Exchange, Manchester): Mozart (incl K331).†
2.00 English Baroque Soloists/Gardiner: Handel (incl Conc Grossi).†
4.00 Cello, piano: Vivaldi, Chopin.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play: The Caucasian Chalk Circle, by Brecht.† (See Personal Choice).
9.50 Record: Fauré.†
10.00 Patterson (2).† (See Personal Choice).
10.30 Talk: Words.
10.35 Songs (Bryn-Julson): Rhodes, Perera.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Seiber.†
VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: An Introduction to Schooling and Society; Fielding's Tom Jones; Research and Policy.
11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University: Maths Foundation Tutorial; Talking about Accents; Navigating the Earth; Thought and Reality; Errors and Iteration.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 David Hamilton.† 2.00 pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 Much More Music.† 6.00 Steve Jones.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 A Very Private Man. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Touch of Genius. 10.15 Gold Rush. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Waveguide. 5.15 Benny Green on Dickens. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Emlyn. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Bestseller. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Peebles' Choice. 2.30 Thirty-Minute Theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Father Dear Father. 4.20 Fantastic Four. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Scene. 11.00 Come in if you can get in. 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Wholeness.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 4.20-5.45 Film: King Solomon's Mines* (Paul Robeson). 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Benson. 11.30 What The Papers Say. 11.30-12.45 am Paris.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Cross-Channel. 11.30 Father Dear Father. 12.00 What the Papers Say. 12.20 am Weather followed by It's a Small World.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.15 am-9.30 Jobline. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-5.15 Project UFO. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Sand Barrier. 10.30-11.00 Cambridge Debate. 11.30 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.25 am Christians in Action.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.35 Your Chance. 11.05-12.00 SWAT.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30 am-9.45 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain a'r Olion. 4.15-4.20 Christopher Columbus. 4.20-4.45 Take a Chance. 4.45-5.10 Ser. 5.10-5.20 Cartoon. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.20 Impromptu. 11.20-12.15 am SWAT.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Leave it to Charlie. 4.20 Vic the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Here and Now. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Lou Grant.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 New Fred and Barney Show. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Look Who's Talking. 11.30-11.33 News.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27 pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Preview West. 10.32 News. 10.36 Unforgettable. 11.05 Camera. 11.30-11.35 Faith for Life.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-5.15 Project UFO. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30-11.00 Cover to Cover. 11.30 Paris. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Link Up. 10.28 News. 10.30 Unforgettable. 11.05-11.30 Camera.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Nature Watch. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 In Concert: Colin Chisholm. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am SWAT.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Country Calendar. 4.20 Survival. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 With a Little Help. 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Life Begins at Forty. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Counterpoint. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
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Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel.:
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AND THE PRAYER of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him.—St. James 5:15.

BIRTHS

BUSHBY.—On February 21st, to Gillian and John—a son (Matthew John).
COBDEN-RAMSAY.—On February 24th, 1981, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Philippa (nee Francis) and Roger—a daughter (Katherine Emma).
CRAWFORD KAYE.—On 21st February, at St. Teresa's, to Jan (nee Maclean) and John—a daughter (Laura Frances).
HUGHES-THOMAS. — On February 13th, in Trinidad, to Michael and Susan (nee Lemmon)—a son (Joel Benjamin), a brother for Zoë and Amy.
MANCHES.—On February 24th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Corinne (nee Cope) and Louis—a daughter (Colette Sarah Corinne).
McARTHUR.—On February 20th, to Elizabeth and Gordon—a son (Ross Andrew), a brother for Corran.
ROUS.—On 6th February, in Riyadh, to Carol and Simon—a son (Oliver Mowbray Abdel Rahman).
SANDYS.—On February 24th, at Westminster Hospital, to Camilla and Myles—a daughter.
SHARPLES.—On February 24th, to Sharon and Christopher—a daughter (Camilla), at St. Theresa's Hospital, Wimbledon.
SMITH.—On 21st February, in Montreal, to Susanna (nee Arbuthnott) and Hugh—a son (Andrew Keith).

MARRIAGES

BOURN : LIVESEY.—On February 21st, 1981, in Italy, James Bourn of Edinburgh to Mrs. Moya Livesey of Norwich.

GOLDEN WEDDING

VOHS : FABRICIUS.—On 26-2-31, in Berlin, now at Cumberland mansions, London.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On Tuesday, 24th February, 1981, peacefully, in hospital, Winifred Kate, aged 8?, beloved wife of the late Doctor H. F. Archer, mother of the late Mamie and Denis and grandmother of Quentin and Thomas. Funeral service, Newport Parish Church on Friday, February 27th, at 2.30 p.m. Inquiries to H. Peasgood & Son, Funeral Directors, 62 Gold Street, Saffron Walden. Tel.: Saffron Walden 23314.
BOLTON.—On 24th February, 1981, peacefully in hospital, James David Pennington, aged 64 years, of Oxford. Loved and loving husband, father and grandfather. Funeral service at St. Mary's Parish Church, Storrington, on Friday, 27th February, at 12 noon. No wreaths please.
BROWNE.—On 25th February, peacefully at the age of 84, Mary Elaine (nee Sykes) of Tyte ...

LYLE.—On 20th February, 1981, at home in Sark, Merrill (nee Ivor-Jones), late of Epping, Essex. Cremation has taken place in Guernsey.
MANSFIELD.—On February 22nd, unexpectedly, at her home, Rhoda Helen, aged 82 years, much loved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. Mansfield, M.B.E., R.E. (retired). Funeral service at 12 noon on Monday, March 2nd, at the Church of St. Laurence, Telscombe Village, East Sussex. Flowers and inquiries to J. Wagstaff Ltd., 227 South Coast Road, Peacehaven, telephone 2168.
NYE.—On February 24th, in hospital, Phyllis Lacey, of Claremont Cottage, Uckfield, aged 92 years, widow of Ralph Nye and much loved step-mother of Pat Nye. Funeral at 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, 26th February, at Woodvale Crematorium, Brighton. Flowers may be sent to Fuller and Scott, The Wakelyns, Uckfield 3241.
RICHES.—On 24th February, peacefully at home in Crowborough, after a long illness, George James, aged 71 years, beloved husband of Kit and father of George and grandfather of Hugh, Guy and Neil. Cremation private.
STRINGER.—On 23rd Feb., peacefully after a short illness, Ada Kathleen (nee Mousley) of the Sandford Park Hotel, Cheltenham, in her 85th year. Funeral, 2 p.m., Friday, 27th Feb., at the Parish Church, Cheltenham, followed by private cremation later.
VOS.—On February 25th, peacefully at Honeywood House, in her 92nd year, Dorothy (Dot) Vos, widow of Simon Vos, dearly loved mother of Pam Symons of Applegarth, Mill Rd., Holmwood, Dorking, Surrey, grandmother of Jane and Christopher and great grandmother. Cremation at the Surrey & Sussex Crematorium, Worth, near Crawley, on Monday, March 2nd, at 1.45 p.m. Family flowers only.
WILES.—On 22nd Feb., peacefully after a short illness, Joan, dear wife of Leslie Allred and mother of Michael and Julia. Cremation at Torquay Crematorium on Monday, March 2nd, at 3 p.m. Family flowers. Donations to Musicians' Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London, W.1.
WILKINSON.—On February 20th, 1981, peacefully in Toronto, Bertie, aged 85, devoted husband of the late Edith Wilkinson, beloved father, grandfather, brother and uncle. Emeritus Professor of Medieval History, University of Toronto, formerly of Manchester and Exeter Universities. Letters to Professor Ann Robson, 28 McMaster Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario, Canada.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARROW.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life, work and ministry of the late Reverend Canon John Harrison Barrow, will be held at Chelmsford Cathedral today, Thursday, 26th February at 8 p.m.
COLVIN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Brenda Colvin will be held at St. James's, Piccadilly, London, on Friday, 27th March, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

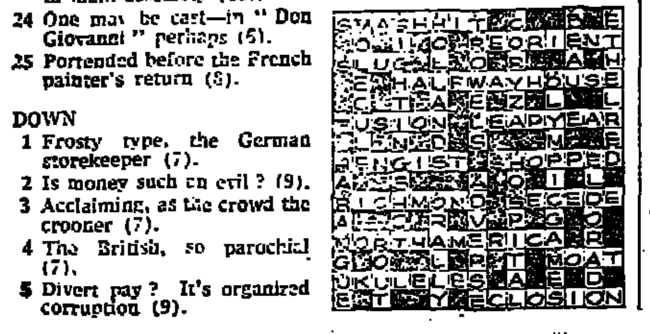
ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,460

ACROSS
1 Servant is not from the factory, we hear (8).
5 Sundry frogmen (6).
8 Temple not his habitual place of worship (10).
9 Failure to catch a woman's fur (4).
10 " Play up, lads ! " Not with him in charge (14).
11 Genuine fish used in making fireworks (7).
13 Sack member, for producing a gun ? (7).
15 Pepper at opposite ends of kitchen, say (7).
18 Old one-eyed Sicilian (7).
21 The heights of unsteadiness ? (5, 9).
22 Mark or Cliff ? (4).
23 Subject in this case to vote in main assembly (10).
24 One may be cast—in " Don Giovanni " perhaps (6).
25 Portended before the French painter's return (8).

DOWN
1 Frosty type, the German storekeeper (7).
2 Is money such an evil ? (9).
3 Acclaiming, as the crowd the crooner (7).
4 The British, so parochial (7).
5 Divert pay ? It's organized corruption (9).
6 Stoker character in Sussex ? Holmes investigated (7).
7 Concerning magistrate, or oil-man (7).
12 The aim of the Duchess's little boy's sneezes (9).
14 A couple of gins—so extremely distressing ! (9).
16 Mostly tropical variety of fruit (7).
17 Save king imprisoned in passage (7).
18 Messenger from the French court ? That's right (7).
19 Henry Morgan's means to snub a girl ? (7).
20 Hold up the sentence on Haman (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,459



ANNOUNCEMENTS

WEDDINGS . . . SPLENDID WEDDINGS . .

On March 7th The Times will publish a special 16 page tabloid supplement on " The Bride and The Home "—if you can add that touch of splendour to a wedding or a new home

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IN MEMORY OF THE LATE LADY HAILSHAM

the Church of England Children's Society is administering the Lady Hailsham Memorial Fund to help teenagers without family support, who have been in the care of the Society, to make their own way in the world. Such work is desperately needed—and so is your help for it. In tribute to Lady Hailsahm please send a donation to.

MARK WYNDHAM, ROOM T, CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON ROAD, LONDON SE11 4QD.

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Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160W, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

SUNNY SUSSEX. Could be sunnier if you own holiday accommodation in Sussex and would like to be fully booked for 1981. The Times U.K. Holidays and Hotels feature on Saturdays can help you. Ring Steve Fraser on 837 3311, ext. 206.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 20

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(continued on page 20)

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2/3/1981 — M.A.A.M

SEYVANT

هكذا من الأصل